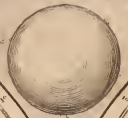
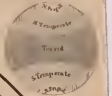
PLATE I.

WORLD.





Engraved for Walker's Geography

THE

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

BEING R. Kanagan

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

OF THE

NATIONS,	TOWNS,	CITIES,	HARBOURS,	CANALS,
KINGDOMS,	EMPIRES,	OCEANS,	RIVERS,	MOUNTAINS,
STATES,	PROVINCES,	SEAS,	LAKES,	CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

THE

GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND RELIGION

OF THE

INHABITANTS,

WITH THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, MANUFACTURES AND CURIOSITIES

OF THE

DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CONTAINING

Several thousand Places not to be met with in any similar Gazetteer.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOURTEEN MAPS.

By JOHN WALKER.

THE SECOND EDITION,

Further accommodated to commercial Purposes, as well as general Information, by another Hand.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR OGILVY AND SON; J. WALKER; J. SCATCHARD; J. CUTHELL; H. D. SYMONDS; R. LEA; DARTON AND HARVEY; VERNOR AND HOOD; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.; B. CROSBY; J. WRIGHT; LEE AND HURST; AND JAMES WALLIS.

1798.

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PREFACE.

THE uſe of an Univerſal Gazetteer, to thoſe who feel any intereſt at all in what is going on in the world at large, is too obvious to need pointing out. It's name ſeems to imply, that it is the companion, or accompaniment of the newſpaper, or gazette, which latter name was derived from the *gazetta*, a ſmall coin of Venice, the original price of theſe periodical chronicles in that commercial republic.

A work of this kind, neceſſarily formed of materials brought from every quarter of the world, at uncertain and different periods, and, generally, by we know not whom, is peculiarly liable to errors, and the compiler muſt confine himſelf within very narrow bounds, indeed, if he do not ſubmit to theſe imperfections.

In the compilation of this work, the lateſt and moſt authentic accounts have been conſulted; from travelling, the author has been enabled to correct ſeveral errors, and from correſpondents he has received deſcriptions of ſome places, which are certainly the beſt and moſt accurate that have been yet offered to the public in this way.

Towns and places of note are deſcribed at length, or form diſtinct paragraphs; the names of theſe are given in capitals. Thoſe to which an aſteriſk, or ſtar, is prefixed, are the poſt-towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Even villages, hamlets, and ſingle houſes, in theſe iſlands, have been mentioned, and, in ſome inſtances, their ſituations pretty preciſely told; but theſe, as inferior articles, are given in a different character, or letter, and do not form different paragraphs, but are carried on in continuity, generally forming only diſtinct periods. The expreſſions of *inferior* and *conſiderable*, or of *note*, are meant not in reference to wealth but to population. If errors occur in the places of leſs note, which they probably may, or, indeed, neceſſarily muſt, (for, in attempting to make this the completeſt geographical index extant, works of more dubious authority have alſo been conſulted) it may be well enough to caution the reader to ſuſpend his analogical concluſions, "that if a place, which he knows, be inaccurately deſcribed, he may reaſonably ſuppoſe that others are alſo incorrect, and that places more remote, or diſtant, muſt neceſſarily be more falſe." It will only, in ſuch caſe, be the part of candour to conſider, that ſuch places are, perhaps, but little viſited by travellers, and ſcarcely known beyond their own vicinity; and that if he, or ſome of

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his liberal-minded neighbours, do not communicate better information to the compiler, the error is likely to be continued.

And here the author hopes it will not be thought improper, if he takes the liberty to ſuggeſt to men of leiſure and information, whether they may not well apply a few moments of their time, in a way ſatisfactory to themſelves, and uſeful to the public, in communicating to the gazetteer-makers topographical information. If ſuch will have the kindneſs to contribute to this work, their communications will be gratefully received; here alſo he may acknowledge to have received from ſeveral of his friends, and even from ſtrangers, of this deſcription, both of the eſtabliſhed religion and diſſenters, very liberal encouragement in the proſecution of this work. But the preſent is a production which it does not require erudition to find fault with or amend. There is ſcarcely any individual but may ſuggeſt improvements, or give uſeful information, on ſome place which he knows: and every reader, from the ſchool-boy to the man in years, who ſhall communicate amendments, will confer an obligation on the author.

All who may have the liberality thus to yield aſſiſtance to the work, are requeſted particularly to give information on ſuch ſubjects as the following, or as an anſwer to any of theſe queries:—*What is the place?—What it's name?—In what diſtrict ſituated?—How many houſes or people?—What the ſoil?—What the appearance of the ſurrounding country?—By what production or manufacture are they enabled to ſupport themſelves, pay taxes, &c.?—What curioſities have they or had they, natural or artificial?—What particular cuſtoms?—What public eſtabliſhments of Infirmaries, Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries, &c.?—What the ſituation of the place?—On hill or in vale; on what road or highway; or on what river, bay, creek, or ſea?—And what are it's diſtance and bearings from other places &c.?—What places already mentioned in this work are ſo inſignificant, that they ought to be omitted?—And which are ſo important that they ought to form diſtinct paragraphs?*

It may be neceſſary here to notice the improvements introduced into all parts of the preſent edition, as the proprietors, encouraged by the flattering reception with which the firſt edition was favoured, have ſpared no exertion or expence to render this extenſive Gazetteer ſtill more worthy of the public patronage.

In the execution of this taſk, and in order to render the following ſheets as complete as the nature of the work will admit, the attention of the publiſhers has been particularly directed to the *inſerting ſuch omiſſions, and correcting ſuch errors*, as muſt have unavoidably eſcaped the author, in compiling ſo laborious a work.

In the firſt edition, no notice was taken of a ſubject affording much uſeful and neceſſary information, although a heavy national calamity, viz.

viz. War; nor of the facts and circumſtances relating to it; military and naval eſtabliſhments, fortifications, battles, ſieges, and other remarkable operations and events, by which the moſt important changes are produced in the political ſtate of nations.

In the deſcription of a conſiderable number of the principal empires and countries, the uſual diviſion of the regions (in common with all our competitors) was erroneous; the geographical poſition, bearings, diſtances, &c. of places, were not laid down with uniform accuracy; nor was the leaſt attention paid to the markets and principal fairs in the ſeveral counties of England and Wales. Many miſtakes have alſo ariſen from the ſame words occurring frequently in various parts, with different ſpellings, &c. &c. all which deficiencies and inaccuracies have, in this edition, been duly attended to and remedied; the whole of this Gazetteer having been lately reviſed and corrected at a very great expence, and with unremitting attention and aſſiduity.

Some conſiderable improvements have likewiſe been introduced, by adding to the compoſition of this work, a number of remarkable and important places omitted in the late edition. The reader may alſo find much new and intereſting information in the numerous additions occaſionally made to places already noticed, ſeveral of which will be found to be conſiderably improved, if not written entirely new; notwithſtanding which, the work, although conſiderably enlarged in valuable and authentic nomenclature, is yet not enlarged in ſize and price.

The inſertions made, include different topics of deſignation and deſcription, but chiefly relate to the curioſities of nature and art, natural productions, forms of government, military and naval affairs, inland navigations, manufactures, magnificent public buildings, and the remains of remarkable antiquities; with ſeveral original communications addreſſed to the editor, pointing out ſources of information and improvement, not often to be met with.

Theſe additions the editor has been enabled to make, by omitting the latitudes and longitudes of places apparently inſignificant, or whoſe ſituations may be eaſily aſcertained by a reference to other places generally known; by reducing and narrowing ſome accounts rather too circumſtantial and minute, for an abridgment; and by expunging ſeveral articles of leſs eſſential importance, which, though not unworthy of attention, leave little room for others that, on further conſideration, appear to be more uſeful and intereſting.

The editor, however, in ſtating the comparative improvements by which he has added to the ſtock of knowledge contained in our Geographical Dictionaries, does not thereby mean to aſſert, that he has ſo fully executed his plan, but that he himſelf can diſcover ſome faults and imperfections, both in the work and it's execution. Much has

been

been done, yet much remains undone, to improve and bring to perfection the arduous task of compiling Gazetteers and Dictionaries. It is only by slow degrees, and long and persevering exertions, continued through a succession of several centuries, that this comprehensive subject can be expected to arrive at extensive usefulness; but, from the mutability of things, it can never be brought to a state of full perfection.

The publishers, however, not presuming to suggest that they have completely succeeded in the execution of this undertaking, yet relying on the candid decision of a discerning public, hope with some confidence, that the performance, now respectfully submitted to their notice, will be found *amusing and entertaining*, as well as *useful and instructive* to the GENERALITY OF READERS; and they trust it may *claim* the *peculiar attention* of the YOUNG, and SUCH AS ARE NOT ABLE TO PROCURE LARGER WORKS; for the use, indeed, of whom it is principally designed and calculated. The reader, whether scientific or less informed, will be candid enough, it is presumed, to excuse small mistakes, for the sake of the pleasure, satisfaction, and information, which it is natural to suppose, the highly interesting objects contained in the science here treated of, will afford to his mind.

THE compiler of this work is unwilling to dismiss it, without mentioning a practice which he used to adopt, as a geographical exercise for his scholars, when engaged in that pleasing task, the tuition of youth, hoping that, if parents and teachers will but try it, the scholars and children may derive from it a pleasing and useful amusement. The method was, to propose an imaginary journey; suppose from Dublin to Paris, to Rome, to Constantinople, to Jerusalem, to Delhi, to Pekin, or to any other place; or an imaginary voyage, direct or circuitous, or round the world, or long or short. In the first instance, from Dublin to Paris, it was proposed to the lower classes to describe the easiest course: these chose, perhaps, that by water, from the mouth of the Liffey, southward through the Irish Channel, round the Land's End, by the Isles of Scilly, and eastward through the English Channel, to Havre-de-Grace, at the mouth of the Seine; and thence, up the river, to the capital. Others adopted a western circuitous course, through the south of Ireland, and across the sea to Nantz, or Bourdeaux, on their way to Paris. Some took the post road, or a devious way, through Wales and England, to Dover and Calais; and others, perhaps, chose a route through the north of Ireland, Scotland, across the German Ocean, and through some of the continental countries of Europe, in a SW. direction, to Paris. In all these instances, they planned out their route by the maps, and related, in form of a letter, what they thought the most entertaining in the descriptions of the places along the way, which they found in the Gazetteer.

Though Geography be one of the most plain and simple sciences, being much easier learnt than reading and writing, there are some parents who declare they know very little of the subject; to these the following remark may be acceptable, as it may enable them to lead their children on, as above-mentioned, in imaginary journeys, or tours, round the earth, till they obtain, in this familiar way, a tolerable acquaintance with the different parts of our globe.

To conceive aright of the world, being represented in two circles on the map, they are to observe, that each of them represents a hemisphere, or opposite half of the globe: if these circles were put back to back, fastened at the edges all round, and swelled up like a blown bladder, into a spherical form, it would give a representation of our earth; when, therefore, in marking any line on either of these circles, we get off at one edge, we are immediately on the corresponding part of the other, and so, on it, may pursue, or continue our track or way. Hence it will appear, that in describing a track round the whole earth, or globe, on the map, we must necessarily cross both the circles.

INTRODUCTORY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Land and Water.

A CONTINENT is a large tract of land not separated by the sea; as Europe, Asia, &c. An ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land; as the Atlantic, Pacific, &c. A sea is a smaller collection of water communicating with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic.

An island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c. A lake is water surrounded by land; as the Lake of Geneva.

A cape, or promontory, is a projection or point of land running far into the sea; as the Cape of Good Hope.

A peninsula is land almost surrounded with water; as the Morea. A gulf is a part of the sea almost surrounded with land; as the Gulf of Persia.

An isthmus is the narrow part of land which joins a peninsula to a continent, or larger country; as the Isthmus of Suez. A strait is a narrow channel which affords a passage from one sea to another; as the Straits of Gibraltar.

Definitions of Circles, &c.

Astronomers have considered the starry heavens as a sphere, with our earth in the centre: this is the appearance they make to our senses. They have divided the celestial and terrestrial spheres, by great and less circles: great circles are those which divide the sphere equally; less circles are those which divide it unequally.

Great Circles.	*Less Circles.*
The Ecliptic.	Parallels of Latitude and Declination
The Equator.	Tropics.
Circles of Longitude and Meridian.	Polar Circles.
The Horizons.	Almicanters, or Parallels of Altitudes.
Azimuths.	

To imagine that the earth stands still, and that the sun rises and falls, is a false idea, however consonant to the perception of our senses, and as romantic as the notion that houses, trees, &c. upon land are moving past us, when we sail in a vessel along the shore.

While our earth annually performs an orbit round the sun, the latter appears to describe a circle, in the heavens, and we seem to stand still; this circle is called the ecliptic. The zodiac is the same imaginary kind of circle, but extended to a considerable breadth on each side of the ecliptic, including the paths of all the planets.

The ancients divide the Zodiac into 12 parts, and imagined or contrived certain signs in each division. Their names and characters are, as follow:

Northern Signs.	*Southern Signs.*
♈ Aries.	♎ Libra.
♉ Taurus.	♏ Scorpio.
♊ Gemini.	♐ Sagittarius.
♋ Cancer.	♑ Capricornus.
♌ Leo.	♒ Aquarius.
♍ Virgo.	♓ Pisces.

The equator divides the sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude of a place upon earth, and the declination of a heavenly object, as a star or planet, are their distances from the equator. The tropics are parallels of latitude or declination, near $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator: the tropics bound the ecliptic in the heavens, and on earth, the torrid zone. The

polar

polar circles are the same distance from the poles, as the tropics are from the equator. On earth, the temperate zones lie between the polar circles and tropics, the frigid zones lie within the polar circles.

Meridians are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the equator at right angles.

The longitude of a place upon earth, and the right ascension of a heavenly object, are their distances from a certain meridian. Circles of longitude in the heavens are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the ecliptic at right angles. The latitude of any heavenly object is it's distance from the ecliptic; the longitude it's distance from that circle of longitude, which passes through the first point of Aries.

The horizon is that circle which bounds our sight, or it is the termination of what is visible to us of the sky, when on the sea, or an extensive level plane.

Solar System.

The names and characters by which astronomers express the planets are as follow, in order from the sun:

☿	♀	⊕	♂	♃	♄	♅
Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Herschel.

The planets are attracted by the sun, and would be drawn into it, and consumed, were it not from an impulse they have received, which tends to throw them off in a right line; by the combination of these two forces, (the centripetal, or centre-seeking, and the centrifugal, or centre-fleeing) they are preserved in their orbits.

The three outer planets have each of them several satellites, or moons, accompanying them. The comets of our system are supposed to be 21 in number, they are found to be under the same laws with the planets, but their orbits are very eccentric.

☞ An idea of a place, or it's situation, may sometimes be formed from it's name. In England, *borough*, *bury*, *berry*, *burgh*, or *brough*, as also *caster*, *chester*, *ceaster*, and *chaster*, at the end of the name of a place, shew it to have been a town or fortified place. *Chip*, *cheap*, *chipping*, in the names of places, implies a market; *combe*, a valley between two hills; and *comb* in the end, or *comp* in the beginning of names, a low situation. *Minster*, is a contraction of monastery. *Mouth* expresses the situation where a river falls into the sea, or other water; and *ness*, a promontory which runs into the water in a form resembling a nose. *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, and *trop*, all signify a village; and *wold*, whether singly or jointly, signifies a plain open country, or hills without a wood.

In Ireland, *ard* signifies high; *ath*, water; *bally*, a town, and *clon*, a retirement. *Dun* and *rath* imply a fort. *Innis* signifies an island; *kil*, a church; *knock*, a hill; *lis*, an inclosure; *lough*, a lake; and *magh*, a field.

THE

THE

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

AA, rivers of Courland, Germany, Switſerland, Flanders, and France. ☞ *Aa* in the Daniſh language, *Ea* in the Saxon, and *Eau*, in the French ſignify water.

AACH, a ſmall town of Nellenburgh in Suabia, near a river of the ſame name which falls into the Lake of Zell. It is ſubject to Auſtria, and ſeated on an eminence between the Danube and the Lake of Conſtance. Lat 47. 45. N. lon. 9. 0. E.

AAGGII DOGGII, a mountain of Amaſia, over which the caravans paſs, in their journey between Conſtantinople and Iſpahan.

AAG-HOLM, a ſmall iſland of Norway.

AAHUS, a ſmall town, in a county of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia, is ſituated near the ſource of the Aa. Lat. 48. 13. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

AAIN CHARIN, a village near Jeruſalem, ſaid to be the place where Zacharias lived: it is yet frequented by pilgrims, and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handſome cupola, under which is a remarkably fine moſaic pavement: the altar, which is a very ſplendid one, encompaſſed with marble ſteps, is ſaid to be built on the very ſpot where John the Baptiſt was born.

AAKIAR, a diſtrict of N. Jutland, in Denmark.

AAKIRKE, a town in the iſland of Bornholm, the ſeat of the civil court and ſynod.

AALBERG, or AALBURG, a biſhoprick in Jutland, Denmark; has for it's capital

AALBORG, (that is, eel-town, from the number of eels taken there) an old, large and populous city, and, next to Copenhagen, the richeſt and beſt in Denmark. It has an exchange, and a harbour deep and ſecure, but rather dangerous in the entrance. It carries on a conſiderable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufactory of ſaddles and gloves. Lat. 57. 18. N. lon. 10. 16. E.

AALAST, or AELST. See ALOST.

AALEN. See AULEN.

AALHEIDE, a large heath in Jutland.

AAMA, a province of Barbary, 15 days journey from Tunis. The entrance to it is very dangerous, being very long and narrow, among quickſands and rivers, ſo covered with duſt, that they appear like one continued plain.

AAN SIRE, a ſmall iſland of Norway.

AAR, rivers in Germany and Switſerland, and an iſland in the Baltic, containing ſeveral villages but no town.

AARACK, a city of Hira, in Perſia.

AARASSO, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, mentioned by Strabo, but at preſent only a village.

AARAW, a town and bailiwick in Bern, where the diets of the proteſtant cantons are held. In theſe aſſemblies, the deputies and their ſervants, being all citizens, dine in the ſame hall. Their townhouſe is built of the ruins of the caſtle, which the inhabitants of Aaraw entirely demoliſhed, when the Swiſs ſhook off the yoke of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 29. N. lon. 8. 10. E.

AARBERG, or AARBURG. See ARBERG.

AARDALSWERK, or SEMDALSWERK, a copper-work, now diſuſed, in the pariſh of Leyrdal, in Norway.

AARHUUS, a dioceſe of N. Jutland, Denmark; has for it's capital

AARHUUS, an open, large, and populous city, with two market-places, an hofpital, univerſity, cathedral, and other public buildings. It lies low, on a beautiful plain, between the ſea and an inland lake; from which laſt the water is conveyed, by means of a pretty broad canal, through the town. The harbour at the mouth of this canal or river, is very ſafe and commodious, but hardly of ſufficient depth and extent for the trade of the place. Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 10. 0. E.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, a town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina, which trades to Guinea, Numidia, and other places. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AAR's HERRED, a diſtrict of N. Jutland in Denmark, containing 14 pariſhes.

AASTRUP, a diſtrict of Aalberg and N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds of Wenneborg, with 12 pariſhes, and Jerlef, with the like number.

AASUM HERRED, a diſtrict of Nyborg in Funen, containing 11 pariſhes.

AATTIC, a village in Aatter, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix.

ABA, a lofty mountain of Great Armenia, part of Mount Taurus; the rivers Euphrates and Araxes have their riſe here; alſo a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis in Greece, whoſe inhabitants were named Abantes.

ABABA, the modern name of the Peneus, a river of Theſſaly, in Greece.

ABACA, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

ABACENA, the ancient name of a city and country of Sicily.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a town of Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, having excellent ſprings of mineral waters, which are much frequented. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 11. 59. E.

ABACOA, one of the Lucaya or Bahama Iſlands. See PROVIDENCE.

ABACOORE, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

ABADAN, a town at the mouth of the Tigris.

ABAFEDE, a mountain in Egypt, the reſidence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by chriſtian devotees, who lived in caves dug out of the rock.

ABAKAN, a river falling into the Jeneſei, near it's ſource in Aſiatic Ruſſia, near which ſtands the town of Abakanſkoi. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 94. 5. E.

ABALASKOI, a town of Siberia, near Tobolſk, frequented by pilgrims, on account of a ſtatue, called the image of the Virgin Mary. Lat. 58. 11. N. lon. 68. 20. E.

ABALA, a city of the tribe of Judah; alſo a town of the Troglodytes in Africa, near the Red Sea.

ABALLO. See AVALLON.

ABANO, a town of Padua in Italy, much frequented on account of it's warm baths. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomania, in Aſia, ſaid to contain about 300 Chriſtian families. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 63. 59. E.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyſſinia.

ABARIM, or ABARAIM, a chain of mountains encompaſſing Paleſtine.

ABASA, a ſmall town of Romania, in which are an elegant moſque and a ſpacious kane or inn. It is 12 miles from Adrianople, on the road to Conſtantinople. Lat. 42. 8. N. lon. 26. 35. E.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Upper Ethiopia; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in ſome parts the rocks are ſo ſteep, that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the tops of theſe there are woods, meadows, and fiſh-ponds.

ABATOS, an iſland of Egypt, in the Lake Moeris. It was famous for being the Sepulchre of Oſiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary.

ABASKAJA, a town on the river Iſchim in Siberia. Lat. 50. 10. N. lon. 69. 5. E.

Abbas Comb, a pariſh in Somerſetſhire. *Abbaſton*, or *Abberſton*, Hampſhire.

ABBEFIORD, a ſea-port of Norway.

Abberlough, a lake in Argyleſhire.

Abberton, near Lexden, Eſſex. *Abberton*, near Perſhore, 7 miles from Worceſter, noted for it's mineral water. *Abberwick*, near Alnwick, Northumberland. *Abbenhall*, 12 miles from Glouceſter, and 3 from Newnham. It is noted for a ſpring of water very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

ABBEVILLE, a town in the department of Somme in France, about 15 miles from the Engliſh Channel, ſeated in a pleaſant valley. It is famous for its manufacture of ſoaps, woollen and linen cloths, and carries on an extenſive trade by means of the river Somme, which runs through it, and in which the tide riſes 6 feet. It is 52 miles S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 1. 55. E.

* ABBEY-BOYLE, a town in Roſcommon, Connaught, is ſituated on the river Bugile,

Buelle, over which there are 2 ſtone bridges. It is 20 miles N. of Roſcommon, 32 NW. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 56 N. lon. 8. 32. W.

Abbey Feale, a ſmall town in Limerick.

ABBEY-HOLME, a town in Cumberland, ſo called from an abbey built there by David king of Scots. It is 16 miles S.W. of Carliſle. Lat. 54. 53. N. lon. 3. 29. W.

Abbey-Manor, Berkſ. 3 miles from Wantage.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient little town in Dorſetſhire, 12 miles NE. of Dorcheſter. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 2. 24. W.

Abbey-Knockmoy, a town in Galway, Connaught. *Abbey Mahon*, in Cork, Munſter. *Abbey-Odorney*, in Kerry, Munſter; near the river Brick, 141 miles from Dublin. *Abbey-Shrule*, in Longford, Leinſter.

ABBIANY, a town on the coaſt of Guinea.

Abbington, near Northampton. *Abbington*, near Royſton, Cambridgeſhire. *Abbington, Magna* and *Parva*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeſhire. *Abborn*, or *Awburn-Chapel*, on the E. coaſt of Yorkſhire, 10 miles from Flamborough. *Abbots*, or *Apewood-Caſtle*, in Staffordſhire, ſituated on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills, extending a mile in length, ſuppoſed to have been one continued fortification of the ancient Britons. It is in the pariſh of Seiſdon, and 7 miles from Wolverhampton. *Abbots-Anne*, near Andover, Hampſhire.

Abbots-Beckington, on the river Towridge, Devonſhire.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, PAGETS-BROMLEY, or BROMLEY-ABBEY, a town in Staffordſhire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 50. N. lon. 1. 53. W. Market on Tueſday.

ABBOTSBURY, a town of Dorſetſhire, where there is a very large ſwannery. The town conſiſts of 3 ſtreets in the form of the letter Y. It's chief trade is fiſhing. It is 10 miles SW. of Dorcheſter, and 127 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 2. 42. W. Market on Thurſ.

Abbotſbury, near Barley, Hertf. *Abbot's-Careſwell*, Devon. *Abbot's-Crome*, Worc. *Abbot's Fee-Tything*, near Shirborn, Dorſet. *Abbotſham*, near Biddeford, Devon. *Abbot's-Langley*, near Barkway, Hertf. *Abbot's-Leigh*, or *Iſle*, near Ilminſter, Somerſetſ. *Abbotſley*, near St. Neot's, Huntſ. *Abbot's Moreton*, Worceſt. *Abbotſlock*, Devon. *Abbotſloke*, near Beminſter, Dorſet. *Abbotſton*, or *Abſton*, near Kingſwood, Glou. called alſo *Wyke*, from a winding brook that runs by it. *Abbotſton*, near Syſton, Glou. *Abbotſton*, Wilts. *Abbotſton*, Hampſhire, near Alresford. *Abbotſroot*, Dorſet. near Winborn Minſter. *Abbotſwood*, Worceſt. 4 miles NW. of Perſhore. *Abbotſworthy*, Hamp. near Alresford. *Abb's-court*, in Walton, Surry.

ABB'S-HEAD, a promontory in Berwickſhire, forming the ſouthern extremity of the Frith of Forth. Lat. 55. 55. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Abby-Forgate, Salop. near Shrewſbury. *Abby Gate*, Leiceſt. *Abby-Green*, near Bellingham, Northumberland.

ABCASSIA, ABASCIA, or ABKHAS, a ſubdiviſion of Georgia, in Aſia. The Abcaſſes are very barbarous, ſeizing and ſelling one another, for ſlaves, to Turks, Perſians, or Tartars.

Abclick, near Ilminſter, Somerſetſ. *Abcot*, near Purſlow, Shropſhire.

ABCOUDE, a village, about 9 miles from Amſterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDERA was anciently one of the moſt celebrated cities in Thrace. It is now called Polyſtillo, and is but a ſmall town of Romania in European Turkey.

Abdon, near Munſlow, Shropſhire.

ABDOUA, a town of Pleſkof, in W. Muſcovy.

ABDUA, or ADDUA, a river of Lombardy.

ABELLA, anciently a town of Campania; now AVELLO, in Naples.

Abenhall. See *Abbenhall*.

ABENOW, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg. It is the ſource of the Danube, and gives name to a chain of mountains, extending from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Foreſt-Towns to the city of Thorſheim.

ABENRADE, a mountainous diſtrict of Slewick; it has for it's capital

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, a flouriſhing town, on a ſpacious bay, with a good harbour, where they build large ſhips. Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 9. 14. E.

ABENSBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 46. N. lon. 11. 55. E.

Aberath, a pariſh of Cardiganſhire.

ABERAVON, (i. e. mouth of the Avon) a town of Glamorganſ. 19 miles S.W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London. Lat. 51. 35. N. lon. 3. 48. W.

ABERBROTHWICK, a town in the ſhire of Forfar or Angus, having a pretty good harbour, advantageouſly ſituated for trade, and a mineral water much reſorted to. It is 15 miles NE. of St. Andrews, and 40

NNE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 36. N. lon. 2. 39. W.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a conſiderable trade in corn. In the burying ground appears the following remarkable inſcription: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooker, of Conway, gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father William Hooker, Eſq. by Alice his wife, and the father of 27 children. He died 20th of March, 1637." Aberconway is 18 miles WNW. of Denbigh, 9 from Bangor, and 235 WNW. of London. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 4. 1. W. Market on Friday.

ABERCORN, a town of W. Lothian, near the Frith of Forth; here began the Roman wall, ſaid to have been built by Severus, which ran W. acroſs the country, to the Frith of Clyde.

ABERCORN, a ſmall town of Georgia, in N. America, 13 miles NW. of Savannah.

Aberdaron, a bay, and a pariſh of Cardiganſhire.

*ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenſhire, is the third city in Scotland for trade and extent. It is formed of the old and new towns; the former on the Don, over which there is a lofty bridge of one arch; the latter on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of ſeven arches. In the bay there is good anchoring, a harbour in each river, and ſalmon in all. The ſituation is hilly; it has a ſpa and baths. It's univerſity has produced many learned men. The manufactures are ſtockings, cottons, &c. and beſides the coaſting trade, veſſels are ſent hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and the northern ſtates of Europe; the inhabitants are eſtimated at 20,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 6. N. lon. 1. 50. W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, containing the diſtricts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. It's length, from NE. to SW. is about 80 miles; it's breadth nearly 30. It is bounded on the W. by Inverneſhire; on the NW. by Banffſhire and the river Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth. There is much excellent paſture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a town in Fifeſhire, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh.

Aberdowe, a pariſh in Radnorſhire.

Aberecke, in Carnarvonſhire.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſtanding on the great Roman cauſeway which, between this and Caſtleford, ſeems entire, though nearly 1800 years old. It is 16 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 50. N. lon. 1. 21. W. Market on Wedneſday.

ABERFRAW, a village of Angleſey.

*ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town in Monmouthſhire, containing about 500 houſes. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. from London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 3. 5. W. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Abergely, a village of Denbighſhire.

Aberguilly, or *Abergerlech*, in Carmarthenſhire.

*ABERISTWYTH, a town of Cardiganſhire, on the river Riddal, near it's confluence with the Iſtwith, where it falls into the ſea. It's principal trade is in lead and fiſh. It is 30 miles NE. of Cardigan, and 203 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 4. 0. W. Market on Mon.

Aberlady, a village in E. Lothian.

Aberlemno, in the ſhire of Angus.

Aberley, *Aburley*, or *Abbotſley*, Worc.

Aberlour, in the ſhire of Elgin.

ABERNETHY, a town on the river Spey, in Murrayſhire, near which was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's croſs; where if any, within the ninth degree to Macduff, fled, for manſlaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthſhire, on the Tay, formerly the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings.

ABERSPERG. See ABENSBURG.

Abertannot, Shropſhire, near Oſweſtry.

Aberzwoon, Glamorganſ. near Swanſey.

Abeſley, Hampſ. between Ringwood and Fordingbridge, *Abetone*, Staff. near Totmanſlow.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, bordering on the Red-Sea. It is about 500 miles long and 100 broad; abounds with wild beaſts, and is very ſandy, dry, and barren. It's inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABHER, HABAR, or EBHER, a city of Perſian-Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a ſmall river of the ſame name running through the middle of it, which renders its ſituation pleaſant. It's moſques, bazars, inns, &c. are elegant, and their gardens are of immenſe extent. It contains 2500 houſes, and is governed by a Deroga. Lat. 36. 14. N. lon. 50. 59. E.

ABIAD, a town on the coaſt of Abex, ſeated

seated on a high mountain, remarkable for it's trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIGRASSO, a little town of Milan, seated on a canal. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 9. 24. E.

*ABINGDON, or ABINGTON, a well-built town of Berkshire, on the Thames. They make great quantities of malt here, which, with other commodities, they send to London in barges. In the time of the Britons, it was the seat of their kings; and afterwards, in the Saxon heptarchy, the place of several synods. It is 7 miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lat. 51. 42. N. lon. 1. 12. W. Markets on Monday and Friday.

ABINGTON, a pretty town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania; also a small town in Ireland, 7 miles E. of Limerick, and 91 miles from Dublin.

Abinger, Surry, near Darking. *Abingworth*, Surry, near Godalming and Stoke.

ABIUL, a town of Beira, containing 1300 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations, in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It's capital is Anakopir, tributary to the Turks.

Abkettleby, a parish of Leicestershire.

ABLAY, a country of Tartary, subject to the Russians, but their chief is a Calmuc prince. Lat. from 51 to 54. N. lon. from 72. to 83. E.

Ablench, Worcest. near Flanbury. *Ablington*, Glouces. near Fairford. *Ablington*, Wilts. 4 miles from Ambresbury. *Ablods Court*, near Gloucester, on the Severn.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 33. 15. E.

ABNAKIS, a tribe of Indians between Canada and New England, who dislike labour, and prefer hunting and fishing to tillage.

Abney, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

ABO, a district and a sea-port, the capital of Swedish Finland; it is situated at the mouth of the Aurojoki, near the point where the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia unite. The neighbouring country is mountainous; the town is pretty well built, but the houses are generally of wood, painted red. In 1678, it was almost consumed by a fire. Here is an university, with a botanic garden. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Abo is 140 miles NE. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. lon. 22. 18. E.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, in Finland.

ABOARY or ABOERA, ABOCROE, and ABONEE, tracts of Guinea, pretty rich in gold.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a district of Entre Duero e Minho, in Portugal.

ABORAM, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Morocco, whose inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

Abornol, Sussex, near Arundel. *Aborrows*, Cornwall, near Helston-Downs.

ABOUILLONA, a lake, with a town and island, near Mount Olympus, in Natolia.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, famous for the best opium in all the Levant.

ABRAHAM'S DORF, a populous little town in Hungary. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 19 50. E.

Abram, Lancashire, near Leigh.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tajo. It's inhabitants are estimated at 35,000; it has four convents, an alms-house, and an hotpital. Lat. 39. 13. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

ABREIRO, a district, and a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABRENNER, a town and conical mountain of Turcomania, where there are medicinal springs.

ABRETTINI, a people of ancient Mysia.

Abrey Hatch, Essex, near Rumford. *Abridge*, Essex, near Lambourn. *Abrighted*, near Shrewsbury. *Abrisher*, Brecknockshire. *Abroke*, Surry, near Cobham.

ABROJOS, or BAXOS DE BABUCA, a bank with several small islands and rocks to the E. of Turks-Island, in the West Indies. Lat. 21. 5. N. lon. 69. 40 W.

ABROLHOS, a promontory and dangerous shoals, on, and near, the coast of Brazil.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well-inhabited town of Transylvania, on the river Ompay; near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine-court is held there. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 23. 24. E.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples. It has the Apennine and other mountains running through it, which are continually covered with snow, and the woods abound with wolves and bears; but it is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron.

Abscourt, Surry, near Walton upon Thames. *Absheals*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Abshot*, Hampt. near Tichfield.

ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick and village of Prussia, in a mountainous and pleasant country, so fertile in corn and cattle, that it is called the storehouse of Lithuania.

Abthorpe, and *Abthorne*, Nottingh.

Abſton and Wick, Glouceſ. 7 miles from Briſtol, on the road to London.

Abton, Shropſ. near Wenlock.

Abury, or *Aubery*, Wiltſ. near Marlborough-Downs, noted for the ſtupendous remains of a druidical temple, like Stonehenge, on Salisbury-plain. *Aby*, Lincolnſ. near Alford.

ABYDOS, an ancient town and caſtle of Aſia Minor, on the Dardanelles; alſo an ancient city of Thebais in Egypt, now quite reduced. Lat. 40. 16. N. lon. 27. 36. E.

ABYO, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

Abynhall, Glouceſterſhire.

ABYSSINIA, called alſo HIGHER ETHIOPIA, and by the Arabians ALHABASH, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel, on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alaba, Gingiro and Goram; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat. and between 26 and 44 E. lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad, and contains 378,000 ſquare miles. The mountains are very high here, and ſcattered all over the country: in ſome parts they are ſo ſteep, that the inhabitants aſcend them by ladders, and draw up the cattle with ropes; among theſe the Nile and the Niger have their ſource; and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. The thunder and lightning here are ſometimes tremendous, and the winds no leſs dreadful, overturning the houſes and tearing up trees by the roots; and the rain comes down like torrents. Their rainy ſeaſon holds for near ſix months, during our ſummer months, and is ſucceeded by an equal period of cloudleſs ſky. Gold, ſilver, and copper are found here, in their mines; the vegetables are various; the animals are the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, ſtag, horſe, cow, goat, ſheep, monkeys, &c.; with a great variety of birds, as the oſtrich, eagles, vultures, ſterks, &c.; and in the rivers there are found the crocodile and hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion ſeems to be a mixture of Judaiſm and the profeſſion of the Greek church; their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA, or ACADIE. See NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom of Guinea.

ACANIMINA, a coaſt town of Lower Guinea.

ACANNY, a country of Upper Guinea, long famous for producing and trading in gold, which is ſo pure, as to become proverbial, viz. 'as pure as the gold of Acanny;' alſo a town or village of Guinea. Lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

ACAPULCO, in Mexico, an inconſiderable town, unleſs at the annual fair, which laſts about thirty days, when it becomes a populous city, crowded with the richeſt commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treaſures of Peru brought by the annual ſhip from Lima, and all ſorts of European goods, brought over land from Vera Cruz. It was a galleon returning from hence to Manilla, laden with ſilver, that our commodore Anſon took in 1743. Acapulco is ſeated on a bay in the South Sea, and has a very commodious harbour. Lat. 17. 22. N. long. 102. 20. W.

ACANTHINE, an iſland; and

ACANTHON, a mountain of Ethiopia.

ACARADY, a country on the S. coaſt of Guinea, remarkable for fine pure gold.

ACARIA, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 51. 5. W.

ACARNANIA, anciently a part of Epirus in Greece, now CARNIA; and ACARNE, a town near Magneſia.

ACARON, a town of Paleſtine, called Ekron in ſcripture, was famous for the temple of Baalzebub.

Acaſter, Yorkſ. near Sherborn, in W. Biding. *Acaſter-Over*, Yorkſ. near Wetherly, E. Riding.

ACCANY. See ACANNY.

Acclam, Yorkſ. near Bugthorp, E. Riding. *Accle*, Norf. between Norwich and Yarmouth. *Accleton*, Shropſ. near Stottesden. *Accrington*, *New* and *Old*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Whalley.

ACERENZA, ACERNO or ACIERNO, and ACERRA, towns in Naples.

ACHA, a diſtrict of Sus, in Morocco.

ACHAIA, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, the moſt conſiderable part of Greece. It contained the cities of Athens, Thebes, Delphi, Pythia, &c.; alſo the mounts Parnaſſus, Helicon, and ſeveral other places celebrated in ancient hiſtory.

ACHAIS, a town near the river Oxus in Sogdiana, built by Alexander, and called Heraclea; afterwards overthrown and rebuilt by Antiochus, who gave it the name of Achais.

ACHAM, or ASSAM, an inland country of Aſia, lying between Hindooſtan and China, and but little known to Europeans.

ACHELOUS, a river (much celebrated in antiquity) and ACHELOUS, a biſhop's

bishop's see of Epirus, in Europ. Turkey.

ACHEEN, ACHEM, or ACHEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra; and the place where English ships first arrived at, in sailing to the E. Indies. Chinese and Europeans live there, and exchange with the natives their different wares for gold-dust and elephants' teeth. The houses are built on posts two feet above the ground, because, in the rainy season, the city is so overflowed, that they go from house to house in boats; their public buildings are, the king's palace and the mosques. The Achanese are, in general, taller, stouter, and of darker complexion than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and industrious; they also, discover more sagacity and penetration, and are accounted the most dishonest and flagitious people in all the east. They are Mahometans.

ACHEN or ACKEN, in Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, is a small town on the Elbe, which has a citadel.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, celebrated in antiquity; and a lake in Naples, the Tenebrosa Palus of Virgil.

ACHIAVEL, a town of Cassimere, Hindoostan.

Achill Isles, two islands in Clew-Bay, on the coast of Mayo, Connaught.

ACHILLEA, a peninsula in the Euxine Sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes; and ACHILLEON, a town of Bosphorus, where anciently was the temple of Achilles.

Achlam, or *Acklamm*, a village 12 miles from York, where the body of the emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

ACHMETSTED, a town of the Crimea.

ACHOMBENE, a town of L. Guinea.

Achonry, a village of Sligo.

ACHOLLA, a city of Carthage, Africa.

ACHONCAGUA, a deep river of Chili.

Achurch, Northamp. near Oundle.

ACHYR, a town of the Ukrain.

ACIS, a river which rises, at once in a large stream, on Mount Etna, about a mile from the sea, to which it runs with great rapidity. It's waters are of a noxious quality.

ACITANI, an ancient people of Spain.

Ackeld, Northumb. in Wooler.

ACKERSUNDT, a small island of Norway.

Ackley, near Buckingham. *Ackworth*, Yorksh. near Pontefract. In this village, the Society of the Quakers have a respectable seminary, for their children of both sexes.

ACLAMAR, a lake in Turcomania.

Acle, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Acley*, Durham, on the river Skern. *Acliff*, Durham, 5 miles from Bishop-Auckland.

ACMONIA, a city of Dacia, on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It lies 12 miles from Temeswaer, and was built by the emperor Severus.

ACMODES or ACMODÆ, mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be the Shetland Isles.

Acol, Kent, near Canterbury.

ACOMA, or ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, a town of Mexico, on a high mountain, which has a strong castle, and is capital of a district. Lat. 35. 0. N. lon. 104. 15. W.

ACOMACK, a large county of Virginia.

Acomb, Northumb. on the N. side of Hexham. *Acomb*, a neat place near York.

ACONA, a small town in Lower Saxony.

Aconbury, 3 miles from Hereford. *Aconbury*, or *Auconbury*, Hunts.

ACONE, a port and town; and ACONIS, a mountain of Bithynia, where the poisonous herb Aconite grows in great plenty.

ACORES, a village in Beira, Portugal.

ACOUEZ, certain Indians in Canada.

ACOUS, a village in Oleron.

ACQS, a little town at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the dept. of Arriege; and

ACQS, or DAX, a city on the river Adour, in the dept. of Landes; both of which places have hot waters or baths.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lat. 43. 45. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Calabria, in Italy. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins are called Sibari Rovinata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Italy, in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia, so called from it's abounding with water. Lat. 42. 43. N. lon. 12. 17. E.

ACQUARIA, a town of Modena, remarkable for it's medicinal waters. Lat. 44. 24. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

ACQUATACCIO, formerly Almo, a small river near Rome, which falls into the Tiber.

ACQUA VIVA, a small town of Naples.

ACQUI, a town of Montferrat in Italy, contiguous to the Apennines. It has lost much of it's ancient splendor and riches, from it's interstine discords; but is much resorted to on account of it's warm baths. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 8. 35. E.

ACRA, a town and territory on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have built forts, and each fort has it's particular village.

ACRA or ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, called in scripture Accho, and by the

Greeks Ptolemais; it underwent, in the time of the cruſade, many ſieges, as well by the Chriſtians as Saracens. It was here that our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound from a poiſoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who ſucked out the poiſon. The Armenians and European merchants have their reſpective places of worſhip here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 35. 24. E.

ACRA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Barbary, forming a harbour, where veſſels of the greateſt burthen can lie in ſafety.

ACRON, or GREAT ACRON, a kind of republic, is an inland country, at ſome diſtance from Acra. See ACRA.

ACROPOLIS, near Athens.

ACROTERI, a town in the iſland of Santorin, in the ſea of Candia. Lat. 36. 25. N. lon. 25. 12. E.

Acryſe or *Awkbridge*, Kent. *Acton*, Armagh. *Acton*, Kent, in Charing. *Acton*, Staff. *Acton Beauchamp*, 10 miles from Worceſter.

Acton Burnell, Shropſ. 8 miles from Shrewſbury.

Acton Eaſt, 6 miles; *Acton-Weſt*, 7 miles from London, both in Middleſex, on or near the Oxford-road. *Acton-Grange*, Cheſhire, near the Merſey. *Acton*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Acton*, Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Acton*, Cumb. 8 miles from Carliſle. *Acton*, near Northampton. *Acton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Acton*, Staff. between the Trent and Severn. *Acton-Higher*, Glouc. near Wotton. *Acton Pigot*. *Acton-Reynold*, and *Acton Scot*, or *on the Hill*, Shropſ. *Acton-Ilger*, Glouc. hamlet to Iron Acton. *Acton-Truſſel*, Staff. *Acton Turville*, Glouc.

ACUMOLO, a ſmall town of Naples.

Acwell, near Oxford.

ACZUD, a little town of Moldavia.

Adair, an ancient little town 8 miles from Limerick, and 102 from Dublin; having a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. From it's extenſive ruins of convents, &c. it appears to have once been a place of conſiderable importance.

ADAK, a lake near the Caſpian Sea.

Adam's-Chapel, Dorſet, near Corfe-caſtle.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mount, in Ceylon.

ADANA, a city of Cilicia or Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from Eden, on account of it's fine ſituation and fertile ſoil. It is ſeated on the Choquer, 25 miles NE. from Tarſus. Lat. 37. 26. N. lon. 36. 12. E.

ADARETON, an iſland in the Lake Van Turcomania, having on it ſeveral villages, and a monaſtery of Armenian monks.

ADASA, a city of Judea, where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor.

Adbaſton, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Adber*, Som. 4 miles from Ilchester. *Adbolton*, Nottingh. near Bingham. *Adcot*, Shropſ. near Shrewſbury.

ADDA, a little country of Milan, on the Adda, a river of Switzerland and Italy, falling into the Po.

Adde, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Otley. *Adderley*, Shropſ. near Drayton. *Adderbury*, Oxf. 3 miles from Banbury. *Addeſham*, Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich. *Addingham*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Craven. *Addington*, Surry, 3 miles from Croydon. The lord of this manor, in the reign of Henry III. held it by this ſervice, viz. to make the king a meſs of pottage at his coronation; and ſo lately as the reſtoration of Charles II. this ſervice was ordered by the court of claims, and accepted of by the king at his table.

Addington, Magna and *Parva*, Northamp. two diſtinct pariſhes near Higham Ferrers. *Addington*, Bucks. near Winſlow. *Addle*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Addleſion*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Addleſthorp*, Glou. near Stow on the Would. *Addleſthorp*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Addleſtock* or *Addeſtock*, Bucks.

ADELETH, an iſland in the Nile, in Lower Egypt, containing many villages and ſtately buildings, which yet can hardly be ſeen from the river, on account of the luxuriant foliage of the ſurrounding lofty trees.

ADEL, a fruitful province of Africa, called alſo Zeilah, from its capital town. It ſtretches along the S. coaſt of the Strait of Babelmandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyſſinia, but is now ſubject to the Turks and Portugueſe.

ADELFORS, a gold mine of Smaland, in Sweden, diſcovered in 1738.

ADEN, formerly a rich and populous city, on the SW. coaſt of Arabia Felix; but much reduced ſince it's vaſt trade has been removed to Mocha. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 46. 30. E.

Adenburg, near Nottingham.

ADENBURG or ALDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the Elector Palatine, 12 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 7. 16. E.

ADERBIGAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

ADERBURG, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, 9 miles NW. of Stettin.

ADERNO,

ADERNO, a small town in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, watered by a river of it's own name.

Adesham, Dorsets. in Broad Windsor.

ADJAZZO. See AJACCIO.

ADIGE, a river of Lombardy.

ADIRBEITZAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

ADIS, anciently a city near Carthage.

Adisham, or *Addesham*, Kent. *Adingfleet*, Yorksh. W. Riding, between the Trent and Ouse.

ADLESBURG, a remarkable cavern in Carniola; the passages in which are of some miles extent; from the top, sparricles, and along the sides, a sort of pillars, with various grotesque figures, have been formed by the exsudations of the petrifying fluid.

Adlington, Chesh. near Presbury. *Adlington*, Lanc. near Eccleston. *Admaston*, Shropsh. near Wellington. *Admaston*, Staff. near Paget's-Bromley. *Admington*, Glou. near Campden.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in a parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, of considerable extent, and exceedingly fertile. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have shells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. Lat. about 2. S. and lon. from 146. to 152. E.

Adney, Shropsh. 3 miles SW. of Newport.

ADOLPH-FREDERICK'S-SCHADT, a silver mine in Sweden.

ADONE, a village of Stuhl-Weissenburg, Hungary.

ADOUR, a river in the dept. of Gers.

ADRA, a sea-port of Granada.

Adragoal, in Bantry Bay, Cork.

ADRIA, a town of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Gulf.

ADRIANO-A-SIERRA, a chain of mountains of Biscay in Spain. There is a road over them to Aalba and Old Castile, which at it's beginning is a dark path of fifty paces cut through a rock, and then leads over the highest of the Pyrenees.

ADRIANOPLE, in Romania, the second city in the Turkish empire. It is pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, and watered with three rivers, one of which is navigable. The public buildings are the mosques, and a beautiful bazar or exchange, which is an arched building, half a mile long, containing great numbers of rich shops, kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It is 115 miles NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. lon. 26. 27. E.

Adrington, Sussex, near Arundel.

Adrington, Devonsh. near Barnstaple.

ADRUMETUM, now Mahometta, a city in Africa, built by the Phœnicians, between Carthage and the Syrtes.

Adscomb, Surry, near Croydon. *Adset*, Glouc. near Westbury. *Adslock*, near Buckingham. *Adston* or *Adson*, Northamp. between Brackley and Daventry. *Advene*, Cornwall, near Lesneath.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, in the S. Sea. The inhabitants appear mild and cheerful, but not enterprising or active. Lat. 43. 21. S. lon. 147. 29. W.

ADUGAK, one of the Fox Islands, in the Northern Archipelago.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, Spain.

ADULIS, an ancient port of Ethiopia.

Adur, a river in Sussex.

Adwalton, Yorksh. 5 miles from Leeds. *Adwel*, Oxf. between Thame and Watlington. *Adwick on Stratton*, or *on the Street*, Yorksh. near Doncaster.

ADZEL, a small place in the neighbourhood of Riga.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Valencia.

ÆA, ÆPOLIS, anciently a city or cities of Colchis, near the Euxine Sea.

ÆBORA, ÆBURA. See TALAVERA.

ÆDEPSUM, anciently a city of Eubœa.

ÆDESSA or ÆGIS, a city of Macedonia, where it's ancient kings were interred.

ÆDUI, an ancient people of Gallia Celtica, who had the privilege of senators of Rome, styling themselves, Brothers of the Romans.

ÆGADES or ÆGATES, three islands, viz. Levenzo, Favignana, and Maritimo, on the W. side of Sicily.

ÆLEN, a district of Bern.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a harbour of Sudermania.

ÆLST. See ALOST.

ÆGEAN SEA. See ARCHIPELAGO.

ÆGINA, an island in the Archipelago, anciently Oenone and Myrmidonia, the inhabitants of which were called Myrmidons, that is, pismires or emmets, from the great pains they took in cultivating the earth.

ÆGIUM, a city of the Peloponnesus, where the Greeks rendezvoused prior to the invasion of Troy. Here was also held the assembly of the Achæan League, and it became at length a sort of metropolis of Achaia.

ÆGOS-POTAMOS, a river in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Æmilian Ways, two conſular roads in Italy, made before the Chriſtian æra.

Æolis, the ancient name of part of the W. coaſt of Aſia Minor.

Æolian Islands, near Sicily.

Ærdenburg. See Ardenburg.

Ærding, a town and diſtrict of Lower Bavaria.

Ærshot, or *Aerschot*, a city of Brabant.

Aeth. See *Ath*.

Æthiopia. See Abyssinia and Caffraria.

Æthra, a river of Sweden.

Ætna, a dreadful volcano, and the higheſt mountain in Sicily.

Ætolia, a part of ancient Greece.

Aſerwick, Worceſ. near Sukely.

Affane, a pariſh in Waterford county.

Affington, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Affordby*, Leiceſterſ. near Hallaton. *Affpiddle*, Dorſetſ. near Bere regis.

Afghans, the general name of a people in Perſia, who, under the late Kouli Khan, ſubverted the Perſian monarchy.

Afra, a caſtle of Numidia, on the borders of Zaara, built by Cherif Mahomet, king of Sus. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 23. 10. E.

AFRICA, one of the four grand diviſions of the globe, is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the NE. by the Red Sea, which ſeparates it from Aſia, ſave where they are connected together by the iſthmus of Suez; it's other ſhores are waſhed by the Ocean. The greateſt part of this largeſt of all peninſulas, lies within the torrid zone, hence the inhabitants are all of dark complexions; and in the centre and ſouthwards they are quite black. The mountains and rivers of Africa are very large; the country is extremely fertile, except in thoſe extenſive tracts that are unſupplied with moiſture; there the country is parched up, and the heat becomes inſupportable. In croſſing theſe arid deſerts, the ſands are ſometimes ſo raiſed by the winds, that whole caravans are buried under them: on the other hand, nothing can be more beautiful than the fertile parts of Africa; the luxuriancy of the landſcape, continually clothed with all the beauties of ſpring, ſummer, and harveſt, ſurpaſſes all deſcription; and the variety of animals, ſeems greater here than in the other parts of the globe. Africa lies between the parallels of 37. 0. N. and 35. 0. S. latitude, and between 17. 0. W. and 51. 0. E. longitude, and may be divided as follows: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea; Upper Ethiopia, including Nubia, Abyſſinia, and Ahex; Lower Ethiopia, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Matamam, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Sofala, Terra de Natal, and Caffraria. The length of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the moſt northern part, is 4600 miles; and it's greateſt breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, is 3500.

Africa, or Mehedita, a ſea-port of Tunis. Lat 35. 36. N. long. 11. 10. E.

Afuera, an iſland near Juan Fernandez.

Afwestad, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, which has large copper-works, and a mint for ſmall ſilver coin. Lat. 61. 10. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

Afwiowara, a village of Daniſh Lapland, ſituated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of law. Lat. 69. 20. N. lon. 26. 12. E.

Aga, or Agag, a kingdom of Abyſſinia.

Agades, a town, and a kingdom of Negroland, tributary to the king of Tombuctou, or Tombut. It produces excellent ſena and manna. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 14. 0. E.

Agamenticus, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Main, in lat. 43. 16. N. It is a noted landmark for ſailors, about 8 miles from the ſea, and a few miles W. from Wells.

Agan, one of the Ladrone iſlands, where Magellan, in ſearch of the Molucca iſlands, was aſſaſſinated.

Aganara, a town of Hither India.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples.

Agatha, St. Yorkſ. N. Riding.

Agatton, a town of Guinea.

Agborough, Worc. near Bromſgrove.

Agbury, Lanc. near Weſt-Derby.

Agde, a populous town in the department of Herault. Lat. 44. 19. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

Agden, near Broxton; *Agden*, near Bucklow; both in Cheſhire.

Agdenas, a ſmall diſtrict of Drontheim. Agdeside, of Chriſtianſand, both in Norway.

Agen, a rich, handſome, and ancient city in the dept. of Lot and Garonne; is ſeated in a very agreeable country, on the banks of the Garonne. Prunes here form a conſiderable object of commerce, the Dutch taking great quantities of them for long voyages. Their manufactures are table-linen, camlets, ſerges, and ſail-cloth. This city was the reſidence of Julius Scaliger, and the birth place of his ſon Joſeph, that prodigy of learning. It is 108 miles SE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 12. N. lon. 0. 4. E.

Agenadat, a town of Tranſylvania.

Ager,

AFRICA
Str. of Gibraltar
Madeira I.
CANARY ISLES
Tropic of Cancer
CAPE VERD ISLES
C. Verd
Isles & Saint of Bissages
Sierra Leona
Grain Coast
Ivory Coast
Congo
Gulf of Babelmandel
Bandal de Agou
Negro Bay
Baxas
INDIAN OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
ETHIOPIAN
Ascension I.
St. Helena I.
Des Picos
Bourbon I.
Tropic of Capricorn
St. John of Lisbon
Des Garvaios
Diego Rois
Banks of Nazareth
Astova
Beamarrow
Sable I.
Mangurew
Francisco
St. Francisco
St. Miguel
Atouse
Amirante Is.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN
Wgt Longitude 20 10 0 60 Degrees E from London.

Engraved for Walker's Geography &c.

AGER, a town of Catalonia.

Ageſton, Wight-Iſle, near Medina. *Agford*, a hamlet of Fromeſelwood, in Somerſetſhire.

AGGA, AGONNA, or AGUNA, a country of Benin, in Africa, where the Engliſh have a fort.

AGGERHUYS, a dioceſe, a town, and a mountain-fortreſs of Norway.

AGGEROE, a fortreſs, and AGGERHERRED, a diſtrict of Aggerhuys, or Chriſtiana.

Aghaboe, in Queen's co. Leinſter. *Aghabelloge*, in Cork, Munſter. *Aghadoe*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Aghadown*, in Cork, Munſter. *Aghagower*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Aghamore*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Aghavallin*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Aghclare*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Aghills*, certain loughs, near Skibbereen, in Cork, Munſter. *Aghogill*, or *Ahogill*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Aghrim*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Aghrim*, or *Aughrim*, a village of Galway, Connaught.

AGHUNALASHKA, or UNALASHKA, one of the Fox Iſlands, N. Archipelago.

Agilſwell, Devon. near Newton-Buſhel.

AGIMERE, or AZMERE, a town and territory of Hindooſtan.

AGINAR DE SOUSA, a diſtrict in Entre Minho e Duero, Portugal.

Agincourt, a village in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. Lat. 50. 31. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks of Cortu, in the Gulf of Venice; it has 20 villages and 8000 inhabitants.

AGIVAS, a ſmall town in Alentejo.

Agle, Linc. near Boothby Pannel.

Aglionby, Cumb. in the pariſh of Warwick.

Agliſh, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

AGMAT, or AGMET, in the province, and on a river of the ſame name, in Morocco, is a pleaſant town on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lat. 30. 56. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

Agmondeſham. See *Amerſham*.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, a town of Tranſylvania. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 24. 10. E.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milaneſe.

AGNAN, a ſmall town in the dept. of Loire and Cher, in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher. It is diſtant 60 miles from Bourges.

AGNANO, a circular lake in Naples.

AGNESELT, one of the Scilly Iſles.

Agnes, St. and its Well, Cornw.

AGNO, a diviſion of Lauvis, Swiſſ.

AGNON, or AGNO, the Clanius of the ancients; a river of Terra di Lavora.

AGNONA, a ſmall town in Naples.

AGON, an iſland and harbour on the coaſt of Sweden. Lat. 61. 20. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

AGONNA. See AGGA.

AGOSTA, a ſea-port of Sicily, moſtly ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1763.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Hindooſtan; was, in the laſt century, a moſt extenſive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul ſometimes reſided. His palace was prodigiouſly large, and the ſeraglio contained above 1000 women; the palaces of the Omrahs and others were numerous; here were above 60 ſpacious caravanſeras; 800 baths, 700 moſques, and 2 magnificent mauſoleums. The Perſians, Chineſe, and Engliſh reſorted here, and the Dutch had a factory: the inhabitants dealt in ſcarlet, looking-glaſſes, ſilver, gold, lace, hardwares, cloth of Jelapour, and ſpices. Agra has ſince rapidly declined; it is 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 78. 30. E.

AGRAMONT, a ſmall town of Catalonia, capital of a diſtrict.

AGREABLE, an iſle in a river of Fez.

AGREDA, a populous town of Old Caſtile. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 2. 0. W.

AGRIA, a fortified town of Hungary.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone Iſlands.

AGRIMONT, a town of Naples.

AGRIPPA, anciently a city of Apulia.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the iſland St. Michael, one of the Azores.

AGUADA, in Goa, India.

AGUA DE PEIXES, in Alentejo.

AGUA REVES, in Tra los montes.

AGUAS BELLAS, and AGUEDA, or AGADA, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

AGUEPERSE. See AIGUEPERSE.

AGUER, a city near Mount Atlas.

AGUIAR, a town of Beira, and a place in Alentejo.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a conceltho, or particular juriſdiction in Entre Duero e Minho.

AGUIAS, a place in Alentejo, Portugal.

AGUILA, a town and river of Fez.

AGUILAR, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, in Old Caſtile.

AGUIR, a town of Alentejo.

AGURANDE, a town in the dept. of Indre.

Ahacroſs, in Cork, Munſter.

Ahaſcragh, in Galway, Connaught.

AHLDEN, a diſtrict of Lunenburgh.

AHSAH, a city in Aſiatic Turkey.

AHUYS, a ſea-port of Gothland.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO, a fine ſea-port on the weſtern ſide of Corſica. It is one of the nine diſtricts of the department, and

and very populous. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 8. 50. E.

AIAL, a town of Berdoa in Africa.

AJAN, or AJEN, a country on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, ſouth of Abyſſinia and the Straits of Babelmandel. The inhabitants are not ſo dark complexioned as thoſe on the weſt coaſt, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Muſſulmans. Farther from the ſea there are negroes, who, marrying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of the Abyſſinians, and ſell the priſoners they take, as well as ivory and gold, to the Arabs, who come to trade in their ports.

AJALON, between Jeruſalem and Gath.

AJAS, a city of Arabia Felix.

AJAZZA, a ſea-port of Caramania.

AICHA, a town of Bavaria, on the Par.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name in Franconia. Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, an alms-houſe, a ſeminary for ſtudents, a cathedral and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem; here is alſo a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament; it is of maſſy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious ſtones. Aichſtadt is ſeated in a valley on the river Altmul, 30 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

AIDAB, a town on the coaſt of the Red Sea, in Africa, oppoſite to Gidda; from hence great numbers of Africans take ſhipping to viſit Mecca.

AIDERBEZAN, or AZERBEYAN, a fruitful province of Perſia, W. of the Caſpian Sea: the climate is healthy but cold.

AIELLO, two ſmall places in Naples.

Aighton, Lanc. near Blackbourn.

AIGLE, a little town in the dept. of Orne, where they carry on a trade in corn, hardware, and pins. It is 47 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 1. 0. E.

AIGLE, a neat, thriving little town in the canton of Berne, the houſes of which are built with a white marble found in the neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the Rhone, about 6 miles from its entrance into the Lake of Geneva.

AIGNAN, ST. See AGNAN.

AIGNEBELLE, or AIGUEBELLE, a little town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Are.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de Dome, near which there is a very cold ſpring, which bubbles up with a ſtrong ebullition. It is 18 miles N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

AIGUESCAUDES, a place in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, remarkable for a warm ſpring, the waters of which are oily, ſaponaceous, and ſpirituous; they have a fœtid ſmell, and are uſed both outwardly and inwardly.

AIGUESMORTES, an inconſiderable town in the dept. of the Gard. It formerly ſtood near the ſea, and had a harbour, but this is choked up, and the ſea has retired two French leagues from the town, leaving it in a morals. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

AILAH, thought to be the Elath mentioned in Scripture, a ſmall town of Arabia Petræa, on one of the north bays of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca.

*AILESBURY, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Buckinghamſhire, and the centre of the buſineſs of the rich vale of Ailesbury, one of the moſt fertile tracts in England. It is 16 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 0. 42. W. In William the Conqueror's time, it was a royal manor, his favourites holding it of him by this tenure, that they ſhould find litter and ſtraw for the king's bedchamber; provide him three eels in winter, and three green geeſe in ſummer, if he ſhould come there ſo often, beſides herbs for his chamber.

Aileſham, or *Ailam*, Norf. near Norwich. *Aileſaweſthorp*, or *Elweſthorpe*, commonly called *Gayton-Thorp*, Norfolk, near Lynn-Regis. *Aileſton*, near Leiceſter. *Ailmerton*, Norfolk.

AILSA, or AILZE, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſteep, rocky, and acceſſible only on the NE. where ſteps, or a kind of ſtairs, are cut out of the rock.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, on the river Iſere.

AIN, a dept. of France. It takes its name from a river which riſes at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons.

AIN, a ſmall town of Berdoa, Africa.

AINAON. See HAINAN.

AINSA, a town of Arragon, in Spain.

Ainſtable, Cumb. between Brampton and Kirk-Oſwald. *Ainthorp*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Boulneſs.

AIR. See AYR.

AIRE, a town in the dept. of Landes, ſeated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 0. 16. W.

AIRE, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates

cates with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 2. 29. E.

Aire, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Ouſe a little above Hoke. *Aiſlaby*, Durham, near Stockton. *Aiſlaby*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Whitby.

AISNE, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from a river, which runs by Soiſſons, and falls into the Oiſe near Compeigne.

AIX, a beautiful and ancient city in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, adorned with ſeveral fine ſquares and fountains. It's hot baths have been celebrated ſince the time of the Romans, who firſt founded it. In the neighbourhood is produced excellent wine, but the principal trade is in oil: here are alſo ſome ſtuff-manufacturers. It is 17 miles E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 32. N. lon. 5. 31. E.

AIX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the Iſle of Oleron and the continent. It is 12 miles NW. of Rochefort. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 1. 5. W. The Engliſh made a deſcent on it in 1758, and demoliſhed the fort.

AIX, an ancient town of the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the Lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is 8 miles N. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 40. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

AIX LA-CHAPELLE, a large and handſome town of Weſtphalia. There are hot baths in it, and ſome mines near it. The caſtle ſtands upon a hill, from which it is ſaid that 60 cities or towns, the ſea, and even England, can be ſeen on a clear day. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It is 17 miles N. of Limburgh, 22 NE. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologn. Lat. 50. 48. N. lon. 6. 3. E.

Aka, or *Roche*, a river of Lancaſhire.

AKALZIKA, a town and caſtle of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 44. 55. E.

Akeham, with it's *Grange*, near York. *Akelington*, Northumb. between Morpeth and the coaſt. *Akely*, Buckſ. *Aken*, Nottingh. *Akenham*, Suff. near Ipſwich.

AKERMAN, or BIELGORD, an old town of European Turkey, at the efflux of the Dneiſter into the Black Sea.

Aketon, Yorkſ. near Pontefract.

AKIM, a town on the gold coaſt.

AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey, ſeated in a fertile plain, 17 miles over, producing corn and cotton. It has about 5000 inhabitants, chiefly Mahometans, and is watered by the river Hermus. Lat. 38. 48. N. lon. 28. 30. E.

Akley, Notting. near Bawtree. *Akring* Nottinghamſhire, near Sherwood Foreſt.

ALABA, a fertile diſtrict of Biſcay. It produces good wine and fruits, and has fine iron mines.

ALABANDA, a decayed town of Caria, in Aſiatic Turkey. In the Roman diviſion of the country, this city was made the head of a juriſdiction, and the judicial conventus was held in it; there ſtill remain ſome magnificent ruins of it's former ſplendor.

ALACARNES, iſlands on the coaſt of Mexico, ſo called from the number of ſcorpions found there.

ALADULIA, a province of Natolia.

ALAFOENS, a diſtrict of Beira.

ALAGOA, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azores Iſlands.

ALAGON, a ſmall town of Arragon.

ALAINS, or ALANS, a barbarous people from the North, who in the fourth and fifth century, joining themſelves to the Goths and Vandals, carried terror and deſolation wherever they went, overſpreading a great part of the ſouth of Europe, and the north of France.

ALAJOR, a diſtrict of Minorca.

ALAIS, a town in the dept. of Gard, near a beautiful plain or meadow at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and the annual export of raw ſilk from it, is 1,200,000lbs. From the foot of one of the adjacent mountains, iſſues a hot medicinal ſpring, and many apertures in the rocks ſhew that mines have been wrought here. It is 350 miles nearly S. of Paris, and 37 N. of Montpellier. Lat. 44. 8. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

ALALCOMENOE, an ancient city of Bœotia; by this name alſo Ulyſſes called Ithaca.

Alall, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Alan*, or *Camel*, a river of Cornwall, which runs into St. George's Channel at Padſtow.

ALANBY, Cumb. an agreeable watering place, much reſorted to in the bathing ſeaſon. The inhabitants are employed in the herring fiſhery, and there is good anchorage in the bay. It is about 20 miles N. of Whitehaven and SW. of Carliſle.

ALAND, or ALANDT, a cluſter of Swediſh iſlands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal iſland, which gives name to the reſt, is about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It contains 15 villages, 9000 inhabitants, and lies 75 miles NNE. of Stockholm.

ALANDRA, a ſmall town of Eſtremadura, on the Tagus, 15 miles from Liſbon.

ALANDROAL, a ſmall place in Alentejo.

ALANQUAR. See ALENQUIR.

ALANTA, a ſmall city of Wallachia.

ALAN-

ALAPAEWSHOI SAWOD, an iron-forge in the Catharinburg diviſion of Siberia.

ALARCON, a town of New Caſtile. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 2. 4. W.

ALATAMAHA, pronounced Ottamahaw, or the river St. George, a large river of N. America, riſing in the Allegany mountains, and diſcharging itſelf into the Atlantic, towards the S. of Georgia, about 60 miles SW. of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, or ALATRO, a town on a hill in the Campigna di Roma, 40 miles SE. of Rome.

ALATYR, ALATYRSKOI, a diſtrict and town of Caſan in Aſiatic Ruſſia.

ALAVA. See ALABA.

ALAUTA, a river of European Turkey.

ALBA, a ſmall town of Montſerrat, in Italy, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE. of Turin. Under the Romans, it was a principal city of Liguria. Lat. 44. 46. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ALBA JULIA, a diſtrict and conſiderable town, with an univerſity, of Tranſylvania.

Alba, Pembrokeſ. *Albanbury*, Yorkſ. *Alba*, and *Alaxton*, Leiceſ.

ALBANIA, or ARNAUT LAROS, a province of European Turkey, comprehending Epirus, and a ſmall part of the ancient Illyricum. It produces flax, cotton, wax, honey, excellent wine, and ſalt, which is dug out of the mountains. The inhabitants make tapeſtry, which they export with their other commodities; they are very ingenious in conſtructing aqueducts, and aſcertaining heights and diſtances, without the uſe of mathematical inſtruments. Lat. from 38. 20. to 43. 30 N. lon. from 18. 49. to 21. 50. E.

ALBANIA, a region of Aſia, on the E. of the Caſpian Sea.

ALBANO, a town on a lake of the ſame name, in the Campagna di Roma, celebrated by Horace for it's excellent wine, a virtue which the ſoil has not yet loſt. It is 15 miles nearly S. of Rome, and much reſorted to in the ſummer months. Lat. 41. 43. N. lon. 12. 50. E.

ALBANO, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Albania, formerly the capital.

ALBAN'S, ST. a town of Hertfordſhire, which ariſe from the ruins of the ancient Verulam. It is ſeated on the river Coln, 21 miles N. by W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Alban's, St. Dorſ. on the coaſt, S. of Swannage-Bay, a noted ſea-mark. *Alban's St.* Kent, near Canterbury.

ALBANY, a river, and an Engliſh fortreſs, on the SW. of James's-Bay, Hudſon's Bay. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 81. 20. W.

ALBANY, a city and county in the State of New York, ſituated on the W. ſide of Hudſon's River. The former contained, a few years ago, 600 houſes, and 4000 inhabitants, many of whom are the deſcendants of the firſt coloniſts, the Dutch; but, adventurers from various parts are daily flocking here, by the advantages for trade, which the place affords, it being ſituated on one of the fineſt rivers in the world, and the ſtore-houſe of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. It is 160 miles N. of the city of New York. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 73. 20. W.

ALBANY, or BRAEDALBANE, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town of Alentejo.

ALBARGARIA DE PANELA, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province Entre Minho e Douro.

ALBARRACIN, or ALBARRAZIN, an ancient and ſtrong city of Arragon, in Spain, which contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a craggy hill, by the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E. of Madrid. It's wool is the fineſt in Arragon. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 1. 16. W.

ALBAZETE, a ſmall town of New Caſtile.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, on the road from Moſcow to Pekin. Lat. 54. 0. N. lon. 103. 30. E.

ALBEGNE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Lot.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine; they manufacture ſerges here, and other ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NE. by N. of Rouen, and 70 NNW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

ALBEMARLE, a county of Virginia.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in N. Carolina, an inlet of the ſea, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherrin, Nottaway, &c.

ALBEN, a mountain of Carniola.

ALBENGA, a ſmall city on the coaſt of Genoa, and a little iſland or unſhapen rock in the ſea, oppoſite thereto, called Iſlota d'Albenga. The town is ſurrounded with olive-trees, but the air is unwholeſome. It is a ſea-port, 37 miles SW. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 8. 30. E.

Alberbury, or *Aberbury*, Shropſ. near the Severn, between Salop and Welſhpool. *Alberton*, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Alberton*, Somerſetſ. 3 miles from Axbridge.

ALBI, a town of Abruzzo, in Naples.

Albins, Eſſex. near Witham.

ALBION, the ancient name of Britain, from the Latin, *album*, white, on account of the chalky cliffs on it's ſea-coaſts.

ALBISOLA, a ſmall town of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufacture.

ALBOLODUY,

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Granada.

ALBONA, a small town of Istria, Venice.

ALBORAN. See ABORAM.

Alborn, Suffex, near Bramber. *Alborn*, Wilts. near Marlborough. *Allcrough*, Norf. near Reppis and Erpingham. *Albrighton*, near Stafford. *Albrighton*, Shropf. near Salop.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It ftands on an eminence, and carries on a confiderable trade in wool and woollen cloth. Lat. 39. 25. N. lon. 7. 3. W.

ALBURG, or ALBOURG. See AALBURG.

Alburgh, Yorkf. E. Riding, near the fea, S. of Mapleton. *Alburgh*, or *Alberghe*, Norfolk, near Bungay. *Alburn*, Eflex, W. of Southminfter. *Albury*, or *Alderbury*, Surry, 5 miles from Guildford; the river Wye runs through it. *Albury*, Hertf. near Putmore-Heath. *Albury*, Glouc. near Wickwar. *Alby*, Norf. 4 miles from Alefham.

ALBY, an ancient town in the dept. of Tarn. There are very beautiful walks in the environs of the town, and the adjacent country is very fertile, producing the various kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, faffron, aniffeed, coriander, and woad; the fine paftures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into ftockings, ratteens, fhalloons, coarfe woollens, &c. and the wax-candles made here are much efteemed. This town is 42 miles NE. of Toulouffe, and 335 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 15. N. lon. 2. 14. E. The *Albigenfes*, fo called from their making their firft appearance in this city, were a people who, fo early as the 11th century, difputed the authority of the pope; for this they were excommunicated: and feveral very cruel perfecutions were raifed againft them by means of crufades.

ALCACAR, a palace on one fide of Toledo, in New Caftile. It ftands on the top of a fteep rock, and commands a profpect of the city, and of the river Tagus, running at it's foot through the neighbouring fields.

ALCACERE, or ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town of Portuguefe Eftremadura, called alfo Salagia by the Romans, on account of the falt produced here. The country around it, from its barrenneffs, produces little elfe but ruffhes; thefe are carried to Lifbon, and worked into fine mats. Lat. 38. 22. N. lon. 8. 17. W.

ALCACOVA, a citadel of Santaren.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Seville.

ALCALA-DE-LOS-GAZULES, an old town of Seville, fituated on a mountain.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a town of New Caftile, anciently called Complutum, having been a conffderable Roman colony. It is pleafantly fituated on the banks of the Henarez, over which there is a ftately bridge. The univerfity is a handfome building, it was re-eftablifhed, in 1494, by the Cardinal Francis Ximenes, at whofe charges, and under whofe direction the firft Polyglot Bible was printed here. It is 15 miles ENE. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 26. N. lon. 3. 6. W.

ALCALA DE REAL, a town in Andalufia, in a mountainous country, which yet produces excellent fruits and wine. It is feated near the river Guadalquiver, 6 miles N. of Seville. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

ALCAMER. See ALCMAER.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily.

ALCANEDE, a town of Portuguefe Eftremadura. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 6. 0. W.

ALCANI, or ALCAN, a town in Egypt, on the weftern branch of the Nile, 30 miles NNW. of Grand Cairo.

ALCANIZ, or ALCANITZ, a town of Arragon.

Alcannings, Wilts. near the Devizes.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spanifh Eftremadura. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It is 42 miles N. by W. of Seville. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

ALCANTARA, in Andalufia, ftands on an eminence; adjoining which there is a morafs, over which the Romans built a bridge with a tower at each end.

ALCARAZ, or ALCAREZ, a city of New Caftile; has a remarkably ancient aqueduct. It is fituated near the fource of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles SSE. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 51. N. lon. 2. 25. W.

Alcafton, Shropf. near Munflow.

ALCATRASES, an ifland in the Pacific Ocean, 21 leagues nearly S. from Acapulco. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 102. 30. W.

ALCAUDETE, a fmall town of Andalufia, 18 miles W. of Jaen.

ALCAZAR, a town of New Caftile.

ALCAZAR-DO SAL. See ALCACERE.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, a rich and populous town of Fez.

ALCAZAR-LEGUER, a town of Fez, on the coaft of the Straits of Gibraltar.

ALCAZZAVA, a caftle of Malaga.

ALCESTER. See AULCESTER.

Alchefter, Oxfordf. a little to the SW. of Biceffer.

Alchurch, Worceftershire.

ALCINO, MT. a fmall town of Tufcany, fituated on a mountain. In this neighbourhood is produced the moft exquifite wine in Italy, called Mufcatello di Mont Alcino; but the inhabitants are not

allowed to fell a ſingle pipe of it, till the great-duke has firſt ordered what number he judges proper for his own uſe.

ALCMAER, or ALKMAER, a populous town of Holland. They make great quantities of cheeſe and butter here, by which the town is enriched. In 1637 there was a public auction here of 120 tulips, which, all together, ſold for 90,000 guilders; a ſingle one of them, named the Viceroy, ſold for 4203 guilders; and not only the name and price, but the weight of theſe flowers are particularly ſet down in the city regiſters. The paſſion of giving enormous prices for flowers and flower-roots, by which many individuals were ruined, had become ſo prevalent, that the ſtates interfered, and put a ſtop to it, by ſevere penalties. It is 17 miles N. by W. of Amſterdam.

ALCMINA, a diſtrict of Sicily.

ALCOA, a river; ALCOBACA, ALCOCHETTE, and ALCOENTRE, towns of Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

Alcomb, Somerſetſ. near Dunſter. *Alconbury*, 5 miles from Huntingdon.

ALCONCHOE, or ALCONCHOEL, a fortreſs of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 6. 37. W.

ALCORAZ, a town of New Caſtile.

ALCOSSIR, COSIR, or CASEIR, a ſea-port on the Red Sea.

Alcot, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

ALCOVENDAS, a town of Old Caſtile.

ALCOUTIM, or ALCOYTIM, of Algarve, on the borders of Alentejo.

ALCOY, a river and town of Valencia, near an iron mine.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, of about 1000 houſes, ſituated between two large harbours. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. E.

ALCYONE, a town of Theſſaly, and a lake in Peloponneſus.

ALDAN, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia.

ALDBOROUGH, near the river Ald, a ſea port in Suffolk. The town was formerly much larger; but the ſea has lately ſwallowed up one of the ſtreets. It is pleaſantly ſeated in the valley of Slaughden, 3 miles from Orford, 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 1. 42. E. Markets on Wed. and Saturday.

ALDBOROUGH, or OLDBOROUGH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, was the *Iſurium Brigantium* of the Romans, though not ſo much as the ruins are now to be ſeen, except ſome remains of walls, pavements, and baths. It is 8 miles from Rippon, 15 miles NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 8. N. lon. 1. 18. W.

Aldborough, or *Aldborough*, Lincolnſ. near Winterton-Cliff. *Albourne*, Wilts. *Aldbrough*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the ſea-coaſt. *Aldbury*, Hertf. near Berkhamſtead. *Aldbury*, Hertf. between Buntingford and Biſhop's-Stortford. *Aldby*, in the pariſh of Dacre, Cumberland. *Aldby*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk. *Aldby*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N. of Stanford-Bridge.

ALDEA GALLEGA, and ALDEA GALLEGA DE MERCIANA, towns in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALDENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

Aldenham, Hertf. 2 miles from Watford, and 5 from St. Albans. *Aldenham*, or *Awdenham*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Alder*, a river in Suſſex, which runs by Shoreham into the ſea. *Alderbury*, Wiltſ. 2 miles from Saliſbury, on a healthy hill, near the Avon. A manufacture of cottons and fuſtians is carried on here. By a fire in 1777, 200 houſes were deſtroyed. *Alderford*, Norf. near Sparham.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſle of Sweden, in Nordland. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

Alderholt, Dorſetſ. near Corſe-Caſtle. *Alderkirk*, Linc. near Kirton. *Alderley*, Glouceſ. near Wotton-Underedge. On ſome of the hills here are found foſſils, apparently petrifactions of marine ſhells. *Alderley-Hall*, Cheſh. near Macclesfield. *Alderley*, Staff. near Seiſdon. *Aldermarſton*, Berkſ. a pretty neat village, beautifully ſituated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet. It is 3 miles from Silcheſter, the Roman ſtation, 3 from Baghurſt, and 8 from Reading. *Aldermerſton*, and *Alderminſter*, Worc.

ALDERNEY, a pleaſant and fruitful iſland, about 8 miles in compaſs, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the neareſt part of England, which holds poſſeſſion of it. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabb's, which only admits ſmall veſſels, and in the centre the town of Alderney conſiſts at leaſt of 200 houſes, and 1000 inhabitants. This iſland is ſeparated from France by a ſtrait, called the Race of Alderney, which is rendered a dangerous paſſage, by a ledge of rocks, called the Caſkets. Here the ſon of Henry I. was caſt away and drowned on his paſſage to France, and here, in 1744, the Victory Man of War was loſt.

Alderney, Glouc. See *Alderley*. *Alderſey*, Cheſ. near the Dee. *Alderſhot*, Hampſ. near Farnham. *Alderton*, Glouc. near Tewkſbury. *Alderton*, or *Aldrington*, Wiltſ. near Chippenham. *Alderton*, Shropſ. between Salop and Oſweſtry. *Alderton*, Suff. near Deben river, 6 miles from Woodbridge. *Aldernwas*, or *Alre-*

was, Staff. between Lichfield and Burton-upon-Trent. *Alderwaſhley*, Derby. near Wirkſworth. *Aldfield*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Studley. *Aldford*, near Cheſter. *Aldfriſton*, Suff. near Pevenſey. *Aldham*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Aldham*, Suff. near Hadley. *Aldingborn*, Suff. near Chicheſter. *Aldingham*, Lanc. near Ken-Sands. *Aldington*, Kent, near Limme. *Aldington*, Worc. on the borders of Warwickſhire. *Aldon*, Shropſ. near Munſlow. *Aldridge*, Staff. near Walſal: near this is a noted pool, called Druidmeer. *Aldringham*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Aldrington*, Northamp. near Preſton. *Aldrington*, Suſſex, near Lewes, almoſt overflowed by the ocean. *Aldwark*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Doncaſter and Rotherham. *Aldwark*, near York. *Aldwark*, Derbyſhire, near Wirkſworth. *Aldworth*, Berkſ. between Newbury and Wallingford, 3 miles from Heley. *Aldworth-Wheatcroft*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Stafford. *Aldſiſton*, Suſſex, near Seaford: ſome antiquities were dug out of a tumulus here in 1763. *Aldſworth*, Glouc. on the Bath and Oxford road, 10 miles from Cirenceſter, 7 miles from Burford. *Aleby*, Linc. near Alford. *Alecoats*, Nott. near Workſop. *Aled*, a river in Denbighſhire.

ALEFCHIMO, a diſtrict in the iſland of Corfu, including a good harbour.

ALEGRETTE, a ſmall town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

ALEKSIN, a ſmall town in the province of Moſcow.

ALEMANNI, one of the German nations who over-run the weſtern empire of Rome.

ALEMPIGNON. See ALMIPIGON.

Alen, a river in Denbighſhire.

ALENÇON, a large and handſome town in the dept. of Orne, ſeated on the river Sarte, in an open fertile country. It is 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28. N. lon. 0. 12. E.

ALENQUIR, an ouvidoria, or audience, and it's capital, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALENTAKIEN, a diſtrict of Ruſſia.

ALENTEJO, a large, fertile, and much improved province of Portugal, lying between the rivers Tajo and Guadiana.

ALEPPO, called by the natives *Haleb*, and anciently *Berœa*, is the metropolis of Syria, and only yields to Conſtantinople and Cairo in extent, population, and riches; in buildings, however, it is inferior to none of the Turkiſh cities. The inhabitants are computed to be 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Chriſtians, and 5000 Jews. The language generally ſpoken is vulgar Arabic: but the Turks, Armenians, Syrians, and Jews, in converſing with thoſe of their own nation, uſe their reſpective languages. The Chriſtians have their houſes in the ſuburbs, and carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks, camlets, Turkey leather, &c. Several European nations have factories and conſuls, which are much reſpected here. Here are a caſtle, a great many ſtately moſques and caravanſeras, with fountains and reſervoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with moſt kinds of fruit. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved with large ſquare ſtones, and kept very clean. The water in all the wells in the city is brackiſh; but good water is brought from ſome ſprings about five miles off, by an aqueduct, ſaid to have been built by the empreſs Helena. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook, 170 miles N. by E. of Damaſcus, and 60 miles from the ſea. Lat. 35. 45. N. lon. 37. 20. E.

ALEPPO, OLD, anciently Chalcis, about 12 miles S. of the preſent Aleppo.

Alerton, Huntſ. near Peterborough. *Alery*, or *Averbury*, Wiltſ. near the Devizes. *Aleſbear*, Devonſ. near Exminſter.

ALESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Aleſby, Linc. near Grimſby.

ALESHAM, or AYLESHAM, a ſmall, neat, and populous town in Norfolk, where they knit great numbers of ſtockings. It is about 14 miles. N. of Norwich, and 121 of London. Market on Tueſday.

ALESSANDRIA, a town; ALESSANDRINO, a territory of Milan.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, ſituated on a mountain.

ALESSIO-LISSUS, a town of Albania. Here is a caſtle where the famous Scanderberg, prince of Epirus, died, and was buried in 1467. The Turks have ſuch a veneration for his memory, that they carry away pieces of his tomb for relics, and eſteem them as an effectual charm for animating their courage in battle.

Aleſworth, Nott. near Mansfield. *Aleſworth*, Northamp. near Thrapſton.

ALET, a town in the dept. of Aude, remarkable for it's baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver found in the ſtream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it ſtands, and from whence the Romans dug gold. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcaſſone. Lat. 42. 59. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, the ſea-port of Aleppo, from which it is diſtant about 70 miles. The climate here is very unwholeſome in ſummer, ſome ſhips having loſt even their whole crews in a ſhort time; while the heats are ſo exceſſive, many of the inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages

among the mountains, where they have excellent water, and delicious fruits. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 36. 23.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a handſome, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, on the moſt weſterly branch of the Nile, ſoon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before the Chriſtian era. It was long eſteemed the fineſt city in the world after Rome; we may form ſome idea of it's inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that it had on it's rolls in his time (44 years before the Chriſtian era) 300,000 freemen. The celebrated library, which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing, in his time, 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his ſucceſſors 700,000, was, in 642, deſtroyed by order of the Saracen khalif, who became maſter of the city. The Saracen general who took it, ſaid, in his letter to the khalif, that he found in it 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews, who paid tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gardeners, who ſupplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. At preſent it does not contain above 12,000, or 14,000 inhabitants: a mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkiſh empire. The Chriſtian Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, are very numerous here; the Europeans all paſs under the name of Franks. Although Alexandria is now ſo much decayed, that the rubbiſh in ſome places over-tops the houſes, yet there are ſtill ſome remains of it's ancient ſplendor, particularly Pompey's Pillar, and two obeliſks of hieroglyphicks. The ancient Pharos, a watch-tower, ſo famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the ſeven wonders of the world, is now turned into a caſtle, called Pharillon, and is ſtill uſed to direct veſſels into the harbour. This city was a place of great trade, before the Portugueſe diſcovered the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commodities of the Eaſt Indies being depoſited here on their way to Europe by the Red Sea. Lat. 30. 21. N. lon. 31. 11. E.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Perſia.

ALEXANDRIA. See ALESSANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the S. bank of the river Potomack. The ſituation is elevated and pleaſant, and the ſtreets are laid out regularly on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upward of 300 houſes, many of which are handſome, and is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 77. 0. W.

Alexton, Leiceſ. near Hallaton.

ALFACKS, iſlands near the mouth of the Ebro, Catalonia.

ALFANDEGA-DA-FE, in Tra-los-Montes, Portugal.

Alfarig, in Roſsſhire. Here are large woods of fir, ſome of which extend 15 or 20 miles.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira.

ALFECHIMO. See ALEFCHIMO.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the ſea-ſide.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony.

ALFIDENA, a town of Abruzzo, Naples.

Alford, or *Aford*, Aberdeenſhire.

Alford, Somerſ. 5 miles from Bruton, noted for it's mineral-water. *Alford*, Cheſh. on the Dee, between Malpas and Cheſter. *Alford*, Som. near Caſtle-Carey.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, 6 miles from the ſea, and 20 N. of Boſton. Market on Tueſday.

ALFRETON, (Alfred's-town,) Derb. 6 miles from Cheſterfield, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 141 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Alfriſton, Suſſex, 8 miles from Lewes.

ALFWOM, a domain of W. Gothland.

ALGAGIOLA, or ARGOGLIOLA, a ſea-port of Corſica.

ALGARRIA, a fertile diſtrict of New Caſtile, including Madrid the capital of Spain.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; it is bounded on the N. by Alentejo, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the S. and W. by the ocean. It produces figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wines, and has a profitable fiſhery.

ALGERI, or ALGHER, a populous city on the NW. coaſt of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

ALGEZIRA, a ſea port of Andaluſia, on the Straits of Gibraltar, from which town it is 10 miles NW. by W. Lat. 36. 14. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

ALGEZUR, a ſmall town in Algarva. It's old caſtle is borne in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGIATE, a little town in the Milaneſe.

ALGIBAROTTA, or ALJUBAROTTA, a ſmall town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 8. 40. W.

ALGIERS, a country of Africa, extending 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coaſt, has Mt. Atlas on the S. Tunis on the E. and Morocco on the W. The Turks, who are not above 7000 in number, have the government in their hands, and the Moors or natives have no ſhare in it. It is a kind of republic under the protection of the grand ſignior, and is governed by a ſovereign, or dey, who

who ſeldom undertakes any thing of importance without the council of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diſtinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfere when they think fit. The dey is abſolute in ſome reſpects, although he is elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, and frequently depoſed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government ariſe from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they take, or the piracies they commit at ſea, ſometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The ſtems of the vines here are ſo large, that a man can hardly graſp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The natives are ſtrong and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometaniſm, and their language a dialect of the Arabic: they alſo uſe that jargon, compoſed of the French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, called Lingua-Franca, which prevails along the ſhores of the Mediterranean.

ALGIERS, a large town of Barbary, and capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a hill, and is of the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour, ſo that the houſes, appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the ſea. The tops of the houſes are all flat, and the people walk on them in the evenings to take the air: they are alſo covered with earth, and are uſed as gardens. The ſtreets are very narrow; the adjoining country, however, is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the main land to a ſmall iſland. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to conſiſt of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Chriſtian ſlaves. Algiers is ſituated oppoſite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lat. 36. 49. N. lon. 2. 18. E.

ALGODRES, a ſmall town of Beira.

ALGONQUINS, a tribe of Indians in Canada, near Lake Ontario.

ALGOZO, a ſmall town of Tralos-montes. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ALHALLOW, a ſmall iſland in the Orkneys, noted for a good fiſhery.

Alham, Lancaſhire, near Blackburn.

ALHAMA, a populous well-built town of Granada, and a village of Arragon. At both places there are medicinal baths.

ALHAMBRA, a town and river of Arragon.

Alhampton, Som. near Shepton Mallet.

ALHANDRA, a town in Portugueſe,

ALHANGA, a town in Spaniſh, Eſtremadura.

ALIBALUC, an iſle in the Caſpian Sea.

ALICANT, a ſmall rich city of Valencia in Spain, well known for it's fine wines, fruits, &c. It has a good harbour, and an extenſive trade. The Engliſh, Dutch, Italians, &c. have conſuls here. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the ſame name, 75 miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 38. 24. N. lon. 0. 0.

ALICATA, the Leocata of the ancients, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. Lat. 37. 14. N. lon. 14. 16. E.

ALIFI, a town of Naples. Lat. 41. 20. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

ALINDA, or HALYNDA, a town of Caria, in Aſiatic Turkey, ſaid by Pliny to have been built by the Alindienſes.

ALINGRAHS, or ALINGSAHS, an inland town of W. Gothland in Sweden, where there are ſilk, woollen, tobacco, and pipe manufactories. Lat. 57. 40. N. lon. 13. 20. E.

Alington, Northum. near Warkworth.

ALJUSTREL, a town of Alentejo.

ALKALZIKE, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia.

Alker, Lancaſhire, near Altmouth.

Alkerington, Oxfordſhire, near Banbury.

Alkeſham, or *Alkham*, Kent, near Dover. *Alkham*, Glouceſterſhire, near Berkeley. *Alkington*, Glouceſterſ. near Stroud. *Alkley*, Nott. near Workſop. *Alkmanton*, Derbyſ. near Workſop. *Alkmere*, near Shrewſbury. *Alkmonbury*, Huntſ. near Leighton-ſtone. *Alkrington*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Alkynton*, Shropſ. near Wem.

ALLA, a well-built town in Auſtria.

ALLAGON, or ALAGON, a ſmall town of Arragon, in Spain, 4 leagues from Sarogoſſa.

ALLAHABAD, a province and city of Hindooſtan. The latter is ſeated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, and is 470 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 0. E.

Allan, St. Cornwall, near Truro. *Allanton*, Northumb. near Rothbury.

ALLAS, a town on, and a ſtrait between, the Iſle of Lambock, and Combava in the E. Indies. Lat. 10. 20. N. lon. 86. 14. E.

Allchurch, Warwickſ. 5 miles from Bromſgrove, on the road to Leiceſter; it was much more extenſive formerly.

ALLA, or ALLE, a river of Pruſſia.

ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain, or range of mountains, in N. America, which extend north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly nearly parallel with the coaſt of the ſouthern ſtates, through which they run. They occupy a ſpace of about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, eaſtward of the Miſſiſſippi and the five lakes. The different ridges which compoſe this.

immenſe range have different names in different ſtates, as the Kittatiny, the Blue, the North, and South Mountains. They are not confuſedly ſcattered and broken, riſing here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but ſtretch along in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high, ſpreading towards the ſouth. Some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the Gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennſylvania, ſcarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, extenſive tracts of fine arable and paſture-land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black ſoil, and ſome of the mountains will admit of cultivation almoſt to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, in lat. 42. 0. N. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaux. At Pittſburg it joins the Monongahela, and is then called Ohio. See OHIO.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the Canaries.

Allen, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Stour, near Blandford. *Allen*, a ſmall river of Flintſhire, which ſinks under ground near Mold, and diſappears for a ſhort ſpace.

Allen, a ſmall village in co. of Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Iſle of Allen, apparently an Engliſh name, ſeems to be only a corruption of the Iriſh *Hy-al-lain*, i. e. the diſtrict of the great plain country. In this diſtrict (in Kildare, as above,) ſtands the Hill of Allen, the Mount Cromla of the ancient bards. The bog of Allen, an immenſe tract of turf-bog, or peat-moſs, the largeſt in the kingdom, runs through part of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed by burning, and the ſowing of rape-ſeed.

ALLENBURG, or ALLERBURG, a narrow and dark little town of Tapiau, in Pruſſia, commodiouſly ſituated on the river Alle. Lat. 55. 30. N. lon. 21. 49. E.

ALLEN-CASTLE, in Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town of Heſſe-Caſſel, where ſalt-works are carried on. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 15 miles E. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 19. N lon. 9. 59. E.

Allenſmore, 2 miles from Hereford.

ALLER, a river of Germany. It has it's ſource in Magdeburg, runs NW. through Lunenburg, and, paſſing by Zell, falls into the Weſer below Verdun.

Allercar, near Derby. *Allercomb*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Allerford*, Somerſ. near Carhampton.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corſica.

ALLERSTEIN, a ſmall town of Pruſſia.

Allerthorp, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Wakefield. *Allerthorp*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Thirſk. *Allerton*, Nott. in the pariſh of Edinſtow. *Allerton-Chapel*, *Allerton Gledhow*, *Allerton-Grange*, *Allerton-Moor*, hamlets of Leeds, in Yorkſhire. *Allerton Maulevrer*, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough. *Allerton*, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Allerton*, Shropſ. near Wem. *Allerton*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Axbridge. *Allerton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 3 miles from Bradford. *Allertown*, Northumb. 8 miles SW. of Hexham. *Alleſley*, Derbyſ. near W. Derby. *Allhallows*, Kent, 7 miles from Graveſend. *Allhallows*, Cumb. on the river Elne, between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Allhallows*, Linc. near Waynfleet.

ALLESANI, a town of Corſica.

ALLIER, a department of France, ſo called from a river which flows by Moulins, and falls into the Loire above Orleans.

Allington, Dorſetſ. from whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret, to Bridport.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, Kent, near the Medway, called, by the Saxons, the caſtle of Medway. Market on Tueſ.

Allington, Wiltſhire, near Devizes. *Allington E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Kingſbridge. *Allington*, Linc. near Grantham. *Allington*, Suff. near Hoxon. *Allington-Cobham*, Kent, near Malling. *Allington*, Wiltſ. NE. of Biſhop's-Cannings. *Allington*, Wiltſ. between Boſcomb and Newton-Tony. *Allington*, Hampſ. near Buſh-Waltham. *Allington*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Alliſon*, or *Alured ſon*, Glouc. a hamlet of Lydney. *Alliſton*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey.

ALLOA, a town on the N. ſide of the Frith of Forth, in the ſhire of Clackmannan. It conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well paved and ſhaded with rows of limetrees. It has a commodious harbour, and an excellent dry dock. It's great export is coals, and there is alſo a glaſs-houſe, with ſome other manufactories. The caſtle of Alloa is beautifully ſituated, and was, heretofore, the reſidence of the earls of Mar. It is about 5 miles E. from Stirling, and 30 NW. from Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 10. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

ALLOBROGES, an anc. people of Gaul.

Allom-Houſe, Hampſ. near Chriſt-church. *Allon*, Northumb. near Beltingham. *Allonby*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Abbey-Holme. *Alloſtock*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Allow-Eaſt*, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tyne. *Allow-Weſt*,

West, a river of Northumb. which runs into the Tyne. *All-Saints*, Kent, near Canterbury. *All-Saints*, Suff. near Bungay.

ALL-SAINTS BAY, one of the moſt rich and fertile captainſhips in all Braſil, producing abundance of cotton, and vaſt quantities of ſugar. It has ſeveral cities and towns, of which St. Salvador is the capital. Lat. 12. 3. S. lon. 40. 10. W.

ALMACARRON, or ALMAZARON, a ſea-port of Murcia, where great quantities of alum-are made. Lat. 37. 28. N. lon. 1. 20. W.

ALMACTA, a tract in Old Caſtile.

ALMADA. See ALMEDA.

ALMADEN, in La Mancha, New Caſtile. Near it are mines of quickſilver.

ALMAGRA, or ALMAGUER, a town of Popayan, in Terra Firma, S. America.

ALMAGRO, a town of New Caſtile.

Almand, or *Aman*, a river of Athol, a branch of the Tay. It has a caſcade near 30 yards high, cloſe by which two rocks meet over the river ſo as to form a natural bridge.

Almanington, Suſſex, near Chicheſter.

ALMANZA, a town of Murcia, 50 miles SW. of Valencia, and 50 NW. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 54. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Almar, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ALMAREZ, in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

Almure-Hall, Cheſ. near Malpas.

ALMARSTAK, in Upland, Sweden.

ALMAS, in the Bannat of Temeſwar.

ALMAZAN, a town in Old Caſtile.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tajo, oppoſite to Liſbon. Lat. 38. 39. N. lon. 9. 4. W.

ALMEDINA, a decayed town of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas. It's ruins are conſiderable, and the adjacent country is very fertile.

ALMEIDA, in Tra-los-montes; ALMEIDA, in Beira; both towns of Portugal.

ALMELOO, a ſmall town in Overiſſel.

ALMENARA, a town of Valencia.

ALMENDVALAIO, in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

Almer, Dorſetſ. near Whitchurch.

ALMERIA, a ſeaport of Spain in Granada, ſeated on the river Almeria, in the Mediterranean, 62 miles SE. of Granada. Lat. 36. 51. N. lon. 2. 20. W.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port of Mexico. Lat. 20. 18. N. lon. 97. 30. W.

Almerley, or *Almeſtree*, Herefordſ. near Weobly. *Almerſworthy*, Som. near Dunſter.

ALMIPIGON, a lake of Canada.

Almisford, Som. a hamlet of Caſtle-Carey.

ALMISSA, a ſmall town in Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Cetina. It ſtands between two high mountains on a ſteep rock, 16 miles nearly E. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 45. E.

Almiſter, Somerſetſhire.

ALMO, a little rivulet, which falls into the Tiber at Rome.

ALMODAVAR, a ſmall town of Alentejo; ALMODAVAR-DEL-CAMPO, in New Caſtile; and ALMODAVAR, in Arragon.

Almond, a river in Perthſhire.

Almondbury, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Huthersfield. *Almondſbury*, Glouceſterſ. near Berkeley.

ALMONTE, a town of Andaluſia; and a river of Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

Almos-cliff, Yorkſ. near Ripley.

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, a tribe in Canada.

ALMUDEVER, and ALMUGNA, fertile and pleaſant places in Arragon.

ALMUNECAR, a city and port of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles SSE. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

Alne, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Tyne below Kirk-Haugh; another in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean at Aylmouth; and a third in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Arrow at Round-Alne.

Alne, Cumb. near Kirk-Oſwald. *Alne*, near York. *Alne, Magna* and *Parva*, Warw. near Henley. *Alneham*, Northumb. *Alnemouth*, Northumb. a ſmall ſea-port at the mouth of the Alne, where bones of a gigantic ſize have been dug up.

Alneſton, Oxfordſhire, near Witney.

* ALNEWICK, or ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, 306 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is diſtant 26 miles, and from Newcaſtle 30; is ſeated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well-built. It has 3 gates, and was formerly ſurrounded with a wall. Here is an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland, which has lately been repaired and beautified. Mark. on Sat.

Alney, a little iſland near the city of Glouceſter, famous for the ſingle combat fought on it, between Edmund Ironſide and Knute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in ſight of both their armies, in which the latter being wounded, he propoſed an agreement; accordingly the kingdom was divided between them; the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Knute. *Alnham*, or *Yarwell*, Northumb. 13 miles from Alnewick, on the road to Scotland.

ALOST, or AELST, a tract and a city of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW. of Bruſſels, and 15 SE. of Ghent.

ALOVENT, a very high mountain of Perſia, a part of Mount Taurus.

ALPHALHAO, a ſmall town of Alentejo.

Alperton or *Apperton*, Middleſex, in the road from London to Harrow on the Hill.

Alphamſton, Eſſex, near Henningham.

Alphcton, Suff. near Sudbury.

Alphington, Devonſ. 2 miles from Exeter.

Alpington, Norf. near Loddon.

Alport, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

Alpram, Cheſh. near Ediſbury.

ALPEDRINHA, a ſmall town of Beira,

ALPEDRIZ, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALPHEN, a town near Leyden, in Holland.

ALPHEUS, a famous river of Arcadia, now ORPHEA, a river of the Morea.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, being about 2 miles in perpendicular height, dividing Italy from France, Swiſſerland, and Germany. They have ſeveral names. The Maritime Alps extend from Vado as far as the ſource of the river of the ſame name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps, from the ſource of the Vado to the city of Suſa; the Grecian Alps, from the city of Suſa to the mountain of St. Bernard, the Pennian Alps, Mount St. Bernard, to Mount St. Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhetian Alps, which extend to the ſource of the river Piave: and, laſtly, the Norician, or Carnician Alps, extend themſelves from the Piave as far as Iſtria, and the ſource of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few paſſes, and thoſe difficult of acceſs; Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, attempting thoſe on the ſide of Piedmont, when he invaded Italy, loſt moſt of his elephants; he accompliſhed his purpoſe, however, by making his way with acets; not with vinegar (as it has been erroneouſly tranſlated) for diſſolving the ſnow, but with hatchets for cutting it away. The proſpect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. One of the moſt celebrated is the Grande Chartreuſe, where a monaſtery was founded in 1084. From Echelles, a little village in the mountains of the department of Mont Blanc, to the top of the Chartreuſe, the diſtance is ſix miles. Along this courſe the road runs winding up, for the moſt part not ſix feet broad. On one hand is the rock, with woods of pine-trees hanging overhead, and on the other a prodigious precipice, almoſt perpendicular, at the bottom of which rolls a deep torrent. On the top of the mountain is the convent. The Glaciers of the Alps are immenſe maſſes of ice, lodged upon the gentler declivities of the mountains, and exhibiting the moſt groteſque and fantaſtic repreſentations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vaſt chain of mountains inacceſſible, and covered with ice, and of Mount Blanc above the reſt, whoſe top ſeems to reach and even pierce the higheſt region of the clouds. The chain, upon which this mountain ſeems to look down, like a giant, is compoſed of maſſes of rocks, which terminate in pikes or ſpires, called the Needles, and which ſeem ranged like tents in a camp. Their ſides are covered with fretted ſtreaks of ice and ſnow.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence, is ſo called from it's vicinity to the mountains of the ſame name.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ALPUJARRAS, or ALPUXARRES, LOS, high mountains of Granada, inhabited by the ancient Moriſcoes, who profeſs Chriſtianity, ſpeak a medley of Arabic and Spaniſh, and carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent fruits and wine.

Alresford, Eſſex, near Tendring.

* ALRESFORD, a town in Hampſhire, on the little river Itching, called Alre by Camden. It has about 200 houſes, in two principal ſtreets, which are large and broad. A ſmall manufacture of linſeys is carried on here. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, ſerves for the head to a great pond, or lake, near this town, where there is a large ſwannery. It is 18 miles ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London, in the road to Wincheſter. There is a neighbouring village, called Old Alreſford. Market on Thurſ.

Alrewick, Staff. near Litchfield.

Alrington, Devonſ. between Barnſtaple and the ſea.

ALROA, or ALROE, an iſland on the coaſt of Denmark.

ALSACE, UPPER and LOWER, late provinces of France, now included in the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alſager, Cheſh. near Namptwich.

ALSCHWANGEN, in Courland.

Alſcot, Shropſ. near Newport.

Alſcot, Shropſ. near Draton.

ALSEN, an iſland of Sleſwick.

ALSFIED, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Alſerig, a place in Cromartyſhire, noted for large fir woods near it.

ALSHEDA, in Smaland, Sweden, near which a gold mine was diſcovered in 1738.

Alſley, Warw. 21 miles from Coventry.

Alſop, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth.

ALSO-

ALSO-SAJO, ALSO-SDANY, places in Hungary; in the former, great quantities of cinnabar are dug; in the latter, there is a mineral ſpring.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a ſtone bridge over it; and near it, are lead-mines. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carliſle, and 303 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 2. 14. W. Market on Saturday.

Alſton, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Alſton*, Lanc. near Kirkham. *Alſton*, near Shrewſbury. *Alſton*, Worceſ. in Tedington. *Alſton-Mary's*, Somerſ. near Mere Pool. *Alſtretton*, Shropſ. near Church-Stretton.

ALSVEG, an iſle near Sky, Scotland.

ALSUNGEN, a lake of Halland, Sweden.

Alſwick, Herts. near Meaſden.

ALSZA, a ſmall place of the Tartar diſtricts, in European Turkey, between the Nieper and the Don; and a river of Bavaria.

ALT, ALTWA. See ALAUTA.

Alt, a river of Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel, at Altmouth.

ALTAISCH, a tract of mountains, in Siberia.

ALTALA, a diſtrict of Corſica.

ALTAMIRA, a town of Gallicia, Spain.

ALTAMONT, and ALTAMURA, towns of Naples.

ALTDORF, a town of Hungary.

ALTEA, a ſea-port of Valencia, in Spain. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 0. 15. E.

ALTEN, a diſtrict and gulf of Norway.

ALTENA, or ALTONA, a ſea-port of Holſtein, near Hamburg. The merchandiſe brought from Aſia, by the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company, is ſold here. Lat. 53. 37. N. lon. 9. 52. E.

ALTENBURG, towns of Upper Saxony, of Tranſylvania, of Lower Hungary, and of Holſtein.

Alterinnis, Heref. on the borders of Monmouthſhire, nearly encompaſſed in the windings of the river Munnow. *Alternon*, Cornw. 4 miles from Pickering.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont.

ALTEZEY, ALZEY, or ALTZHEIM, a territory, town, and caſtle in the L. Palatinate.

Althome, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Althorne*, Eſſex, near Southminſter. *Althorp*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Althorp*, Linc. near Alford. *Althorp*, Norf. near Fakenham. *Althorp*, Northamp. near Towceſter.

ALTHUUS, in Poliſh Pruſſia.

ALTIN, a lake and mountain in Siberia.

ALTKIRCH, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW. of Straſburg. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

ALTLAND, a diſtrict of Tranſylvania.

Altmore, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Altmouth, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

ALTMULL, a river of Germany, which has it's ſource in Franconia, and falls into the Danube, at Kelheim, 12 miles above Ratiſbon.

*ALTON. a town in Hampſhire, ſeated on the river Wye. It conſiſts of about 250 houſes, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad ſtreet, and has a large market of cattle and proviſions. There are ſome manufactures carried on here; as plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ſerge de Niſmes; and round the town there are woods and plantations of hops. It is 28 miles ENE. from Southampton, on the road to London, from which it is 50 miles WSW. Market on Saturday.

Alton-Grange, Leic. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Alton*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield. *Alton*, Dorſetſ. near Whitchurch. *Alton*, Worceſ. near Droitwich. *Alton*, Staff. 3 miles from Cheadle. *Alton-Berns*, Wiltſ. near Marlborough. *Alton-Dangeous*, Wiltſ. in the pariſh of Langford-Little. *Alton-Hall*, Derb. near Keddleſton. *Alton-Lodge*, Staff. on the river Dove, and borders of Derbyſhire. *Alton. N.* and *S.* Wiltſ. both 3 miles from Ambreſbury. *Alton-Pancras*, Dorſetſ. between Cerne-Abbey and Middleton. *Alton-Priory*, Wiltſ. near Marlborough-Downs.

ALTORF, a town of Franconia, with a fine univerſity, a library, and a phyſic-garden.

ALTORF, capital of the canton of Uri.

ALTORF, in Wirtemburg, Suabia.

ALTORF, is the name of many places in Germany, and of ſome in Hungary.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, a town of Cheſhire, on the Merſey, between Stockport and Warrington. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, 24 from Cheſter, and 180 NW. of London. Market on Tueſ.

ALTRIP, a village of Spires, Germany.

ALTSOHL, a diſtrict and town of Hungary.

ALTSTADT, ALTSTED, and ALTSTETTEN, towns in Upper Saxony, Weſtphalia, and Swiſſerland.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a town in Leon.

ALVA, ALVARENGA, ALVAYAZERE, and ALVA CO-DE-SERRA, ſmall towns in Beira.

ALVALLADE, ALVITO, ſmall towns in Alentejo.

ALVARO, ALVARES, ALVERCA, and ALVORNINHA, ſmall towns in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

Alveley, Eſſex, between Dagenham and

Tilbury-Fort. *Alvaley*, near Worceſter. *Alvele*, Salop. *Alverdiſcot*, Devonſ.

ALVERNO, a mountain of Tuſcany.

Alverſtock, and *Alverſton*, Hampſ. both near Farcham. *Alverſton*, Wiltſ. near Wardour Caſtle. *Alverton*, Notting. near Newark. *Alveſcot*, Oxf. near Burford. *Alveſton*, near Derby. *Alveſton*, Warw. near Stratford upon Avon. *Alveſton*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile NE. of Folke. *Alveſton*, Glouc. near Thornbury, near the Severn.

ALVING, a caſtle in Weiſſenburg.

Alvingham, Linc. near Louth. *Alvington*, Glouc. near Lidney, a ſmall village, with a chapel of eaſe to Woolaſton.

ALUTA. See ALAUTA.

Alvalton, Huntſ. near Yaxley. *Alwarby*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Aſpatrick. *Alwefton*, Northumb. *Alwen*, a river of Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee above Langer. *Alwington*, Devonſ. on the coaſt near Hartland-Point. *Alwoodley*, called *Allingley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Orley. *Alworth*, Wiltſ. near Bradford. *Alwye*, or *Olwy*, a river in Monmouthſ.

ALWEIL, a lake in Berne.

ALWOS, a village in Hungary.

ALY, a town of Georgia, Aſiatic Turkey.

ALZYRA, ALCYRA, or ALGEZIRA, a city of Valencia, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſilk. It is ſeated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

AM, a town of Armenia, in Aſia.

AMACAXI, a people of Brazil.

AMACUSA, an iſland and city of Japan.

AMADABAT, a large, populous, and trading city, the capital of Guzerat. The Gentoos have hoſpitals here for birds and ſick animals. The rajah, or emperor's viceroy, lives very ſplendidly, and maintains 12,000 horſe and 50 elephants. Amadabat is pleaſantly ſituated, has 12 gates, is ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and has a large garriſon; including the ſuburbs, it is about 71 leagues in circumference. The royal ſquare, 700 paces long, and 400 broad, (planted round with palm, date, orange, and citron trees) is formed by the caſtle, as large as a little town, the courts of judicature, palaces, and the grand caravanſera, for lodging ſtrangers and travellers; beſides ſmaller moſques, here are 30 large ones, one of them very magnificent; alſo, 16 pagodas, one of which was converted into a moſque, by Aurengzebe, who ordered a cow to be killed in the temple, being aſſured, that the Gentoos, conſidering it polluted, would never enter it again. Here the Armenians, Abyſſinians, and Jews, have their reſpective places of worſhip; and the Engliſh, and other European merchants have their factors, and purchaſe fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandiſe. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 NE. of Cambaya. Lat. 23. 10. N. lon. 72. 22. E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a conſiderable town of Perſia, where the Jews are pretty numerous; they flock here in pilgrimage, to viſit the tombs of Mordecai and Eſther, which they allege to be here. Theſe tombs are in the place which ſerves them for a ſynagogue. It is 85 miles NW. of Iſpahan. Lat. 35. 15. N. lon. 47. 4. E.

AMADANAGAR, or ANDANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and populous town in the Deccan, Hindooſtan. It is 120 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 10. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

AMADIA, a town and fortreſs of Curdiſtan, ſituated on a high mountain.

AMAK, an iſland in the Sound, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It contains 6 villages, is laid out in gardens and paſtures, and ſupplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is a mile and a half long, and half a mile in breadth; a part of the city called Chriſtianſhaven ſtanding on it.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, on the Wenner Lake. It has a good harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Naples. Flavio Benibo, a native of this place, is ſaid to have invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is 10 miles SW. of Salerno.

Amalrie, a village of Perthſhire.

AMANA, a mountain of Cilicia, and one of the Bahama Iſlands.

AMAND, ST. a town in the dept. of the North. It is ſeated on the river Scarpe, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 27. N. lon. 3. 35. E.

AMAND, ST. a town in the dept. of Cher. It is ſeated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 2. 30. E

AMANTEA, a ſea-port of Naples.

AMANZIRIFDIN, a city of Arabia Felix.

AMAPALLA, a city and port, and large bay, of Mexico. The former trades in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMARA, a kingdom of Abyſſinia.

AMARANTE, or VILLA D'AMARANTE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal. Here is a linen manufacture.

AMARIA, a caſtle of Candia Iſle.

AMARIN,

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine.

AMASIA, anciently AMASSI, a city of Natolia, near the river Caſalmack. It was the birth place of Strabo, the geographer, and anciently the ſeat of the kings of Cappadocia. Amaſia is the reſidence of a baſhaw, and gives it's name to the province, where there are the beſt wines and fruits in Natolia. Lat. 40. 31. N. lon. 36. 0. E.

AMASTRIS, or AMASTRO, a ſea-port of Anatolia, but it's two harbours have been long ago choked up with ſand, and there now remains little of it's ancient ſplendor, except ſome ruins.

AMATHA, a city on the Jordan.

AMATIQUA, a gulf in Honduras.

AMATO, a town and river of Naples.

AMAYA, a town of Leon.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of S. America, which has it's ſource among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running eaſtward, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. This largeſt of all rivers is, at it's mouth, 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from it's mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at leaſt 3000 miles, forms during it's courſe many iſlands in itſelf, receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of 500, or 600 leagues, ſome of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and, in pouring itſelf into the ocean, repels the waters of the ſea, to the diſtance of many leagues from the land.

AMAZONS, a ſuppoſed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amaſia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themſelves as a nation of women, on their own ſeparate territory, diſtinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their huſbands to battle, and ſometimes fighting their enemies, may have given riſe to the romantic deſcriptions of the Amazons, by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of S. America ſeem to have had a ſimilar origin, with the wonder-ſtricken Spaniards.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Brazil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was firſt traverſed in 1580, by Franciſco Orellana, who coming from Peru, ſailed down the great river, to the Atlantic Ocean. Obſerving companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a cuſtom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms on it's banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the Land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Condamine, who afterwards went into thoſe parts, to meaſure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no ſuch appearance of hoſtile women. The ſoil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infeſted with crocodiles, alligators, and ſerpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty ſovereigns, diſtinguiſhed from their ſubjects, by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to ſettle in this country; but difficulties and diſaſters have hitherto rendered their deſigns abortive. On a part of the coaſt, between Cape North, and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese indeed have made ſome ſettlements.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Abyſſinia. Lat. 13. 12. N. lon. 35. 14. E.

AMBAR, a river of Bavaria.

Ambaſton, Derbyſ. on the Derwent, between Derby and the Trent. *Ambaſton*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Amber*, a river in Denbighſhire.

AMBERG MOUNTAIN, in E. Gothland, a province of Sweden.

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate. It's chief trade ariſes from it's iron-mines and manufactures. It is ſtrongly fortified, having a caſtle and armory. It is ſeated on the river Ills, 40 miles E. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

Amberley, Suſſ. 4 miles from Arundel. *Amberley*, Heref. near Marden. *Amberley*, near Monmouth. *Amberſham*, Hampſ. near Petersfield.

AMBERT, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome. It is ſeated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It carries on the paper manufacture very extenſively, and has alſo a trade in coarſe laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is 21 miles E. of Iſſoire, and 300 from Paris. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 3. 50. E.

Ambell, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a kingdom and town of Upper Ethiopia, on the Nile.

AMBIATINUM, a town near Coblentz.

Amblecote, Staffordſhire, near Wolverhampton.

AMBLESIDE, a pretty little town in Weſtmorland, ſituated among lofty mountains, at the upper end of Winandermere lake, and near a remarkable waterfall. It is 13 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and

271 NNW. of London. Lat 54. 28. N. lon. 3. 6. W. Market on Wednesday.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, France. It is 3 miles N. of Boulogne. Lat 50. 49. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

AMBOISE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated near the confluence of the Loire and Masse. It is 12 miles E. of Tours, 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 0. 54. E.

AMBOULE, a fertile vale of Madagascar.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca Islands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a piece of slight stuff, wrapped round their middle. The English and Dutch had factories here, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them, pretending that they had entered into a conspiracy with the Chinese, against them. Since that time, the Dutch have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. Lat. 4. 0. S. lon. 127. 20. E.

AMBRACIA, a village, once a city of Epirus; the residence of king Pyrrhus.

AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a town and fortress of Austria, 2 miles SE. of Inspruck, which was, as its name (shade) rather imports, a summer retreat for the arch-dukes. The statues, medals, treasures of gold, precious stones and rarities, in the museum here, are immense. There is also the trunk of an oak, inclosing the whole body of a deer, supposed to have perished in the snow, and to have been covered with the mud and wreck of the trees, &c. washed from the mountains by the thaw. The tree, thus deposited, and taking root, inclosed with it's roots the body of the animal, and, in it's further growth, raised the body up with it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery of busts and admirable paintings.

*AMBRESBURY, or AMESBURY, an ancient town in Wiltshire, on the Avon, consisting of two streets, that intersect each other. It is 80 miles from London, and 1 from Stonehenge. Market on Friday.

AMBROSE, a town of Piedmont.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the E. side of the Meuse, opposite Maestricht. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 5. 43. E.

Amcotes, Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 miles S. of Burton.

AMEDABAD. See AMADABAT.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Decan, once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This place was the residence of the emperor Aurengzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan, and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles by Poonah, from Bombay. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 74. 0. E.

AMEL, a kingdom of Negroland.

AMELAND, an island of Friesland.

AMELIA, formerly AMERIA, or ÆMILIA, a small city in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 33. N. lon. 12. 30. E.

Amerden-Hall, Essex, near Audley-End.

AMERICA, the largest of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on all sides by the ocean, and stretches, in it's extensive range, through every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on it's northern extremity seem to be bound up in everlasting frost. The parts that have a vertical sun, are so near the sea, or the lofty Andes, constantly covered with snow, that they experience not the excessive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddish or copper colour, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudson's Bay. This immense continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. It's mountains, rivers, and lakes, are the largest in the world. America took it's name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, insinuated therein, that he had first discovered that continent. The discovery of America, was made so lately as 1491, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity. At that time, the authority of the pope, over the whole world, was generally acknowledged throughout Europe. He had granted, to the Portuguese, all the lands, islands, &c. they had discovered, or might discover, to the eastward of the Azores; hence the other Europeans were deprived of the advantages of the trade to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portuguese had but lately discovered. The costly articles of the east, which had heretofore come through the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and afforded to the Genoese a lucrative trade, were now brought by the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus saw,

NORTH AMERICA.
Longitude West 70 from London.
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Arctic Sea
Bristol Bay
Alaska
Cooks Riv.
Pr. Williams Sound
Q. Charlottes Isles
Sir Fran. Drake
Bermudas
Bank of Newfoundland
Newfoundland
Breton
Sable I.
Cod
Virgin Is.
Cayos
Turks I.
Cuba
Ringston
Caribbean Sea
Barbadoes
Tobago
Trinidad
Cape Vela
Longitude West 70 from London.

NORTH AMERICA.
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
HUDSON'S BAY
BAFFIN'S BAY
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
LABRADOR
CANADA
ASSINIPOELS
QUIVIRA
TEGUAYO
NEW MEXICO
NEW LEON
Texas
Cenis
Mexico
Quebec
Newfoundland
Charles Town
Augustin
Havana
Jamaica
Bogotan
Carthagena
CARIBBEAN SEA
Longitude West from London

SOUTH AMERICA.
ANTIC
OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
Gallipagos I
PACIFIC
OCEAN
OR
Tropic of
SOUTHERN
SE
CEAN
Easter I.
S. Salvador
All Saints
Porto Seguro
Baxes Abrolhos
R. Doce
Spiritu Santo
S.t Thomas
Villanova
Riv. S.t Francis
Fernando Noronho
Cape S.t Roque
Rio Grande
Paraiba
Olinde or Fernambuco
S.t Augustin
Sereegippi del Rey
I. Trinidad
Saxemburg I.
Meridian of London.
West Longitude from London.
East Longitude

SOUTH AMERICA.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
SOUTH SEA
CARIBBEAN SEA
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn
Galipagos I.
Quito
Truxillo
Lima
Arica
Potosi
Baldivia
Chiloe
Strait of Magellan
Falkland Isles
Cape Horn
Sandwich Land
Georgia
Tapayo
Salvador
Rio Janeiro
Port St Peter
Buenos Ayres
Cayenne
Amazon
Paria
Caracas
Panama
Quito
Tapayo
Meridian of London
West Longitude from London
East Longitude

saw, with concern, the loſs his country had ſuſtained, and concluding the earth to be round, propoſed to evade the force of the pope's bull, by ſailing to India by a weſtern courſe. His countrymen were not better geographers than the biſhop of Rome. They treated his ſchemes as the reveries of a mad man; he tried other courts of Europe, with ſimilar ſucceſs, till at length Iſabella, queen of Spain, ſold even her jewels to fit him out for the expedition. America furniſhes moſt of the vegetable and mineral productions, to be found in the other parts of the world, together with a variety of valuable drugs and other commodities, which were unknown here before it's diſcovery. The animals on the north are much the ſame all round the pole, but, in the ſouthern parts of America, they are generally more diminutive and feeble; and ſome tribes there are, which, if ever they exiſted in the old world (as Europe, Aſia, and Africa are called) have there become extinct, while the moſt ſtrong and ſavage quadrupeds ſeem not to have ever arrived here. Nearly the ſame variety of birds is found in the new world as in other parts, and ſome there are, that are peculiar to the climate. America may be divided into Indian Nations, United States, and European Colonies. The countries poſſeſſed by Great Britain, are Labrador, or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunſwick. The thirteen United States comprehend New Hampſhire, including the province of Main, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut in New England, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Vermont, in New England, and Kentucky, have been lately added to the union; and all the country to the N. of Ohio, extending from Pennſylvania to the E. the lakes on the N. and Miſſiſſippi on the W. is intended by congreſs to be divided into ten new ſtates, to be called Waſhington, Metropotamia, Peſilippi, Michigania, Illinoia, Cherſoneſus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Aſſenipi, and Polopotamia. In North America, Spain poſſeſſes E. and W. Florida, part of Louiſiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico, or New Spain. In South America, they hold Terra Firma, or Caſtile del Oro, Peru, Chili and Paraguay, or La Plata. The French have Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam; and the Portugueſe have Brazil. America extends a diſtance of 9000 miles, from lat. 56. o. S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it nearly extends through every degree of weſtern longitude from London; and varies in it's breadth, from it's narroweſt part, 60 miles at the Iſthmus of Darien, to 3690, it's greateſt breadth, acroſs the northern part of N. America.

Amersfort, a conſiderable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. It carries on a manufacture of dimity and bombazine, and is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Ems, 12 miles NE. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 5. 22. E.

Amerſden, or *Ambroſeden*, Oxfordſhire, 2 miles from Biceſter, or Burceſter.

*Amersham, or Agmondesham, an ancient town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituate in the Chiltern, a ſort of hills, which abound with chalk. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet, on the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a ſhorter croſs ſtreet. The woods, on the neighbouring hills, render the proſpects very agreeable. It is 12 miles from Aylesbury, 26 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 29 NW. of London. Market on Tueſ.

Amerſham, Hampſhire, near Petersfield.

Amerton, Staff. near Ingeſtre.

Amid, a town of Aſiatic Turkey.

Amiens, a handſome, large, and ancient town in the dept. of Somme. It has 3 bridges over as many branches of the Somme, 5 gates, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles SE. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Amington, Staff. near Stone. *Amington*, Oxford. near Watlington. *Amington*, Warw. near Colehill. *Amlwick*, Angleſey in N. Wales.

Ammercot, a fort in Hindooſtan Proper, in an extenſive ſandy deſert between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

Ammerform, or *Amner-Farm*, Hampſ. 6 miles from Buſh-Waltham and Fareham, *Amney-Crucis*, Glouc. 2 miles from Cirenceſter; adjoining which is *Amney St. Mary*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirenceſter. *Amney St. Peter*, adjoins the two former pariſhes, and is very ſmall.

Amol, a river and town of the Uſbecks.

Amond, a river in Caermarthenſhire.

Amorgus, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in oil, wine, and corn; it's inhabitants generally of the Greek church. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lat. 36. 20. N. lon. 26. 15. E.

Amotherby,

Amotherby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rydel.

AMOUR. See AMU.

AMOY, an iſland on the SW. of China.

AMPASA, an iſland of Zanguebar.

AMPHIPOLIS, now EMBOLA, a city of Macedon, formerly its capital, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE. of Salonichi.

Ampleford, Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

AMPLEPUIS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for it's wines, and is 16 miles E. of Rouanne.

Ampney Down, Glouc. near Fairford, and near Cricklade, in Wiltſ. *Ampney-Holy-Rood*, *Amney Mary*, *Ampney-Peter*, Glouc. near Fairford. *Amport*, Hampſ. near Andover.

* AMPTHILL, a pretty town in Bedfordſhire, 44 miles from London, between the roads from thence to Buckingham and Royſton. It is almoſt in the centre of the country, ſituated between two hills, and was the reſidence of the injured Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. Market on Thurſday.

Ampton. Notting. near Tuxford. *Ampton*. Suff. N. of Edmundſbury.

AMPUGNANO, a diſtrict of Corſica.

AMPURDAN, a diſtrict, to which belongs

AMPURIAS, a ſea port of Catalonia.

AMPURIAS, an inland town of Sardinia.

AMRAS, See AMBRAS.

AMROM, an iſland of Denmark.

Amſford, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handſome city of Holland, the capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high and ſtrongly fortified, and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the Amſtel, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture. The public buildings are fine and numerous. Here are many handſome churches and hoſpitals, for perſons of different ages, ſexes, religious profeſſions, and countries. To the good ſenſe and candour of the Dutch, in tolerating all profeſſions of religion, when perſecution prevailed in other parts, we may, in a great meaſure, attribute their proſperity, and the populouſneſs of their capital. This city is computed to be about half the ſize of London; the foundation is laid upon piles, driven into the moraſs whereon it ſtands, and under the ſtadthouſe alone, there are 13,000. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city; and the harbour, though difficult of acceſs, becauſe of the ſhoals, is one of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe, where a vaſt number of ſhips may be ſeen conſtantly; the ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved, and moſt of them have canals with rows of trees on each ſide. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Amſtel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

Amſly, a pariſh of Hertfordſhire. *Amſworth*, Lanc. near Manchester.

AMU, AMUR, rivers in Aſiatic Ruſſia.

AMUL, a large inland town of Perſia.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordſhire, a little to the S. of Ware, and 21 miles from London. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva; the head or ſource of the New River, which ſupplies London with water, is at the latter place. This canal was projected by Sir H. Middleton; he began it in 1606, and finiſhed it in 1612, by aſſiſtance of the city of London, and by aid of parliament; but with a conſiderable loſs of his own property, he perfected the work. The extent of the canal is near 39 miles; it has 43 ſluices, and there are 215 bridges over it.

Amwick, Lincolnſhire, between Sleaford and Tatterſhall.

ANABOA. See ANNOBONA.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia.

ANADIRSKOI, a town on the river, belonging to Ruſſia.

Anadorn, in Down, Ulſter.

ANAGNI, a city of Campagna di Roma, ſituated on an eminence, in the Via Latina, but now almoſt in ruins. Near this, are the hot waters, anciently called Thermæ Aninæ. Lat. 41. 56. N. lon. 13. 25. E.

ANAKOPIR, capital of the Abkas.

ANARSTAPINN, a ſea-port of Iceland.

ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA PROPER, the moſt weſterly diviſion of Natolia.

ANATTOM, one of the New Hebrides.

ANBAR, a town of Hindooſtan.

ANCARANO, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories, 82 miles NE. of Rome.

Ancaſter, a village of Linc. 8 miles from Grantham, and 15 miles S. of Lincoln. *Ancaſtle*, Oxfordſ. on the borders of Berkſ.

ANCENIS, a town ſeated on the river Loire, in the dept. of the Lower Loire, 20 miles NE. of Nantz.

ANCLAM, a town of the Weſtern, Swediſh, or Royal Pomerania, in Upper Saxony. It made a good figure once among the Hanſe towns, and has an advantageous ſite among good corn lands and excellent paſture, with the conveniency of fiſhing and exporting their commodities, by means of the river Pene, on which it is ſeated. Formerly it was called Tanglim, and ſome have ſuppoſed it to have been the ſeat of the

the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus; some of whom removed from thence to the Elbe, and afterwards to S. Britain. Anclam is, 20 miles S. of Gripswald. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Ancliff, Lanc. 2 miles from Wigan, has a curious spring, called the burning well.

Ancoates, Lanc. 1 mile from Manchester.

ANCOBER, or RIO, CORBE, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, and a river of the same name flowing through it; the banks of which are adorned with fine lofty trees, affording a very agreeable shade. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, anciently ANCON, a district, and considerable sea-port in the pope's territories, on the Adriatic Sea. Commerce has rapidly increased here of late years, through the patronage of Clement XII. who made it a free port, and built a mole to render the harbour safe. It is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth, from the surface of the sea. Near this stands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maison Quarrée, at Nismes, is the most beautiful and entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here, likewise, Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is an elegant, as well as useful edifice. The Jews have a synagogue here, and are established in great numbers. Ancona is 116 miles N. by E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 38. N. lon. 13. 35. E.

Ancraft, Northumb. near Belford.

ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Castile.

ANDALUSIA, the most rich and fertile province of Spain. It is 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The river Guadalquiver runs through it's whole extent, and Seville is it's capital. It was resorted to in antiquity by the Tyrians, Rhodians, Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, on account of it's gold and silver mines. It is still a place of great trade, having many commodious harbours which open to the Western Ocean, near the entrance to the Mediterranean, as Cadiz, &c. and abounding in fruits, corn, wine, oil, honey, sugar, herds of cattle, &c. The Andalusian breed of horses have long been celebrated for their beauty and fleetness.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, or PARIA, a province of Terra Firma, situated on the Atlantic, with the Oronoque to the SW.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E. side of the entrance of the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmless race, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs.

ANDANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and populous town of the Deccan, Hindoostan.

ANDAYE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, famous for it's brandy. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles from Bayonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

Ande, a river of Hampshire, that rises in the forest of Chute.

ANDELY, or ANDELIS, LES, a town of France, in the dept. of Eure, divided by a paved road into two towns, Great and Little Andely; the former on the little river Gambons, the latter on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are very fine. It is 20 miles SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

Andenas-Castle, Corn. near S. Colomb.

ANDENAS, islands of Drontheim.

ANDENOEN, an island of Drontheim.

ANDER, or ANDERO, ST. a sea-port of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa, Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 3. 51. W.

Anderby, Linc. near Alford. *Anderby-Aniers*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Bedal. *Anderby-Steeple*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Richmond. *Anderby-Wharnhow*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Northallerton.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Brussels.

ANDERNACHT, a town of Cologne, on the Rhine, near which are excellent mineral waters. They trade here in large timber, which is floated down to this place, and hence to Holland. It is 10 miles NW. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

ANDERSKOW, a town of Zeeland, Denmark.

Anderston, Dorset. near Bere. *Anderton*, Chesh. near Bucklow. *Anderton-Ford*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Anderton*, Lanc. between Eccleston and Wigan.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a huge chain of mountains, or rather two ridges, or cordilleras, running almost the whole length of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, through Peru and Chili, a distance of 4300 miles; and in a line parallel to, and but a little distance from, the Pacific Ocean. They are also the loftiest, as well as the most extensive range of hills in the whole world. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as a base of the Andes, is elevated farther above the sea, than the top of the Pyrenees; and, in different places,

places, they rise more than one third higher than the Pike of Teneriffe, heretofore accounted the highest part of the whole earth. The Andes may literally be said, to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunders burst below their summits; which, though exposed to the rays of the sun, in the centre of the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snows. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared, that it's summit was elevated 6252 yards, which is something more than 3 geographical miles, above the surface of the sea. These mountains give rise to the largest rivers in the world; and, when the volcanos, which are numerous here, break out among the snows, the sudden thaws, produce such torrents of water, as to deluge the plains, and carry off the inhabitants, both man and beast.

ANDES, a hamlet of Mantua.

Andiffer, near Lancaster.

ANDORA, a large village of Genoa, producing excellent wine.

ANDORNO, a town of Piedmont.

*ANDOVER, a large, well-built, populous town in Hampshire, pleasantly situated on the river Ande, on the edge of the Downs. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, as well from Newbury to Salisbury, as from London down into the west, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 1. 20. W. Market on Saturday.

ANDRAGHIRA, a river of Sumatra, on which the Dutch have a factory.

ANDRAIG, a harbour and fort of Majorca.

ANDRARUM, or ANDERUM, a town of S. Gothland, 14 miles S. of Christianstadt; here are the greatest alum works in Sweden.

Andre, St Northumb. 6 miles E. of Hexham. *Andrew's, St.* Suff. near Beccles. *Andrew's-Castle, St.* Hampshire, between Southampton and Petersfield.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town of Fifeshire, formerly the metropolis of Scotland, or of the Pictish kingdom. It is seated on a bay, on the level top of a small hill, commanding a view of the German Ocean. The cathedral, once a large Gothic structure, founded in 1161, and 157 years in building, was so completely demolished in a single day, by John Knox and his adherents, that little of it now remains. The university, founded by the bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of 3 colleges, the Old College, the St. Leonard's, and the New College, and has produced many learned men. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; and the harbour has suffered greatly by the encroachments of the sea. It is 30 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 18. N. lon. 2. 45. W.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town in Nova Scotia.

ANDRE, ST. two towns in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and several others in different parts of France; also, a district of Corsica.

ANDREASBERG, or ST. ANDREW, a town of Brunswick Lunenburg. Near it are rich iron mines.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Carinthia.

ANDREW, ST. an island, and a town of Hungary.

ANDREW'S, ST. an island, with a town of Dalmatia.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples.

ANDROS, an island and sea-port of Turkey, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church, and about 5000 in number. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and it produces wine, oil, corn, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, figs, &c. It is almost opposite to Athens, and near the S. end of Negropont.

ANDROSS, one of the Bermuda isles.

ANDRUSSOW, a village of Smolensko.

ANDRZEIOW, a little town of Cracow.

ANDST, a district in N. Jutland.

ANDUJAR, or ANDUXAR, an ancient, large, and populous city of Andalusia. It has several fine buildings, a strong castle, and is seated on the Guadalquiver, over which there is a stately bridge. It vends great quantities of silk, and the country around abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, &c. It is 25 miles NE. of Corduba. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 3. 48. W.

ANDWORTSKOW. See ANDERSKOW.

ANEGADA, one of the Carribee isles.

ANFA, a district of Temecen, Algiers.

Anfield, Hampf. near Southampton.

ANFILOCHA, now JEROIRLIA, a town of the ancient Epirus; it was almost ruined, during the wars between the Venetians and Turks.

Angabury, Herf. near Hitching.

ANGARA, a river of Asiatic Russia.

Angel, a river in Montgomeryshire.

ANGELO, ST. a town in the pope's territories; a ward, and a castle, of Rome, to which the pope retires, on apprehension of danger; a strong castle of Malta; a castle and district of Corfu; a sea-port of Apulia; a town, two cities, and a mountain of Naples.

ANGELOS, the second city of Mexico. The streets are large, clean, and regularly built. The square, in the centre, is beautified,

tified on three ſides with uniform porticos, where are ſhops, furniſhed with all ſorts of merchandiſe: on the other ſide, is it's ſtately cathedral, built in the modern taſte. It has a mint, glaſs-houſe, and other manufactures, and the country around it is very fertile: but the inhabitants, both prieſts and people, are accounted extremely profligate and licentious in their manners. Angelos is 62 miles SE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 99. 22. W.

Angelſley, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

ANGERAP, a river of Pruſſia.

ANGERBURG, a diſtrict, and a town on a lake of the ſame name in Pruſſia.

ANGERMANNIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province in Sweden, 24 miles long, and 16 broad. It is diverſified with rocks, mountains, and foreſts; rivers and lakes, abounding with fiſh; and here are conſiderable iron works.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Courland; and a town of Weſtphalia.

ANGERN, iron-works in Courland.

ANGERS, a large and populous city in the dept. of Maine and Loire. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the weſtern, extending into the plain, and the eaſtern, which riſes on the acclivity of a hill. It's environs preſent a pleaſing view of numerous country-houſes, upwards of a hundred wind-mills, well cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The inhabitants are computed at 28,000. The manufacture of handkerchiefs and ſail-cloth, is carried on here; the produce of the ſlate-quarries, at the extremity of the ſuburb of Breſſigny, forms likewiſe an important article of commerce. In Angers, there is a ſpacious ſquare, and four beautiful public walks. It is 50 miles NE. of Nantz, and 175 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 0. 35. W.

Angerton, Cumberl. in Holme-Cultram.

Angerton, Northumb. near Morpeth.

ANGEZEIA, one of the Comora Iſlands.

ANGIHART, a village of Tuſcany.

ANGHIERA, a county, and a town of Milan, on the E. ſide of the Lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

Angleſborough, in Limerick, Munſter.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, ISLE OF, the moſt weſtern county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly paſs between London and Dublin. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the ſeat of the Druids, of whom there ſeem to be ſome monumental remains, in the erections of huge ſtones, ſingly and collectively, in circles, and one upon another, as at Stone Henge; they are without any inſcription, to ſhew the time or occaſion of their erection. Here are alſo found ſome Roman and other antiquities. Angleſey is ſeparated from Carnarvonſhire, by a long and narrow ſtrait, called Menai, or Meneu, which, in ſome places, is fordable at low water. It is a fertile ſpot, has ſome valuable quarries, and a very fine copper-mine on Pary's Mount.

Angleſey-Abbey, Camb. near Botſham.

Angleton, Suſſex, near Lewes.

Angmering, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, two ſmall villages on the Engliſh Channel, near Arundel.

ANGOL, a pleaſant well-watered city of Chili, ſituated on a very fertile plain, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 37. 56. S. lon. 72. 59. W.

ANGOLA, a fertile kingdom of Lower Guinea, or Congo, ſituated between the rivers Dande and Coanza. It is bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on the E. by Matamba, on the S. by Benguela, and on the W. by the ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes; the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt, and the Engliſh and Dutch yet carry on that infamous traffic, the ſlave-trade. Polygamy is allowed in this country, and they practiſe the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. They ſeem to be an amiable and peaceful people; they are tall, and are reckoned to be elegant figures, and very handſome; and from the fertility of the ſoil, and the ſimplicity of their manners, they live very much at their eaſe; it is perhaps from this circumſtance, that theſe injured poor people, when carried into ſlavery, ſhew an impatience of fatigue, and an independency of ſpirit ſuperior to thoſe from the Gold-Coaſt, where the ſoil is barren, and where they have been accuſtomed to hardſhip and labour. Angola is ſituated between 9 and nearly 12 degrees S. lat. and between 10 and 20 E. lon.

ANGORA, or ANGOURA, anciently ANCYRA, a town of Natolia in Aſiatic Turkey, remarkable for it's remains of antiquity, as inſcriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. of porphyry and old marble. The caſtle, which is as large as a ſmall town, and well inhabited, both by the Chriſtians and Turks, is built of white marble, and ſtone reſembling porphyry; and throughout the walls of the town, which are low, and thoſe of the houſes which are generally built of unburnt brick, antique fragments are interſperſed. The city of Angora is computed to have

100,000

100,000 inhabitants in it, 90,000 of whom are Turks; and about 1000 of these are janizaries: Greeks, Armenians, &c. compose the remaining 10,000. The country produces very good red wine, and they have excellent rice on some of the rivers. They have the finest breed of goats here in the world; their hair or wool is quite white, and almost as fine as silk; a great trade is carried on in this article, and the finest stuffs, especially camlets, are made of it. The exports of Angora to Holland, France, and England, are about 1600 camel loads yearly. It is 212 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 32. 5. E.

ANGOT, a fruitful kingdom of Upper Ethiopia, environed with steep mountains. It has been wrested from Abyssinia by the Gallas.

ANGOULESME, a town of France in the dept. of Charente. It stands on a mountain surrounded with rocks, the river Charente running at the foot of it. It is 20 miles SW. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 39. N. lon. 0. 14. E.

ANGOUMOIS, late a province of France, now included in the dept. of Charente. It is hilly, but fertile, has good iron-mines, and excellent paper manufactories.

ANGRA, a district, and a sea-port of Tercera. The city of Angra is the metropolis of all the Azores. The harbour is good, and the town well built and populous; it has the privilege of sending a deputy to the cortes, or states of Portugal. The English and Dutch have consuls here, though the commerce is inconsiderable; what they import is mostly wood and corn, and other provisions. Lat. 38. 38. N. lon. 27. 12. W.

ANGROGNE, or ANGROGNA, a mountainous, yet fruitful community, parish, or township of Piedmont, through which runs a little river of the same name. It is accessible only at two places from the S. and E. and there are retreats among the rocks, where, during the most violent persecutions against the poor Vandois, their old *barte*, bards, as they are called, or valley-ministers, preached without interruption. Sometimes the valleys of Piedmont are called by the name of Angrogne. The town of Angrogna is 7 miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 7. 15. E.

Angton, Sussex, near Arundel.

ANGSO, a castle of Upland.

ANGUED, a province of Algiers, or rather a desert of Temecen. Hordes, or clans of Arabs, and others, live here mostly on plunder, obliging travellers to pay them money for their passports, which are a kind of small flag at the end of a lance. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game (so called) they kill. They range at pleasure about the country, acknowledging none but their own chief, and paying no tribute to the Algerines.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a woody, fertile, level tract, and the most northerly of the English Carribee Islands.

ANGUILLARA, a town in the pope's territories; also a lake, and a small but handsome town of Padua.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, sometimes called Forfar, from the name of the county-town, is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire, on the NE. by Kincardineshire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Frith of Tay, and on the W. by Perthshire. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It has many lakes and hills, with quarries of slate and freestone, and mines of lead and iron ore; the lower grounds are fertile in corn and pasture; and along the coast, the salmon fishery is very extensively carried on. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk.

ANHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, 42 miles long, 8 broad. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Saala, or Salde, and the Mulda.

ANHALT, or ANHOLT, an island in the Categat, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous for seamen, for which reason a lighthouse is erected on it.

ANIAN. See AJAN.

ANJENGO, a small town of Malabar, held by the East India company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lat. 8. 49. N. lon. 76. 1. E.

ANJOU, a cidevant province of France, forming, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the 4 departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

Anker, a river of Warwickf. which falls into the Tame at Tamworth. *Ankerden*, Worcest. on the borders of Herefordshire. *Ankham*, a river of Lincolnsh. falling into the Humber. *Ankerton*, Oxfordsh. NW. of Banbury. *Anker-wick*, Buckinghamsh. near Windsor. *Anlaby*, Yorkshire, near Hull.

ANNA, or ANAH, a district and town of Turkey in Asia. The latter is seated on the western bank of the Euphrates, where there is a plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields produce cotton, and the corn grows exceedingly high; but the inhabitants are said to be great freebooters, dis-

persing

perſing themſelves from hence all over the deſert. The city is tributary to the grand ſignior; but it is with great difficulty that the Turkiſh aga and janizaries kept here, can levy the tribute. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 SSW. of Mouſſol. Lat. 34. 30. N. lon. 41. 0. E.

ANNA, ST. a Ruſſian fortreſs, ſituated on the Don. It's ſtreets are ſtraight, broad, and well built; but the country about it is marſhy.

ANNABON. See ANNOBONA.

ANNABURG, a town in the electorate of Saxony, 16 miles ESE. of Wittenburg.

Annacloy, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, on a branch of Strangford Lake. *Annacotty*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 91 miles from Dublin. *Annadorn*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, at the ſource of the river of the ſame name, which falls into the inner bay of Dundrum. *Annagh*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near Charleville: the linen manufacture is carried on in this village.

Annagh, an iſland between the iſle of Achill and main land of Mayo.

ANNA LIFFEY, a river in Leinſter. It riſes in the co. of Wicklow, and, by a circuitous courſe, runs into the co. of Kildare; there it paſſes through the Leinſter aqueduct under the grand canal, is precipitated from the rocks of Leixlip, forming a moſt beautiful waterfall, and thence gently gliding through a beautiful and improved country, it paſſes through the county and city of Dublin, and falls into Dublin-Bay.

Annalong, a river, ſmall harbour, and village, in Down, Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin.

ANNAMABOE, an Engliſh factory on the Gold-Coaſt of Guinea.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Iſles, ſituated about 20 S. lat. and 173 W. lon.

ANNAN, a ſea-port of Annandale, on the river Annan, about 3 miles NE. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 0. N. lon. 3. 16. W.

ANNANDALE, a diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire, in Scotland. The mountains in the N. of this diſtrict, called Moffat Hills, are the higheſt in the S. of Scotland, and from them deſcend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a fort in the duchy of Milan.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, ſeated at the mouth of Severn river. The houſes, about 270 in number, are generally large and elegant. The plan of the city is a circle, with the ſtadthouſe, a very elegant building, in the centre, and the ſtreets, like radii, diverging from thence in different directions. It is 30 miles S. of Baltimore. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Nova Scotia, on the eaſt ſide of Fundy Bay, has one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Lat. 44. 52. N. lon. 64. 5. W.

ANNECY, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the river Siar, and on a lake of the ſame name, about 10 miles long, and 4 broad. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 53. N. lon. 6 5. E.

Anngrove, in Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ann-Little, Hampſhire, near Whervel.

Anne's St. Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Anne's-Chapel St.* Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Anne's-Hill St.* Surry near Chertſey. *Anneſley*, Nott. near Sherwood-Foreſt. *Anneſley*, or *Houndſley*, Staff. 1 mile from the Dove.

ANNENBURG, a caſtle of Courland.

ANNENHOF, an imperial ſeat near Peterſburg, on the banks of the Neva.

ANNET, one of the Scilly iſles, without inhabitants. On it are ſome druidical remains, and, at low water, the foundations of ruined habitations are viſible, which are ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed by the ſea.

Anniſor, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

ANNOBONA, an iſland near the coaſt of Loango, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is well ſtocked with cattle and fruit: the air is healthful, and proviſions are very cheap.

ANNONAY, a town in the depart. of Ardeche, ſeated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfiers, paper-makers, in 1782, made the diſcovery of air-balloons They floated them with rarefied air, obtained by means of a fire ſuſpended beneath them; and balloons of this kind are ſtill called Montgolfiers, in honour of the inventors, and to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that are filled with gas, or inflammable air: both kinds have burſt, and the individuals been killed by the fall. Annonay is 12 miles SW. of Vienne. Lat. 45. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

ANNONE, a fort of Montferrat.

ANO-CAPRI, the largeſt town in the iſland of Capri. It belongs to Naples.

Anowthan, Cornw. near St. Ives.

ANSEDE, a diſtrict of Entre Douro e Minho.

ANICO, a part of Africa, under, or on the line.

ANSLOE, or OPSLOE. See CHRISTIANIA.

ANSPACH, a diſtrict and town of Franconia; the country is beautifully interſperſed with woods. In the town there are

ſome valuable manufactures, and in the palace there is a very fine cabinet of curioſities. It is ſeated on the river Anſpach, 25 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

Anſtel, Cornwall, between Bodmin and Grampound. *Anſtey*, Leiceſ. near Groby. *Anſtey*, Warw. near Coventry. *Anſtey*, Hampſ. near Alton. *Anſtey*, Suſſex, near Lewes.

ANSTRUTHER, a town on the SE. coaſt of the ſhire of Fife, 25 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 15. N. lon. 2. 34. W.

Anſty, Wiltſhire, near Wardour-Caſtle. *Anſty*, Devonſ. near South Moulton.

ANTEN, or HANTA, a country of Guinea.

ANTEQUIERA, a handſome and populous city of Granada, ſuppoſed to be the Singilium of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. The upper part of the town is ſeated on a hill, and has a caſtle: the lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Some rocks near this town have a very romantic appearance, and, in pits of the mountain, when the water is evaporated by the heat of the ſun, conſiderable quantities of ſalt are obtained. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the mines, whence the Romans drew ſuch immenſe quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles NW. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 4. 40. W.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Mexico, 75 miles SE. of Guaxaqua.

Anter Cheſter, Northumb. near Learmouth. *Anthony*, *E.* and *W.* Cornw. near Saltaſh. It has a fiſh-pond which lets in the ſea, and furniſhes the inhabitants with fiſh. There are two other villages called *Anthony*, the one E. the other W. of Falmouth. *Anthony*, Somerſetſ. 8 miles from Somerton. *Anthony St. in Meney*, Cornw. near Helſton-Downs.

ANTIBARI, a thinly-peopled town of European Turkey. It is ſituated on the Adriatic, ſtanding on a hill, at the foot of which is the harbour.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port in the depart. of Var, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles SW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 35. N. lon. 7. 13. E.

ANTICOSTE, an iſle in the St. Lawrence.

Anticurbridge, in Antrim, Ulſter.

ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee iſlands held by the Engliſh. It is 20 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of ſprings, are obliged to ſave the rain-water in ciſterns, and to fetch it from other iſlands. It is very rocky, but has excellent harbours, contains about 70,000 acres, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is ſugar, of which there is annually 16,000 hogſheads produced. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles SE. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. lon. 62. 5. W.

ANTILLES, the name the French give to the Caribbees. See INDIES WEST.

Antingham, Norf. near Reppis.

ANTIO, or ANZIO, a promontory in the pope's territories, near which is a harbour. It takes it's name from the ancient city Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, a ſmall iſle near Sardinia.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated, but now ruinous town of Syria, where the diſciples of Jeſus firſt received the name of Chriſtians. It's ruins are yet magnificent; they ſtretch along the river Orontes, now Aſſi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N. lon. 36. 45. E.

ANTIOCHIA, the metropolis of Piſidia, now Antiochetta, a ſmall town in Caramania. Some other cities of Aſia had alſo the name of Antiochia.

ANTIPACHSU and PACHSU, two ſmall iſlands of Greece, ſubject to Venice.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Oliaros, an iſland of the Archipelago, 2 miles W. of Paros, in which there is a ſurpriſing natural grotto, 40 fathoms high and 50 broad: from the top of it there hang lapideous concretions, in form like grapes, feſtoons, curtains, ſpears, &c. and on the ſides and bottom are petrifactions equally groteſque. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

ANTIVARI, a town of Dalmatia.

ANTIVETRIA, a diſtrict of Terra Firma in S. America, S. of Carthagena.

ANTOINE ST. a fort of Corunna.

ANTOINE ST. a town in the depart. of Iſere.

ANTONGIL, a large bay of Madagaſcar.

ANTONIO ST. a ſea-port, and a mountain of Biſcay in Spain.

ANTONIO ST. one of the Cape-de-Verd iſlands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is well watered and very fruitful. The principal town ſtands among the mountains, which are high. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 24. 40. W.

ANTON'S-KLOSTER, ST. in Ruſſia.

ANTONOWOKOI-GORKA, a convent of Novogorod.

ANTRIM, a county of Ulſter, bounded on the N. and E by the ſea, on the S. by the county of Down, and on the W. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The country is pretty fruitful, and the linen manufacture is carried on very extenſively, ſuppoſed to the amount of £263.200

£263,000 annually. Antrim contains two great natural curiosities, Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality, and the Giants Causeway, a very large and curious basaltes.

*ANTRIM, the capital of the county, is a small town, situated at the NE. end of Lough Neagh, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 43. N. lon. 6. 40. W.

Antrobus, Chesh. near Bucklow. *Antron*, Cornw. near Helston-Downs.

ANTWERP, a large handsome city of Brabant, with a strong citadel, seated on the Scheldt. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, that were the consequence of the tyranny of Philip II. diminished that commerce, which was almost annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munster, between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheldt, to large ships, was shut. Upon the Seven United States of Holland being thus declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheldt yielded to them, the Dutch built forts upon the river, to hinder all ships from coming up, except such as paid them custom, and after that time the trade was principally removed from Antwerp to Amsterdam, till then an inconsiderable town; but, by the late revolutions, all these restrictions are done away. The streets of Antwerp are large and regular, in number 212, besides which are 22 public squares: the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and, at the time of high water, 22 feet deep; so that large vessels may come up to the quay; and, by the canals from the river, to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very handsome, and, at least, 200 in number. The exchange cost 300,000 crowns. From this building Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the Royal Exchange, in London, as did the burghers of Amsterdam that of theirs. The townhouse is a grand piece of architecture, and stands in the great market-place. The house of the Hanse-Towns, built for the accommodation of the oosterlingen, or eastern merchants from the Baltic, is a square building of stone. In the middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square, there are 300 lodging rooms: the cellars serve for stables. It is 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam.

ANWICK. See ALNEWICK.

Anwick, a parish of Lincolnshire.

Any, 12 miles SE. of Limerick, Munster.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, on the river Coca, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. Lat. 4. 58. N. lon. 75. 25. W.

ANZI, a small place in Naples.

ANZICO, or MACOKO, a kingdom of Lower Guinea, the country of the Jagas. The inhabitants are strong, nimble, and very intrepid; rather fierce, but very sincere. They do not till the ground, but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place. They seem to pay some reverence to the sun and moon, and have other idols: and they carry off slaves from their own country and Nubia, to barter at Angola for the toys of Europe.

AONIA, the hilly part of Bœotia, in which was Mount Helicon.

AOUSTA, a town and district of Piedmont. Here are several antiquities of the Romans, who, under their general, Terentius Varro, reduced it's ancient and hardy inhabitants, the Salassi, a people of Celtic extraction. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW. of Turin. Lat. 45. 48. N. lon. 7. 30. E. The valley of Aousta is 30 miles in length, and abounds in pastures and all sorts of fruits. The present inhabitants have mostly the *krope*, swoln throats, and are accounted the most simple people among all the Piedmontese.

APACHES, or APACI, Indians of New Mexico, who live under the government of their own cacique, and have several strong holds in the mountains.

APAFALVA, a village of Transylvania.

APALACHTY-COLA, a harbour; APALACHE, a river; and, APALACHES, a nation of Indians, in Florida.

APALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APAMEA, the metropolis of Phrygia; a city of Bithynia; another of Media; two towns of Mesopotamia; also a city of Syria, on the river Orontes, still populous, though it has lost much of it's former splendor. It was governed by it's own kings, till the coming of Pompey into Syria: near it, Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, was overthrown by the Emperor Aurelius, who led her in triumph, at Rome, so overloaded with jewels, that she sunk under them.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour in the form of a half-moon; but so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lat. 36. 18. N. lon. 25. 59. E.

APANTA, and APARIA, provinces of S. America, near the Amazon-River.

APATI, a village of Hungary.

APES, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 46. S. lon. 168. 32. E.

Apedale, Staffordſ. near Stone. *Apeley*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

APENRADE. See ABENRADE.

APENZEL, a canton of Switzerland, received into the Helvetic league, in the year 1513. It is divided into 12 communities; 6 of which are Romaniſts, the other 6 Proteſtants. It's capital is APENZEL, a rich, large, and populous city.

Aperley, Northumb. near Bellingham. *Aperley*, Durham, W. of Chopwell. *Aperſide*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Middleham. *Apeſcroſs*, Glouc. near Wickware. *Apeſley*, Bedfordſ. near Wooburn. *Apethorp*, Northamp. 4 miles from Oundle. *Apeton*, Staff. near Church-Eaton, and the river Penk. *Apewood*, Staff. NW. of Kinver.

APHGASI. See ABKHAS.

APHION, APHIUM, or APPIOM KARAHISSART, a city of Natolia, formerly the patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkiſh empire. It has it's name from the great quantity of opium (by the Turks called aphium) produced here. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 31. 48. E.

APHRODISIA, a ſea-port of Carmania.

APHRODISIUM, a town of Latium.

APIOLÆ, an ancient city of Italy, which was taken by Lucius Tarquinius, the Elder; and with the plunder of it, according to Pliny, he founded the Capitol at Rome.

Apitcomb, Somerſetſhire, near Caſtle-Carey.

Apleton, Durham, near Sherborn. *Apley*, Linc. near Market-Raiſin. *Apley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Apley*, Shropſ. near Wellington.

APOLLONIA, a town of Albania: another in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandrea; a fifth by the ſea-ſide in Aſia-Minor, thought to be the Aſſos mentioned in the Acts of the Apoſtles; with ſeveral others of leſs note; alſo a promontory of Guinea.

Apoſtles, Hertfordſhire, near Hitching.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divides Italy through it's whole length, and generally gives riſe to the ſeveral brooks and rivers which water that fertile country.

Apperley, Glouc. near Deerhurſt.

APPENZEL. See APENZEL.

APPERSHOVEN, a village of Suabia.

APPIAN-WAY, an ancient paved highway of Italy. It began within the city of Rome, at the place where Conſtantine's triumphal arch is erected. The firſt projector of it, Appius Claudius Cæcus, at an immenſe expence from the public treaſury, carried it as far as Capua; Julius Cæſar, from Capua to Beneventum; and Auguſtus thence to Brunduſium. The Appian-Way, a great part of which remains entire to this day, was above 300 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth. Caius Gracchus placed ſtones along it, called cippi, for travellers to ſit and reſt on, and riders to mount at, who, in thoſe days, had no ſtirrups; alſo mile-ſtones, called miliaria, or lapides.

APPLEBY, the aſſize town of Weſtmorland. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. It was formerly a Roman ſtation, named Aballaba; and, from the old Engliſh ſtatutes, it appears, that parliaments have been holden here. It is 10 miles SE. of Penrith, and 266 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 34. N. lon. 2. 34. W. Market on Monday.

Appleby, Lincolnſ. between Glandford-bridge and Burton-upon-Trent. *Appleby, Magna* and *Parva*, Leiceſ. near Normanton. *Appleby*, Derbyſ. between Burton-upon-Trent and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Appleby-Street*, near Hertford. *Appledore*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, the firſt harbour within the bar of Barnſtable. *Appledore*, Kent, near Tenderden. *Appledore-Comb*, Iſle of Wight. *Appledrum*, Suſſex, between Chicheſter and Thorney-Iſland. *Appleford*, Berkſ. near Abingdon. *Applegarth, Foreſt of*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Richmond. *Applejhaw*, Hampſ. 4 miles from Andover. *Applethwaite*, Weſtmor. near Winandermere Lake. *Appleton-Nun*, between Selby and York. *Appleton*, Berkſ. near Abingdon. *Appleton*, Cheſh. near Warrington. *Appleton*, Lancaſh. near Preſcot. *Appleton*, Norfolk, N. of Flitcham. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. 5 miles S. of Yarum. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. near Rydel. *Appleton, E* and *W*. Yorkſ. near Bedal. *Appletree-Wick*, Yorkſh. near Skipton. *Apſe*, Iſle of Wight, near Medina. *Apſley*, Suſſex, near Bramber.

APT, an ancient town in the depart. of the mouths of the Rhone. It's commerce conſiſts in prunes, coarſe ſerges, and wax-chandlery, for which laſt there is a great demand. Here are many fine Roman antiquities. It is ſituated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 SE. of Orange. Lat. 43. 51. N. lon. 5. 30. E.

Apton-Combe, Iſle of Wight, near Medina.

APUEIS, an Indian nation of Brazil.

APULIA, a country in Italy, on the Adriatic, between Daunia and Calabria. See LA PUGLIA.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a rapid river of Peru in S. America.

APURWACA, a river of Guiana.

AQUA-NEGRA, two towns of Italy, one in the Mantuan, and another in the Cremoneſe.

AQUILA, a large handſome town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo, Ultra. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 13. 39. E.

AQUILAR-DEL-CAMPO, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile.

Aquilate, Staffordſhire, near Newport.

AQUILEA, or AQUILEIA, a town of Friuli in Italy, formerly rich and flouriſhing, but now decayed. It was taken and ſacked by Attila, in 452. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 13. 8. E.

AQUINO, a town of Terra di Lavora, Naples, conſiſting of only 35 houſes. It lies 30 miles NW. of Capua. Lat. 41. 36. N. lon. 13. 50. E.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, on the SW. It may be accounted a peninſula, being joined on the N. to Syria; bounded on the NE. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, or Diarbekar, the ancient Meſopotamia; on the E. by the Gulfs of Perſia and Ormus: on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which ſeparates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. lon. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix; or, the Stony, the Deſert, and the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants becauſe of it's barrenneſs. This is the wilderneſs through which the children of Iſrael paſſed, in their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Deſerta, the plains of ſand are ſo immenſe, that travellers, in croſſing them, are obliged to make uſe of the mariner's compaſs, as if at ſea; and the tempeſts are not leſs terrible here than on the ocean. The air is exceſſively hot; ſprings or ſtreams are ſcarcely to be met with: a peſtilential vapour ſometimes paſſes along, which inſtantly kills thoſe who happen to inhale it; and when the wind riſes high, the deſert aſſumes the appearance of the moſt rough and tempeſtuous ſea. The ſand is lifted from its bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in it's way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horſes and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of ſand. Along the banks of the Euphrates, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of ſheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Oſtriches, alſo, are found in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix is myrrh, aloes, caſſia, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, manna, and other coſtly gums; cinnamon, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immenſe quantities of coffee. In a country ſo various, and of ſuch extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Thoſe in the fertile parts have long been domeſticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable diſcoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemiſtry and mathematical ſcience; they firſt introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their uſe. On the other hand, the Arabs in the Deſert have no houſes, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Deſert from Buſſarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a fertile, but not a populous, country of Aſia, ſeated on the NE. coaſt of the Bay of Bengal. It is governed by 12 princes, ſubject to the chief king, who reſides in his capital, called alſo Aracan, a city about as large as Amſterdam; through which the large and beautiful river, Chaberis, glides in many ſtreams. His palace is very large, and contains, it is ſaid, 7 idols of caſt gold, two inches thick, each of a man's height and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones; and, in his ſtables, he has horſes, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. They have only two ſeaſons, the rainy and the fair; the rainy ſeaſon is, while the ſun is on the N. ſide of the line, or during our ſpring and ſummer months; the reſt of the year is their ſummer. Elephants, buffaloes, and tigers are numerous here. The articles of commerce are, timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and ſometimes traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. The inhabitants are idolatrous; polygamy is permitted among them: admiring broad and flat foreheads, they bind leaden plates on their children's foreheads, as ſoon as they are born; and accounting long ears a beauty, they ſo load them with rings, as to make them at laſt hang down to their ſhoulders.

ARAD, a country and a town of Hungary.

ARARAT, a mountain of Arabia, near

Mecca, where great numbers of Muſſulmen reſort annually, having a tradition that Abraham offered to ſacrifice Iſhmael there.

Aragniſs, Northum. near Morpeth.

ARAGUIES, a people of Braſil.

ARAL, or ARAT, a lake of Aſia, 200 miles E. of the Caſpian Sea, into which many rivers are now found to run, which were formerly thought to diſcharge themſelves into the latter. It is about 300 miles long, and in ſome places 150 broad. It lies between 42 and 47 degrees N. lat. and between 58 and 62 E. lon.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Old Caſtile, 42 miles SE. of Valladolid.

ARANIAS, a river of Tranſylvania.

ARANJUEZ, a royal palace on the Tajo, in New Caſtile, 25 miles S. of Madrid.

ARANYAS-SZEK, ARANYOS-MAROTH, ARANYOS-MEDGYES, and ARANY-VAR, places in Hungary.

ARARAT, the name anciently given to part of Mount Caucaſus, between the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, where Noah's ark is ſuppoſed to have reſted after the flood.

ARARI, a river of Braſil.

ARASSI, a maritime town of Genoa.

ARASTH, or ARRAIS, a maritime town of Fez, on the river Lucar, where it falls into the Atlantic.

ARAVA, a fortreſs of upper Hungary.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, ſeated in a fine valley, and on a river of the ſame name. The natives of it, after 100 years war, though deſtitute of firearms, drove the Spaniards out of it; but in 1650, concluded a peace with them. Lat. 37. 30. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

ARAW. See AARAW.

ARAXES, ARAS, or ARASSOW, a river of Armenia, which, after running SE. acroſs that country and part of Perſia, falls into the river Kur, or Cyrus.

ARAYA, a cape of S. America, forming the N. point of the Oronoque. Here are ſalt pits, from which the Dutch uſed freely to ſupply themſelves, till 1605, their ſhips there were unexpectedly deſtroyed by the Spaniards, who in 1622 built a fort.

Arbago, in Weſtmorland, furniſhes a vaſt quantity of iron ore.

ARBE, a town and iſland lately of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.

ARBELA, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, about 60 miles SE. of Mouſel. Lat. 35. 5. N. lon. 42. 25. E.

Arbella, in Kerry, Munſter, near the ruins of Ballycarthy Caſtle, 138 miles from Dublin.

ARBERG, a town on the river Aar, in the canton of Berne. It ſtands on a rock, out of which there is cut a fort, and it 10 miles NW. of of Berne. Lat. 47. 0. N. lon. 7. 5. E.

ARBES, a city of Tunis, in a beautiful plain, watered by many fine ſprings. It is two days journey S. of Bona; here are ſeveral Roman antiquities and inſcriptions to be met with.

Arbiſlock, a pariſh of Denbighſhire.

ARBOGA, or AERGOGA, a neat inland town of Weſtmanland, on the river Storae, which a little lower falls into Maerlerlake, It is 56 miles W. of Stockholm.

ARBOIS, a ſmall populous town in the dept. of Jura, celebrated for it's white wines. It is 22 miles SW. of Beſançon. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

ARBON, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, in Turgow, on the lake of Conſtance, with a caſtle built by the Romans. It is 12 miles SE. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

Arbury, near Cambridge. *Arbury-Banks*, Hertfordſhire, near Aſhwell. *Arbury*, Warwickſhire, near Nuneaton.

ARBURTHIE, a diſtrict in the ſhire of Kincardin, or Mearns, Scotland.

ARCADIA, a province of Poloponneſus, or the Morea, in European Turkey, now called Traconia. It is mountainous and woody, but fruitful in corn, and abounds in paſtures, ſprings, lakes, and rivers.

ARCADIA, a ſea-port of the above province, near the gulf of the ſame name. It is nearly oppoſite to the Iſle of Zante, 64 miles SW. of Corinth, and 22 N. of Navarin. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 21. 42. E.

ARCK, a river of the dept. of Mt. Blanc, which, in tumbling along it's rocky courſe, forms many remarkable water-falls.

ARCEUIL, a village, 3 miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624 by Mary de Medicis, and ſupplies the different parts of Paris with water.

ARCHANGEL, a ſea-port of Ruſſia, ſeated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, which is frozen up for three months in the winter, but the reſt of the year is open. The paſſage to it, through the N. Sea, was firſt diſcovered by Richard Lane, an Engliſhman, in 1553, his ſhip being ſeparated from the fleet of Sir Hugh Willoughby, then on an expedition to diſcover a NE. paſſage to China. Sir Hugh, with 70 men, periſhed in Lapland; Lane wintered here. On the Engliſh firſt entering the White Sea, they found a fiſhing boat, the people in which, having never ſeen a ſhip before, fled before them; but on their coming up with them, they fell

fell at their feet, and though they could hardly be perſuaded to ſell them any thing without their prince's leave, they gave them plenty of victuals for nothing. The Engliſh, from Elizabeth's time, had the excluſive privilege of trading here, and in the other northern ports of Ruſſia, from Wardhus to the river Oby, till the death of Charles I. when the czar was ſo exaſperated at their conduct, that he wholly deprived them of it; and ſince that time it has been open to all nations. The trade here is yet conſiderable, though it is greatly diminiſhed ſince the building of Peterſburg, from which it is diſtant 400 miles NE. Lat. 64. 34. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

ARCHANGEL-GOROD, one of the governments of Ruſſia, comprehending Samoides, Laplanders, &c.

Archenfield, Herefordſ. *Arches*, Berkſ. in E. Hendred pariſh. *Archeſter*, Northampton, 2 miles from Wellingborough.

ARCHIPELAGO, anciently called the Ægean Sea, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Europe and Aſia, having Macedonia and Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Livadia and the Morea on the W. and the Iſle of Candia on the S. It contains many large and ſmall iſlands, as Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos Cerigo, Santorin, Andros, Tino, Naxia, Milo, Delos, &c.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Andaluſia.

ARCHINTO, a village of the Milaneſe.

ARCHIPELAGO NORTHERN, four principal cluſters of iſlands, between the E. coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the W. coaſt of America. The firſt, called Saſignan, contains 5 iſlands; the ſecond, called Khao, includes 8 iſlands; and both theſe groups together are ſtyled the Aleuthian Iſlands. The third group is called, the Andreanoffski Oſtrova, and compriſes 16 iſlands. The fourth group, is the Lyſſie Oſtrova, or the Fox Iſlands, alſo 16 in number.

ARCIGOVINA, a duchy of Dalmatia.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a ſmall town on the river, and in the dept. of Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes. Lat 48. 32. N. lon. 4. 12. E.

Arclid, Cheſhire, near Northwich.

ARCO, a town and caſtle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Lake de Garda. It is 16 miles SW. of Trent. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 11. 12. E.

Arcole, Shorpſ. a hamlet of Pullid, 3 miles SW. of Hinſtock. *Arcole*, or *Arkhal*, now *High-Ercal*, 4 miles from Shrewſbury. *Arcop*, Herefordſhire.

ARCOS, a town of Andaluſia, on a craggy hill, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 52. N. lon. 5. 46. W.

ARCOT, a large city, the capital of the Carnatic, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 79. 0. E.

Ardagh, in Longford, Leinſter. *Ardagh*, near Rathkeale, in Limerick, Munſter. *Ardaragh*, in Donegal Ulſter. *Ardbraccan*, a neat village in Meath, Leinſter. It is 3 miles W. of Navan, and 25 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 7. 0. W.

Ardbury, or *Erdbury*, Warwickſhire, near Coventry.

ARDEA, a village of the Campagni di Roma.

Ardeath, in Meath, Leinſter.

ARDEBIL, an ancient town of Adirbeitzan, for ſeveral centuries the reſidence and burial place of the Perſian kings, particularly of Scheich Eider, founder of the Schah ſect. Pilgrims reſort to this place from all parts of Perſia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 48. 20. E.

ARDECHE, a department of France. It takes it's name from the river Ardeche, which falls into the Rhone.

ARDEE, or ATHERDEE, a town in the county of Louth, in Leinſter, 34 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 6. 46. W. Here is a mount, called Caſtleguard, nearly 90 feet high, apparently a work of art; the depth of the main trench is between 30 and 40, the circumference at the top is not leſs than 140, and round the foundation it is upwards of 600 feet. Some conclude it to have been a ſepulchral monument, and burying-place of ſome of the Iriſh kings; others, that it was a place of aſſembly, for the people to debate on public affairs.

Arden, Yorkſhire, near Thirſk.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 3. 30. E.

ARDENNES, a department of France, ſo named from a famous foreſt, lying on the river Meuſe, extending in Cæſar's time far into Germany; what remains of it at preſent, lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardenora, Cornw. between Grampound and Leſtwithiel. *Ardenſide*, Yorkſ. near Arden, abovementioned.

Ardes, a peninſula in the county of Down, in Ulſter, being nearly ſurrounded by the Iriſh Channel and the Bays of Strangford and Carrickfergus. This barony was anciently a county of itſelf, as it appears, by a patent roll of 1 Henry I.

(A. D. 1400) in Bermingham's tower, Dublin-caſtle, that the ſaid king granted to Robert Fitzjordan Savage, the office of ſheriff of the Ardes, in Ulſter.

Ardeſley, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Ardeſley*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. near Otley.

Ardfert, in Kerry, Munſter, diſtant from Dublin 144 miles. *Ardfinnan*, in the county of Cork, Munſter.

ARDGLASS, now a decayed, but once a principal town of Down, in Ulſter. Here is a long range of building, in the caſtle ſtyle, called by the inhabitants, the new works, though they have no tradition of it's deſign or uſe. It extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; the thickneſs of the walls is 3 feet: it has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, conſtructed on a deſign uniform and elegant. It has been divided into 18 apartments below, and the ſame number above, with a ſtair caſe in the centre; each apartment on the ground-floor had a ſmall Gothic door, and a large ſquare window, which ſeems to denote that they were ſhops or ware-rooms, occupied at ſome very early period, by merchants from foreign parts. Within 10 feet of the S. tower of this building ſtands a ſquare caſtle, called Horn-caſtle, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns being found about it; it is 40 feet by 30, conſiſts of two ſtories, and from the fire-places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining hall belonging to the merchants. Here are the remains of ſeveral other caſtles, towers, and gates, and within the NE. point of Ardglaſs harbour, is a very curious and natural cave, with a large entrance on the ſhore. The duties of this port were let to farm, ſo lately as the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It lies 7 miles NE. of Downpatrick.

Ardgroom, a harbour of Kerry, Munſter.

Ardingleigh, Suſſ. near Lewes. *Ardington*, Berkſ. N. of Wantage, and near the Vale of White-Horſe. *Ardingworth*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Ardley*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Ardley*, Oxf. near Bicester.

ARDMEANAGH, a territory of Roſsſhire.

Ardmillan Spa, a chalybeate water of Caſtlereah, on the Lake Stangford. *Ardmore*, a pariſh of Waterford. *Ardmorehead*, a noted promontory on the S. coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which forms the E. ſide of Youghall Harbour.

ARDRAH, a ſmall kingdom and town of the Slave Coaſt, Upper Guinea. The country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants and fruits, which laſt all the year, and the inhabitants make a great deal of ſalt; they live to a great age, but the ſmall pox is very fatal to them. The town of Ardrah, or Ardres, is in lat. 5. 5. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Ardrahin, in Galway, Connaught.

ARDRES, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England had an interview here, in 1520, when the two kings and their attendants, diſplayed their wealth and finery with ſuch emulation, that the plain where they met was named, the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Ardres is ſeated in a moraſs, 8 miles S. of Calais. Lat 50. 50. N. lon. 1. 59. E.

Ardroſs, the heights of Roſsſhire.

Ardnamurchan, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire.

Ardnarce, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ardpatrick*, in Munſter, 19 miles S. of Limerick.

Ards, NW. of Inverneſs.

Ardſallah, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Ardſallas*, in Clare, Munſter. *Ardtully*, near Callan, in the pariſh of Kilgarwan, in Kerry, Munſter.

Ardwick, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Are*. See *Aire*.

AREBATILLO, a river of Old Caſtile.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the Coaſt of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoſo. The Engliſh had once a factory here, as the Dutch have ſtill. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 5. 5. E.

AREDEM, on the Malabar coaſt.

AREGA, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

AREGNO, a diſtrict of Corſica.

AREKEA, a port on the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquen, Lat. 15. 40. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

Arelagh, Lanc. near the river Duddon, oppoſite to Millum-caſtle.

Areley, or *Arnley*, Staff. ſtretches above a mile on the Severn. *Areley*, Cheſh. near Norwich. *Areley*, Staff. near Seiſdon, *Areley-Kings*, *Areley-Nether*, Worceſ. 6 or 7 miles S. of Bewdley.

AREMBERG, a neat pleaſant city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Aer, 22 miles S. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 7. 3. E.

Aren, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt, 4 miles E. of Wareham, and 1 from Pool Harbour.

ARENA, a town of Calabria, Naples.

ARENDONK, a town near Antwerp.

ARENS, or ARENSHARDE, a diſtrict of Sleſwick in Denmark, through which paſſes the famous Danewaſke, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Daniſh king, Gotric, about the beginning of the ninth century, built acroſs the country from Hollingſted as far as the Sley, a length of 46 Engliſh miles, as a defence againſt

againſt the incurſions of the Saxons and Sclavi. The people of this diſtrict were the firſt in the country who profeſſed Chriſtianity, and their church, built in the year 826, was often demoliſhed by thoſe who turned again to idolatry.

ARENSBERG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the elector of Cologne. The former is ſeated on the Roer, 50 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ARENSBURG, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in Livonia, in the Iſle of Oeſel, on the Baltic. Lat. 58. 15. N. lon. 25. 40. E.

ARENTIM, in Entre Douro e Minho.

ARENSWALDE, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lat. 53. 13. N. lon. 15. 32. E.

AREQUIPA, a city of Peru, ſeated on a river in a fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. The air is very temperate; but near it there is a dreadful volcano. Lat. 16. 40. S. lon. 72. 30. W.

ARES, or ARAS, a river of Armenia.

Arey-beck, Weſtmor. near Gowburrow-Park, on the borders of Cumberland.

AREZZO, or AREZZA, an ancient town of Tuſcany, on a mountain. It is 34 miles SE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 27. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

ARGA, a river of Spain, which waters Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a town of New Caſtile.

ARGANIL, a town of Beira.

ARGENCES, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Meauce, 10 miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49. 12. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

ARGENTA, a river of Albania.

ARGENTAN, a town in the dept. of Orne. It's trade conſiſts of corn, fine linen, lawns, gauze, and other thin cloths, hats, and tanned leather. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles NW. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 0. 5. E.

ARGENTARO, MONTE, a cape and promontory on the coaſt of Tuſcany, about 12 miles S. of Orbitello; it juts out into the ſea, in the form of a peninſula, and is a ſerviceable landmark.

ARGENTEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 8 miles NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with fine vineyards; and in the environs, they have quarries of plaiſter of Paris. Lat. 48. 52. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

ARGENTIERA, a barren iſland of the Archipelago. It's name is taken from the ſilver mines in it. It's inhabitants are Greeks, but there is only one village in the iſland. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 25. 10. E.

ARGENTIERE, L', a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 5 miles SW. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 4. 22. E.

ARGENTINE, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc.

ARGENTON, a town in the dept. of the Indre, divided into two by the river Creuſe. It is 37 miles SW. of Bourges, and 62 SE. of Poitiers. Lat. 46, 35. N. lon. 1. 38. E.

Argholme, Lancaſ. near Cartmel.

ARGOS, a ſea-port in the Morea, on a bay, 25 miles SW. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

ARGOSTOLI, a ſea-port town of the Iſle of Cefalonia, over againſt Albania.

ARGUIN, a rocky iſland, on the coaſt of Negroland, 30 miles SE. of Cape Blanco. It has been ſucceſſively in the hands of the Portugueſe, Dutch, Engliſh, and French; which laſt, in 1678, demoliſhed the fortreſs which the Portugueſe had built: ſince that time, the Dutch have begun to ſettle there again. Lat. 20. 30. N. lon. 17. 20. W.

ARGUN, ORGON, or ORKON, a town of E. Tartary, on a river of the ſame name, which ſeparates the Tartar and Ruſſian dominions in that part. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it, and a pearl fiſhery in the river. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 103. 56. E.

ARGYLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverneſsſhire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into iſlands and peninſulas, with bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for ſhipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fiſh. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the Mull of Cantyre, to it's NE. extremity; it's breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greateſt, and in ſome parts only 1 or 2. To the NW. is a peninſula, detached from the reſt of the county; it contains the diſtricts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two laſt remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninſulas of Cantyre and Cowall, are likewiſe very large. A great part of the country abounds with rocks, frightful precipices, and ſtupendous mountains, apparently piled one upon another; yet, even in the high grounds, the ſoil, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent paſture.

ARHUSEN. See AARHUUS.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 NW. of Trevico.

vico. Latitude 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 19. E.

ARIANO, a town in the Pope's territories, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE. of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 12. 8. E.

ARICA, a sea-port of Peru, almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1605. It ſcarcely ever rains here; and many farms are employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade to Lima, from which it is 550 miles SE. Here they uſed to ſhip the treaſure which was brought from Potoſi, from which it is 270 miles W. but it has now, for many years been carried overland to Lima.

ARIPO, or ARINO, a town on the W. coaſt of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda, ſubject to the Dutch. To the E. of it is a pearl-fiſhery. Lat. 8. 42. N. lon. 80. 25. E.

Ark, a river in Yorkſ. which falls into the Swale near Grinton. *Arkendale*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Knareſborough. *Arkendale*, Yorkſh. near Applegarth-Foreſt. *Arkeſden*, Eſſex, near Newport. *Arkley*, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Weſtmorland.

ARKLOW, a neat market town and ſea-port of the county of Wicklow. The tide flows very little here. It is 13 miles S. of Wicklow, and 26 of Dublin. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 6. 25. W.

Arkſey, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Doncaſter. *Arkſton*, Herefordſ. between Druxton and Kingſton. *Arladon*, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Arle*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham, where is a remarkable ſpring.

ARLES, a large, handſome, and ancient city, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. The country about is very pleaſant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermilion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. Conſtantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the ſeat of the Roman empire in Gaul; and here are ſome remains of their antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obeliſk are the moſt remarkable. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE, of Niſmes, 35 NW. of Marſeilles, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N. lon. 4. 43. E.

Arleſcote, Warw. under Edgehill. *Arleſey*, Bedfordſhire, near Shefford.

ARLESHEIM, a town of Baſil.

Arleſton, Derbyſ. between Barrow and Findern. *Arley*, Warw. W. of Nuneaton. *Arlingham*, Glouc. near Berkeley, peninſulated by the Severn, which is here a mile in breadth. It's exhalations are thought to render the air unwholeſome; the paſſage over it is near this place. *Arlingham*, near Glouceſter. *Arlington*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey. *Arlington*, Bedf. between Harlington and Shepeſton. *Arlington*, Glouc. near Bybury. *Arliſcot*, Shropſ. near Ford.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, now diſmantled. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles NW. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 45. N. lon. 5. 56. E.

Arlſey, Yorkſ. N. of Doncaſter.

ARMADABAD. See AMADABAT.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the N. by Tyrone and Lough Neagh; on the E. by Down; and on the S. and SE. by Louth and Monaghan. It's ſoil is rich, the ridge of mountains, called the Fewes, excepted, which runs acroſs it. It is a great linen county, it's trade therein being eſtimated at 291,900l.

*ARMAGH, the county-town, where the aſſizes are held, formerly a celebrated city and univerſity, is about 30 miles SE. of Londonderry, and 63 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 6. 57. W.

Armaghbregah, in Meath, Leinſter.

ARMAGNAC, a ci-devant province of Guienne, in France; it now forms part of the department of Gers.

ARMAMAR, a town of Beira.

Armanthwaite, Cumb. near the river Eden, between Kirk-Oſwald and Corby-caſtle. *Armanthwate*, Yorkſ. near Danby. *Armanthwaite*, Cumb. adjoining Ouſebridge, at the foot of Baſſingthwaite-water. It commands a delightful proſpect of that beautiful lake, of the romantic hills of Withop on the right, and the towering Skiddaw on the left; and the diſtant hills of Borrodale, or Keſwick, terminate the view.

Armeboth, Cumb. near the river Thurlemyre, and Legburth-water. *Armet-Knight*, Cornw. a rock at the Land's-end.

ARMENIA, a large and very fertile country in Aſia, watered by ſeveral large rivers. It is bounded on the W. by the Euphrates; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Schirvan and Ghilan; and on the S. by Aderbeitzan, Curdiſtan, Diarbeker, and Ghilan. It was formerly governed by it's own kings, but the Turks and Perſians hold poſſeſſion of it at preſent. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They profeſs Chriſtianity.

ARMENTIERS, a ſmall handſome town in the department of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 8 miles NW. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 40. N. lon. 3. 3. E.

Armeſton, Northamp. near Polbrook. *Armethorp*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

ARMIERS,

ARMIERS, a town in the depart. of the North, on the river Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

Armin, Magna and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Barkſton, on the river Air. *Armingale*, Norf. near Cringleton, 5 miles S. of Norwich. *Armington*, Devonſh. on the river Arm, near Plympton.

ARMIRA, a town of Livadia, on the Gulf of Volo, or Velo, 30 miles SE. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

Armitage, Staff. on the river Sow. *Armitage*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Armley*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

Armoy, in Antrim, Ulſter, 109 miles from Dublin.

Armſide, Weſtmorl. near Little-Langdale, on the borders of Cumb. *Armſwell*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Pluſh. *Armtree*, Linc. near Horncaſtle.

ARMUYDEN, a ſea-port of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Iſle of Valcheren, now inconſiderable, the ſea having ſtopped up the harbour with ſand. The ſalt-works are it's chief trade. It is 3 miles E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 31. N. lon. 3. 42. E.

ARNA, a ſea-port of Andros.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or. It has a good trade, and is ſeated in a valley near the river Arroux, 25 miles SW. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

Arncliff, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Wharlton-caſtle. *Arncliff*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on a river, a little to the E. of Pennygent-hill. *Arncot*, Oxfordſ. near Amerſden and Biceſter.

ARNDAL, or ARENDAL, a town and landing-place of Chriſtianſand, in Norway, ſituated on a rock in the middle of the ſtream Nid. The old forge of Baaſelandſwerk, and ſeveral iron mines are in the neighbourhood.

ARNEBERG, a town of Brandenburg, on the Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, 3 miles from each.

ARNEDO, a town of Peru, with a good harbour, 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNEHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſituated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

Arneſby, Leic. near Sleaſby. *Arneſide*, Lanc. on the borders of Cumb. *Arneſide-Fewer*, Lanc. on the borders of Weſtmorl. *Arngill*, N. Riding, on the river Lune. *Arnhale*, Warwickſhire.

ARNHUSEN, a ſmall town of Pruſſian Pomerania, near the river Riga, 4 leagues from Colberg and the Baltic.

ARNIS, an iſland of Sleſwick.

ARNO, a large river of Tuſcany. It riſes in the Apennines, and having received in it's courſe the Sieva, Piſa, and Elſa, falls into the ſea a little below Piſa. The valley (Val di Arno) through which it runs, is very pleaſant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have once been a lake, before the Arno made or deepened it's paſſage through the rock at Rignano. In digging here, the ſtrata of the earth are found regular, and elephants' bones are met with.

Arnold, near Nottingham, on the E. ſide of Beſkwood-Park. *Arnolds*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford.

ARNSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Worms.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW. of Erfort. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 15. E.

Arnwood, Hampſh. near Chriſtchurch.

AROMAIA, a province of New Andaluſia, on the river Oronoque, S. America.

ARONA, a town of Milan, on the Lake Maggiore. Lat. 45. 40. N. lon. 8. 35. E.

ARONCHES, a town of Alentejo, on the river Caro. Lat. 39. 3. N. lon. 7. 0. W.

AROOL, a town of the Kioſ, in the Ukraine, on the river Occa, 200 miles S. of Moſcow. Lat. 51. 58. N. lon. 36. 40. E.

AROSBAY, a town of the Eaſt Indies, on the iſland of Madura, near Java. Lat. 6. 30. S. lon. 114. 30. E.

AROUCA, in Beira, Portugal.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, 8 miles N. of Aquina. Lat. 41. 44. N. lon. 13. 46. E.

ARQUA, a town in the Paduan, a territory of Venice. It is 10 miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45. 13. N. lon. 11. 58. E.

ARQUES, a town ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, in the department of Lower Seine, 4 miles SE. of Dieppe. Lat. 49. 53. N. lon. 0. 59. E.

ARRACIF, a harbour of Pernambuco, in Brazil. It is ſmall and much ſhut up with rocks and ſands. Lat. 8. 20. S. lon. 35. 10. W.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Navarre and the Two Caſtiles; on the N. by Navarre and the Pyrenean Mountains; on the E. by Catalonia, and a part of Valencia; and on the S. by Catalonia and New Caſtile. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 120 miles, and from E. to W. about 78. The river Ebro runs from NW. to SE. through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. The air is pure and wholeſome, and the country, near the rivers, is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; but in other

other places it is dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron, and there are mines of ſalt. Saragoſſa is the capital.

ARRAN ISLES, three iſlands on the W. coaſt of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-Bay. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 10. 0. W. They are called the S. Iſles of Arran, to diſtinguiſh them from another iſland of the ſame name, called the N. Iſle of Arran, ſituated on the coaſt of Donegal in Ulſter. Lat. 55. 0. N. lon. 9. 2. W.

ARRAN, a rocky and mountainous iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the SW. of the Iſle of Bute, about 23 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds with cattle, goats, and fowl; and agriculture here is ſomewhat advancing. The ſtreams are ſtored with fiſh, eſpecially with ſalmon. The climate is cold, but healthful; and invalids annually reſort hither to drink the whey of goats-milk. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, ſpar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coaſt are many ſpacious and wonderful caverns, which uſed to afford ſhelter to ſmugglers; one of theſe occaſionally ſerves the inhabitants to hold a religious meeting in. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition, in theſe parts, ſtill preſerves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this iſland in the times of his greateſt diſtreſs.

ARRAN. See AARAW.

Arran, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Lund.

ARRAS, a large and ancient city in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, containing 20,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Artois. It is ſeated on the Scarp. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 2. 61. E.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, ſo named from the river of the ſame name, which has it's ſource among the Pyrenees, and, paſſing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne above Toulouſe. Gold duſt has been found among it's ſands.

Arrington, 9 miles from Cambridge, has a bridge over the Cam, towards Wendy.

Arro, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Lug, near Leominſter.

ARROE, an iſle of Denmark in the Baltic. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 10. 20. E.

ARROJO-DE ST.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, 8 miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajox. Lat. 38. 36. N. lon. 6. 20. W.

Arrow, a river in Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire. *Arrow*, Warw. near Aulceſter. *Arrow*, Cheſh. between the river Dee and Lancaſter.

ARSAMAS, a town of European Ruſſia, on the river Mokcha-reca, 300 miles S. by E. of Moſcow, and 500 N. by W. of Aſtracan.

Arſham, Yorkſ. near the Tees.

ARTA, or LARTA, a ſea-port of Lower Albania, ſeated on the river Aldhas, 70 miles NNW. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 21. 20. E.

ARTEMUS, a promontory of Valencia.

Arth, a river in Cardiganſ. *Arthington*, W. Riding, between Otley and Gawthorp. *Arthuret*, Cumb. near the river Kirkſop, S. of Long-town. *Arthur's-caſtle*, Cornw. on the coaſt, near Tintagel and Boſcaſtle. *Arthur's-hall*, Cornw. near Penpont, and the Temple-Moors. *Artington*, Surry, near Godalming. *Artleborough*, Northamptonſhire, near Higham-Ferrers.

ARTOIS, a ci-devant province of the French Netherlands, now included in the departments of the Straits of Calais.

Artro, a river in Merioneth. *Arvans*, *St.* Monm. a little N. of Cheſtow, on the ſame river.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an iſland near Terra-Firma, held by the Dutch. It is 14 leagues W. of Curaçoa. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 67. 35. W.

ARVL, a river in the dept. of Mt. Blanc.

Arum, Lancaſhire, near Hornby.

*ARUNDEL, a town in Suſſex, pleaſantly ſituated on the declivity of a hill, on the ſummit of which ſtands the caſtle, an ancient ſeat of the Dukes of Norfolk. As it ſtands near the mouth of the river Arun, it had once a good harbour, that admitted ſhips of 100 tons up to the bridge, till it was almoſt choked up by a ſand-beach, thrown up by the ſea; but in 1733, there was an act of parliament paſſed for repairing it: it yet admits ſmall veſſels, and great quantities of timber for the dock-yards are ſhipped off here. It is 8 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 68 SW. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 0. 29. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Arvanack, Cornw. near Pendennis and Falmouth. *Arverton*, Suff. a little to the NW. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwel and the Stour. *Arvethal*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Truro.

ARZILLA, a ſea-port of Fez, 50 miles SSW. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 30. N. lon. 6. 3. W.

ARZINA, a river of Ruſſian Lapland.

ASAD-ABAD, a town of Perſia.

Aſhalt, Cornw. near Crimble Paſſage.

*ASAPH, ST. a city of Flintſh. in N. Wales, ſituated in a pleaſant and rich vale, at the conflux of the rivers Elway and Clwyd. It is 24 miles W. of Cheſter, and 209 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 3. 36. W. Market on Saturday.

Aſby Cotsford, *Aſby Magna* and *Parva*, *Aſby*

ASIA.
EUROPE
AMERICA
AFRICA
RUSSIA
GOVERNMENT
OSTIACKS
TOBOLSK
GOVERNMT OF ORENBURG
BLACK SEA
ASIA MINOR
ATOLIA
WESTERN TARTARY
CASHGUR
PERSIA
ARABIA
ARABIAN SEA
HINDOOSTAN
Calcutta
BAY OF BENGAL
Ceylon
Maldive Islands
INDIAN OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
EASTERN TARTARY
MANCHURIA
KAMTSCHATKA
SEA OF OCHOTSK
COREA
JAPAN
ISLES of JAPAN
CHINA
THIBET
EASTERN OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
LADRONE ISLES
PHILIPPINE
THE CAROLINAS
BORNEO
Celebes Sea
SUNDA
NEW GUINEA
New Ireland

Asby-Overgrange, and *Asby-Wyvendergarth*, villages in Westmorland.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited island, about 600 miles NW. of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the East-India ships often touch, to furnish themselves with turtle, which are here very plentiful and large. Lat. 7. 40. S. lon. 14. 18. W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the Elector of Mentz, and 36 miles E. of that city. Lat. 50. 4. N. lon. 9. 5. E.

ASCHERLEBEN, a town of Anhalt.

ASCOLI, a large and populous town in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 13. 29. E.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, a city seated on a mountain, 65 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

Ascome, Westmor. *Ascot*, Oxfordf. near Shirehampton. *Ascot*, Warw. a little S. of Ladbrook, near the road from Banbury to Dunchurch. *Ascot*, Buckf. near Wing and Winslow. *Ascot*, Midd. between Ryslip and Pinner-Green. *Ascot*, Oxf. near Thame. *Ascot*, Warw. near Whichford. *Ascot-Heath*, 4 miles from Windsor, on the road to Reading.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a strong fortress of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Deccan, 20 miles NE. of Burhampour. Lat. 21. 35. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Aserby, Leic. near Frisby. *Aserley*, Yorkf. a little S. of Stanley. *Asgarby*, Linc. 3 miles from Sleaford. *Asgarth-Force*, a lofty cataract on the Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkf. a few miles W. of Barnard-Castle. *Ash*, Devonf. near Axminster. *Ash*, Derb. near Elwall. *Ash*, Devonf. between Branton and Westcoate. *Ash*, Dorf. near Netherby. *Ash*, Dorf. near Pimpern. *Ash*, Hampf. near Basingstoke. *Ash*, Hampsh. near Overton and Polhamton. *Ash*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Ash*, Kent, between Ridley and Kingsdown. *Ash*, Somersetf. in the parish of Martock. *Ash*, Staff. near Stone. *Ash*, Suff. near Wickham. *Ash*, Surry, near Ardershot, in Hampf. *Ash Magna* and *Parva*, Shropf. a little to the SE. of Whitchurch. *Ash*, Isle of Wight, near E. Medina. *Ashamstead*, Berkf. near Basildon. *Ashbaston*, Shropf. near the river Terne, between High-Ercal and Rowton.

*ASHBORN, a large town in Derbyshire, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton. It's chief trade is in cheese, sent from it up and down the Trent. It is 10 miles from Derby, 10 NE. from Utoxeter, and 139 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 3. N. lon. 1. 44. W. Market on Saturday.

Ashbridge, Buckf. 4 miles from Ivingo. *Ashbright*, Bampton, Devonf. *Ashbrittle*, Som. 5 miles from Minehead. *Ashburn*, a river in Suffex, falling into the sea at Pevensey. *Ashburnham*, Suffex, 9 miles from Hastings, and 51 from London.

*ASHBURTON, in Devonshire, is one of the four Stannery Towns, and is seated among the hills, where the mines of tin and copper are. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, yarn, and serges, and stands near the river Dart, 19 miles SW. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 30. N. lon. 3. 50. W. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Ashbury, Berkf. *Ashbury*, Devonf. near Oakhampton. *Ashby*, Linc. near Great Grimsby. *Ashby*, Linc. near Candleshow. *Ashby*, Linc. near Wellingborough. *Ashby*, Linc. near Horncastle. *Ashby*, Linc. midway between Grimsby and Bilsbroke. *Ashby*, Norfolk, near Thurston. *Ashby*, Norf. between Yarmouth and Hickling. *Ashby*, Suffolk, between Leostoff and Yarmouth. *Ashby-Castle*, Northamp. 6 miles from Wellingborough and Northampton.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 1. 16. W. Market on Saturday.

Ashby-Folville, Leic. between Melton-Mowbray and Billesden. *Ashby-Ledgers*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Ashby-Canons*, Northamptonf. a pleasant village between Brackley and Fausley. *Ashby-Chills*, Linc. near Spilsby. *Ashby-Cold*, Northamp. 2 miles NW. of Naseby. *Ashby-Friers*, Dorsetf. near Dorchester. *Ashby-Meers*, Northamp. between Overston and Wellingborough. *Ashby Magna* and *Parva*, Leic. 4 or 5 miles to the N. and NE. of Lutterworth. *Ash-Chapelry*, Durh. 4 miles NW. of that city. *Ash-Church*, Glouc. 2 miles from Tewkesbury. *Ashcomb*, Devonf. near Exminster. *Ashcroft*, Devonf. near Hartland. *Ashdon*, Essex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Ashdon*, Essex, 3 miles NE. of Saffron-Walden, and near the borders of Cambridgeshire. *Ashdown*, Berkf. near E. Ilsley. *Ashe*, Suffolk, near Wickham. *Ashe Bigod*, or *Bocking*, Suff. near Bradley and Needham. *Ashelaon*, Essex, near Dengy. *Ashele*, Norf. between Watton and Swaffham. *Ashelworth*, Berkeley, Glouc. *Ashelworth*, Gloucef. near Lassington. *Ashenden*, Buckingh. 8 miles NW. of Aylesbury. *Ashendon*, Dorsetf. near Dorchester. *Ashenhurst*, Staff. a little to the SE. of Leeke. *Asher*, Suffex, near Pevensey. *Asherst*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Ashfield*, Cornw. 4 miles from Lestwethiel. *Ashfield*, Suff. near Ixworth. *Ashfield*, Suffolk,

Suffolk, 3 miles NE. of Debenham.

* ASHFORD, a town in Kent, 12 miles from Canterbury, 24 SE. of Maidſtone, and 57 SE. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 0. 52. E. Market on Tueſday.

Aſhford, Derb. in the High Peak. *Aſhford*, Devonſh. 6 miles N. of Barnſtaple. *Aſhford*, Devon. a little W. of Uffculumb. *Aſhford*, Midd. near Staines. *Aſhford-Bewdley*, Shropſ. S. of Ludlow. *Aſhford-Carbonnel*, Shropſ. E. of the former. *Aſhgate*, Rutl. near Oakham. *Aſhurſt*, Suſſ. near Bramber. *Aſhurſt*, Suſſ. near Pevenſey. *Aſhill*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Ilminſter. *Aſhingdon*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Rochford. *Aſhington*, Suſſex, 10 miles from Horſham. *Aſhley*, Staff. NW. of Eccleſhal. *Aſhley*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet 2 miles S. of Litton. *Aſhley*, Camb. 18 miles from Cambridge. *Aſhley*, Cheſh. on the river Ringay, between Knutsford and Stockport. *Aſhley*, Lanc. between Layland and the river Yarrow. *Aſhley*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Aſhley*, Northamp. near Preſton. *Aſhley*, Hampſ. W. of St. Croſs and the W. Foreſt. *Aſhley*, Wiltſ. near Malmſbury. *Aſhley Barn*, Glouceſ. near Briſtol. *Aſhley-Green*, Buckſ. in Cheſham. *Aſhley, N.* and *S* Hampſ. near Chriſtchurch. *Aſh Lench*, Worceſ. a village in the pariſh of Lench Church. *Aſhling, E.* and *W.* Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Aſhlington*, or *Aſherton*, Wiltſ. near Weſtbury. *Aſhmanhall*, Norf. near Wurſtead. *Aſhmanſworth*, Hampſh. W. of Sidmanton. *Aſhmore*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Milton-Abbas. *Aſhmore-brooke*, or *Aſhenbroke*, Staff. near Litchfield. *Aſholt*, Somerſetſ. between Bridgewater and Stokegomer. *Aſhorne*, Warw. near Cheſterton. *Aſhover*, Derb. near Milntown. *Ashow*, Warw. near Stonely. *Ashpol*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Ashprington*, Devonſ. N. of the river Harehone, near it's fall into the Dart. *Ashpriors*, Somerſ. near Wivelſcomb. *Ash Regis*, or *King's-Ash*, Devonſ. near Tawton. *Ashridge*, Hertf. 3 miles from Berkhampſtead. *Ashted*, Surry, near Epſom-Wells. *Ashton-Cantlow*, or *Cantilupe*, Warw. E. of Aulceſter. *Ashton-in-the-Wall*, Northamp. near Chipping-Warden. *Ashton*, Cheſh. near Frodſham. *Ashton*, Cheſh. near Kellal. *Ashton*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Ashton*, Devonſ. 6 miles from Exeter. *Ashton*, Devonſ. near Chumleigh. *Ashton*, Heref. near Orlton. *Ashton*, Lanc. at the confluence of the Conder and Lune, near the ſea. *Ashton*, Lancaſ. near Warrington. *Ashton-Hall*, near Lancaſter. *Ashton*, Northamp. near Grafton. *Ashton*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Ashton*, Northamp in the pariſh of Oundle. *Ashton*, Shropſ. near Wem. *Ashton*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Glaſtonbury. *Ashton Chapel*, Cheſh. N. of the Weever, almoſt oppoſite to Frodſham. *Ashton Chapel*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Leigh. *Ashton, E.* and *W.* Hampſ. near Wherwell. *Ashton-Weſt*, Wiltſ. near N. Bradley. *Ashton-Gifford*, Wiltſ. near Heytesbury. *Ashton-Grange* and *Hall*, Cheſh. W. of Aſhton-Chapel. *Ashton in-Makerfield*, Lanc. near W. Darby. *Ashton Keyns*, 3 miles W. of Cricklade. *Ashton-Underhill*, Glouc. near Sedgebar-row. *Ashton-under-Line*, Lanc. 6 miles from Mancheſter. *Ashton-upon-Curran*, near the vale of Eveſham. *Asburſt*, Lancaſ. between Wigan and Ormſkirk. *Ashwater*, Devonſ. near Taviſtock. *Ashwell*, Hertf. near Caldicot, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire. *Ashwell*, Northamp. 2 miles from Brackley. *Ashwell*, Rutlandſ. on the W. *Ashwell-Thorp*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Ashwick*, Somerſetſ. near Kilmerſden. *Ashwood*, Staff. in the pariſh of King's Swynford. *Ashworth-Chapel*, Lanc. W. of Rochdale.

ASIA, one of the four grand diviſions of the globe, is ſituated between 25 and 180 degrees E. lon. and extends nearly from the equator to the impenetrable regions of the Arctic Pole. It is 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanelles to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, and 4380 in breadth, from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the northern parts of Nova Zembla. Aſia is bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, the Wolga, and an imaginary line extending from 54 to nearly 80 degrees N. latitude; on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the Pacific, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. From the richneſs of it's ſoil, the deliciouſneſs of it's fruits, the fragrancy and balſamic quality of it's plants, ſpices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of it's gems, the fineneſs of it's ſilks and cottons, and the richneſs of it's metals, it has been conſidered as the fineſt quarter of the globe. It exhibits nearly every variety of animals. Aſia contains, Siberia, Eaſtern and Weſtern Tartary, China, India within and without the Ganges, Thibet, Perſia, and the Turkiſh empire in Aſia, which comprehends Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, or Meſopotamia, Natolia, Paleſtine, Syria, and part of Arabia.

ASIA MINOR. See NATOLIA.

ASINARA, an iſle of Sardinia, on the NW.

ASINDUM, a town of Andaluſia.

ASITIO, or ASSESI, a town in the Pope's territories, 66 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 0. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Aſk, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Aſkerſwell*, E. from Bridport. *Aſkerton-Caſtle*, Cumb.

Cumb. near the Picts' Wall. *Aſket*, Midd. near Pinner. *Aſkew*, Yorkſ. near Bedal.

Aſkeyton, 16 miles W. of Limerick.

Aſkham, Nott. a little N. of the Markhams. *Aſkham*, Weſtmorl. near Barton. *Aſkham-Bryan*, *Richards*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, Biſhopſthorp. *Aſkham-Hoſpital*, Nott. 4 miles N. of Tuxford.

ASKERSUND, a ſea-port of Sweden.

ASKRIG, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſ. 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 192 N. of London. Lat. 53. 55. N. lon. 1. 0. W.

Aſlaby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near the Eſk, S. of Mulgrave Caſtle. *Aſlaby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Pickering. *Aſlackby*, or *Aſleby*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Folkingham. *Aſlackton*, Norfolk, near Aſh.wellthorp.

ASOLA, a town of Breſciano in Italy.

ASOLA, a town of Italy in Treviſano.

ASOPH, called alſo ZABAK, anciently the Palus Mæotis, a ſea between Europe and Aſia, about 600 miles in circumference. It lies N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus.

ASOPH, a diſtrict of the Ruſſian empire, bordering on the Sea of Aſoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and ſince that time, ſeveral towns have been built by the victorious Catharine, one of which, Catharinenſlaff, (that is, 'the glory of Catharine,') is now the capital. The branch of the Don, on which Aſoph the former capital ſtands, is now ſo choked with ſand as ſcarcely to admit the ſmalleſt veſſel.

Aſpale, Suff. near Debenham. *Aſpatrick*, pronounced Spyatry, Cumb. between Maryport and Wigton. *Aſpenden*, Hertf. near Buntingford. *Aſperley*, Linc. near Sleaford.

ASPEROSA, a town of Romania, on the coaſt of the Archipelago.

Aſperſhieles, Northumb. near the borders of Scotland. *Aſperton*, Heref. near Stow-Chapel and Stretton. *Aſpley*, Warw. near Tamworth. *Aſſley*, Staff. 2 miles SW. of Standon. *Aſpley*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Aſpley Guiſe*, Bedf. near Wooburn. *Aſpley-Wichford*, Warw. near Tamford. *Aſſy*, Linc. a little N. of Ravendale.

ASSAM, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the SE. and S. by Meckley. The river Burampooter flows through the whole length of it. It's capital is Gerghon. The natives are fond of the fleſh of dogs. Almoſt every houſekeeper has an elephant: they live comfortably, and as the king is the ſole proprietor of all the gold, ſilver, and other metals found in this kingdom, they pay no taxes. The invention of gunpowder is aſcribed to the Aſſameſe. It was known in China and Hindooſtan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the uſe of fire-arms; but, perhaps, theſe fire-arms were only ſome ſort of miſſive torches, and the powder very ſhort in it's effect of that which is made in later times. Aſſam lies between 91 and 96 degrees of E. lon. and between 25 and 28 N. lat.

ASSANCALE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E. Erzeum.

Aſſelby, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NW. of Howden. *Aſſenby*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

ASSENS, a ſea-port of Funen iſle.

Aſſenton, *Upper* and *Nether*, Oxf. two hamlets near Henley. *Aſſington*, Suff. 3 miles NW. of Nayland. *Aſſington*, Suſſ. 3 miles NW. of Steyning.

ASSISIO. See ASITIO.

ASSOS, a ſea-port on a bay of Natolia. Lat. 39. 32. N. lon. 26. 36. E.

ASSUMPTION, a city, the capital of Paraguay. It ſtands in a fertile country, and is populous. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the trees are always green. It is ſeated on the river Paraguay. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 57. 40. W.

ASSYNT, a diſtrict in Sutherland, Scotland, mountainous, rugged, and ſteril, but containing plenty of lime-ſtone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country in Aſia, celebrated in ancient hiſtory. It is one of the earlieſt empires, and contained the provinces now called Diarbek, Curdiſtan, and Irak; and involved, under it's dominion, when, at it's greateſt extent, many other provinces and kingdoms.

ASTRABAT, a very handſome town of Armenia in Aſia, 3 miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakſivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 45. 30. E.

Aſtacton, Nott. near Bingham. *Aſtanton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Aſtbury*, Cheſh. 2 miles from Congleton. *Aſterby*, Linc. 3 miles E. of Ranby. *Aſterbey*, Shropſ. 4 miles SW. from Weſtbury. *Aſtery*, a river in Suſſex. *Aſthorp*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Scampton.

ASTI, a city of Montferrat in Italy.

Aſtleham, Mid. between Staines and Sunbury. *Aſtley*, Warw. near Milverton. *Aſtley*, Lanc. between Leigh and Manchester. *Aſtley*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Aſtley*, Shropſh. near Hadnal. *Aſtley*, Shropſ. 3 miles from Bridgenorth. *Aſtol*, Oxf. between Burford and Whitney. *Aſtolly*, Oxf. 3 miles from Whitney. *Aſton*, Berkſ. near Moulesford. *Aſton-upon-Carron*, Glou. near Tewkeſbury. *Aſton*, Oxf. near Brampton. *Aſton*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aſton*, or *Aſſerton*, Wiltſh. on the Downs, near E.

and

and W. Everley. *Aſton*, Buckſ. in the pariſh of Ivingo. *Aſton*, Cheſhire, near Budworth. *Aſton*, Derbyſh. in the High-Peak. *Aſton*, Derb. near the Trent, towards Caſtle-Dunnington. *Aſton*, Derb. near Middleton-Park. *Aſton*, Hertf. near the river Beane. *Aſton*, Herefordſh. near Wigmore. *Aſton*, Heref. between Luckton and Leominſter. *Aſton*, Wiltſ. near Berwick. *Aſton*, Wiltſhire, near Berwick St. John's, on the S. ſide of the county. *Aſton*, Shropſhire, near Shefnal. *Aſton*, Shropſhire, a little E. of Brampton. *Aſton*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry, *Aſton*, Shropſ. a little NW. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Aſton*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Aſton*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aſton*, Hampſ. near Kingſwood in the Iſle of Wight. *Aſton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles S. of Rotherham. *Aſton-Abbots*, Buckſ. near Ayleſbury. *Aſton*, Worceſ. near Campden. *Aſton-Blank*, or *Cold-Aſton*, Glouc. 6 miles from Stow, 22 from Glouceſter. *Aſton*, or *Cold-Aſton*, Glouc. 5 miles from Bath, and 34 from Glouceſter. *Aſton-Botterel*, Shropſ. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Aſtonby*, Cumb. between Carliſle and Langton. *Aſton-Cantlow*, Warw. on the borders of Staffordſh. *Aſton-Chapel*, Staff. between Penkeridge and Tong-Caſtle. *Aſton-Church*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Aſton Clinton*, Buckſ. near Wendover. *Aſton-Cold* Buckſ. near Ayleſbury. *Aſton-Cold*, Derb. near Scarſdale. *Aſton-Eyre*, Shropſ. NE. of Tenbury. *Aſton-Flamville*, Leic. near Sapcote. *Aſton-Ingham*, Herefordſ. near Newent. *Aſton-Magna*, Worc. 6 miles from Perſhore. *Aſton Middle*, Oxford. 3 miles S. of Charwell. *Aſton North*, Oxf. on the W. ſide of the Charwell, oppoſite to Somerton. *Aſton-Parva*, Staff. near Walſall. *Aſton-Parva*, near Stafford. *Aſton-Pigot*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Aſton-Rowen*, Oxf. near Adwel and Crowel. *Aſton-Rogers*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Aſton-Somerville*, Glouc. near Campden, 4 miles from Eveſham. *Aſton-Steeple*, Oxf. near Steeple-Barton and Heyford. *Aſton Steeple*, Wiltſ. in the road from Saliſbury to Bath. *Aſton-Subedge*, Glouc. in the Vale of Everſholm, 2 miles from Campden. *Aſton-Tyrrel*, Berkſhire, near Abingdon. *Aſton, Weſt*, Wiltſ. near Worwelſdown. *Aſton-Wheaten*, Staff. between Lapley and Water Eaton. *Aſton-under-hill*, Glouceſterſhire. 5 miles from Eveſham.

ASTORGA, a pleaſant town of Leon.

ASTRABAD, a town of Perſia on the Caſpian Sea, 200 miles NE. of Iſpahan.

ASTRACAN, a territory in Aſiatic Ruſſia, or Tartary, including the N. and part of the W. ſide of the Caſpian Sea.

ASTRACAN, the capital of the above-mentioned province, a large and populous city, is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Wolga, 50 miles NW. of the Caſpian Sea. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, and has an excellent harbour, where the Europeans embark for Perſia. It is noted for having excellent fiſh. It ſeldom rains here, but the river, on which it ſtands overflows, like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the graſs grows in leſs than a month. From Aſtracan to Terki, on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, there are long marſhes, which produce a vaſt quantity of ſalt, with which the Ruſſians carry on a great trade. This city is ſuppoſed to have been, in very early times, the general ſtaple for the productions of Perſia, India, and Arabia. In the 14th century, when the Venetians were in poſſeſſion of the trade of the Black Sea, they drew from this port, to their ſtaple at Tanais, the Aſiatic productions, with which they ſupplied the ſouthern parts of Europe, while the articles deſigned for the north, were conveyed partly along the Wolga, and partly by land-carriage, to Ladoga, on the Volkhouc, whence they were tranſported to Wiſby, on the Iſle of Gothland. The deſtructive expeditions of Tamerlane drove, for ſome time, the trade of Aſia from this channel to that of Smyrna and Aleppo; and the diſcovery of the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good-Hope, gave, to a great part of it, quite a different route. Aſtracan is ſtill reſorted to by many nations, and it's trade with India, Perſia, &c. is yet conſiderable. It lies 800 miles SE. of Moſcow. Lat. 46. 22. N. lon. 47. 40. E.

Aſtrop-Wells, Northamp. near Baubury, in Oxfordſ. much reſorted to on account of the virtues of their waters.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length and from 20 to 45 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the ocean, on the E. and SE. by Biſcay and Leon, and on the ſouth by Old Caſtile and Leon. It is divided into two parts, Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana, and is mountainous and woody. It's wines and horſes are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis-lazuli, and vermilion.

Aſtwick, Yorkſ. 5 miles NW. of Settle. *Aſtwick*, Hertf. near Buntingford. *Aſtwick*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Aſtwick*, Buckſ. near Newport. *Aſtwardby*, Linc. 5 miles NW. from Spilby. *Aſtwardby*, Linc. among the Fens.

ATACAMA, a harbour of Peru. Lat. 0. 22. S. lon. 70. 20. W. There is a great deſert of the name, and a chain of mountains which ſeparates Peru from Quito.

ATALANA,

ATALAUA, or ATALAYA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on an eminence, 5 miles S. of Tomar, and 5 from the Tajo. Lat. 39. 25. N. lon. 8. 15. W.

ATAYADA, a river of Old Caſtile.

Atcham, 3 miles SE. of Shrewſbury.

ATENA, a town of Italy in Naples.

Atford, Wiltſ. near Chippenham. *Atforton*, Heref. near Wigmore.

ATH, or AETH, a ſmall town of Hainault, on the Dender. Lat. 50. 35. N. lon. 3. 44. E.

ATHBOY, a town of Meath, in Leinſter. It is 3 miles SW. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 26. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

Athelarton, Staff. near Penkridge. *Athelhamſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Puddleton, near the river Frome. *Athelney*, Somerſetſ. a river iſland, formed by a conjunction of the Thone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton.

*ATHENRY, a town of Galway, in Connaught. It is 8 miles E. of Galway, and 91 W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 14. N. lon. 9. 20. W.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, celebrated for it's learning, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Setines, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are of the Greek church, and ſpeak a corrupt ſort of Greek. It is now under the dominion of the Turks; but there are ſtill many magnificent ruins, which ſufficiently teſtify it's former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and ſituated in the Gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE. of Lacedemon, and 320 SW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

ATHERDEE, a town of Louth, in Leinſter, 34 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 57. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Atherington, Dev. near North-Tawton. *Atherley*, or *Adderley*, Shorpſ. near Newport.

ATHERSTON, War. on the river Anker, 10 miles N. of Coventry. Mark. on Tueſ.

ATHERSTON-ON-THE-STOUR, a great cheeſe-market, 3 miles from Stratford-upon-Avon: the fair in Sept. 19, is the greateſt cheeſe-fair in England. Mar. on Tu.

Atherton, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Atherton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Athill*, or *Adle*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near the Air.

Athleague, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

* ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the large and beautiful river Shannon. Part of the town ſtands in W. Meath, on the Leinſter ſide of the river; the other part in Roſcommon, on the Connaught ſide; theſe are joined by a long bridge of many arches, which is a grand paſs between the two provinces. Though Athlone is ſo advantageouſly ſituated for trade and improvement, it yet remains, in many parts, a poor, ruinous, neglected, dirty-looking place. On the bridge there are ſome badly executed figures and inſcriptions, celebrating the ſucceſs of the arbitrary Elizabeth of England, and relating how the rebels in her reign were executed, quartered, and their ſculls, &c. ſtuck upon poles about the country, and at Dublin Caſtle, and every thing 'with a bleſſing,' &c. brought into a ſtate of the greateſt proſperity. How much of allegiance they owed her may be judged, when it is conſidered that it was a law in her reign, that if any one killed 'a mere Iriſhman,' he ſhould be mulcted, or fined; and what were the fruits of ſuch oppreſſive laws, we find in the reigns of the unhappy Stuarts. It is 59 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. 8. 41. W.

ATHOL, a mountainous diſtrict of Perthſhire, containing ſome fine lakes.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a high mountain of Greece, on a peninſula to the S. of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who cultivate the olive and vineyards, and are carpenters, maſons, &c. leading a very auſtere life, and living, many of them to a great age. It is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 26. 20. E.

*ATHY, a neat little town of Kildare, in Leinſter, ſituated on the river Barrow, through which the boats paſs by Carlow, to and from Waterford river. It is 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 SW. of Dublin, from which city the grand canal, by one of its branches extends, and packets, or paſſage-boats, paſs between them daily through the whole extent both ways. Lat. 52. 58. N. lon. 7. 37. W.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, an immenſe ſea, bounded on the E. by Europe and Africa, and on the W. by America.

ATLAS, GREAT and LITTLE, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending from the Deſert of Barca to the weſtern coaſt of Morocco. They are inhabited almoſt in every part, and are not of the height and magnitude aſcribed to them by the ancients. From theſe the Atlantic Ocean takes it's name; and from the fiction of Atlas carrying the world on his back, the name Atlas, applied to a book of maps of the different parts of the world, is derived.

Atlow, Derbyſhire, near Aſhborn.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 10 leagues in length, ſuppoſed to contain about 30,000 inhabitants.

Atre, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer, near the hill of Bromwelly.

ATRI, a town of Naples, ſeated on a hill.

Atrim, Dorſet. near Bridport. *Attenton*, Nottingh. 2 miles NW. of Barton. *Attercliffe*, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Atterton*,

Leic. between Witherley and Upton. *Attington*, near Worceſter.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk, 93 miles from London. It ſtands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each, and was once a city, the capital of the county. Market on Tueſd.

Attleborough, Warw. between Ardbury and Horeſtōn. *Attlebridge*, Norf. a little S. of Alderford. *Atton*, Shropſ. a little NE. of Wolſton.

ATTOCK, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindooſtan, and paſſing by Cabul, flows into the Indus.

ATTOCK, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, on the E. bank, and near the mouth of the river Indus, 180 miles NW. of Lahore. Lat. 32. 27. N. lon. 70. 36. E.

Atwick, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near the coaſt, N. of Hornſey. *Atwood*, near Worceſter.

AVA, or MENAUKIOU, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, croſſes the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, about lat. 16. N.

AVA, a large city in India, the capital of Burmah. It is ſeated on the river Ava. The ſtreets are very ſtraight, and the houſes are built with teek planks and bamboos. It is 1150 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 96. 30. E.

AVA, or BURMAH, a territory on the E. ſide of the Gulf of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Thibet; on the W. by Bengal and Aracan; and on the S. and E. by Pegu. It abounds with mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, and the elephants and horſes are numerous.

AVA, or AMA, a kingdom and city of Japan, in the iſland of Xicoco, or Sicock, between thoſe of Niphon and Bongo. Alſo a kingdom in Japan, in the peninſula of Niphon.

AVALON, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſurrounded by hills covered with fine vineyards. It is 20 miles SE. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 3. 52. E.

AVOLON, a peninſula of Newfoundland.

AUBE, a department of France. It takes it's name from a conſiderable river, which, paſſing by Bar-ſur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine near Nogent.

AUBENAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spaniſh wool and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beſides corn and wine, it's diſtrict produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, cheſnuts, (which are ſent to Paris) and walnuts. The mulberry-tree ſucceeds perfectly well here. They wind the ſilk by a machine, invented by Vaucanſon, which conſiſts of 3 wheels, turned by a canal brought from the Ardeche: theſe wheels move 36 looms, each conſiſting of 6 double rows of ſpindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is ſeated on the river Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, nearly 2 miles from the mineral waters of Valz, and 15 NW. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

AUBIGNY, a ſmall town in the dept. of Cher, ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It is 24 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 2. 20. E.

AUBIN, a ſea-port of the Iſle of Jerſey.

AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 10 miles E. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 1. 23. W.

AUBONNE, a handſome town in the canton of Bern, on a river of the ſame name, 10 miles W. of Lauſanne. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 6. 18. E.

Aubrey, or *Ambroſe*, *St.* Notting. near Hareby. *Auburn*, Linc. near Boothby.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltſhire, near Ramſbury, on a branch of the Kennet, 8 miles NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lat. 51. 31. N. lon. 1. 32. W. It had 72 dwelling-houſes, to the value of 20,000l. deſtroyed by fire, in 1760. Market on Tueſday.

AUBUSSON, a town in the depart. of Creuſe. It is a populous trading place; has a manufactory of tapeſtry, and is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 37 miles NE. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 58. N. lon. 2. 15. E.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, ſeated on a mountain. Lat. 9. 10. N. lon. 44. 25. E.

AUCH, a town in the dept. of Gers, ſeated on the ſummit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. A few years ago, it was very ill built, but it has been adorned lately with many modern ſtructures. They have manufactories of velvet, ſerges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is 37 miles W. of Touloufe. Lat. 43. 39. N. lon. 0. 40. E.

Auchterarder, Perthſhire, near Ochil-Hills. *Auchtermuchty*, Fifeſhire. *Aucote*, or *Aulcote*, Warw. near Poleſworth.

AUDE, a dept. of France. It receives it's name from a river, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limoux, falls into the Mediterranean below Narbonne.

Audlem, Chef. near Namptwich. *Audley*, Oxf. near Thame. *Audley*, Staff. 4 miles from Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Audley*, Devonſ. near Littleham. *Audley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Audley-End*, Eſſex, 1 mile S. from Saffron-Walden.

Audley-Road, on the coaſt of the county of Down, in Ulſter; is a part of Strangford

ford Bay on the W. side, where ships may lie safely. *Audley-Castle*, built on a promontory, commands a prospect of the whole lake of Strangford.

Audre, Camb. on the N. side of the Ouse, in the Isle of Ely. *Audrey*, Somers. near Weston-moor.

AVEIRO, or BRAGANÇA NOVA, a town of Beira, on the lake of Vouga. It has a good harbour, 30 miles S. of Oporto. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

AVEIRON, a depart. of France. It is named from a river which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodez and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne below Montauben.

Aveley, Upper, Shropsh. E. of the Severn, opposite Higley. *Aveley*, Shropsh. near Bridgenorth. *Aveley*, Essex, 20 miles from London, on the road to Tilbury Fort.

AVELLINO, a town, 25 miles NE. of Naples, almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694.

Avenage, Glouces. a hamlet to Bilsley. *Avenbury*, Heref. on the river Frome, near Bromyard.

AVENCHE, a town in the canton of Berne; it was formerly the capital of Switzerland, but is now greatly decayed, It is 15 miles W. of Berne. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 6. 52. E.

Avening, Glouces. near Tedbury and Minchinghampton. *Averham*, Nott. between Southwell and Newark. *Averley*, Wiltshire, near Pewsey.

AVENTINE MOUNT, one of the hills on which Rome stands.

AVERNO, a lake of Terra di Lavoro, Naples, in a narrow valley, 2 miles long and 1 broad. Before Augustus caused the woods round it to be cut down, it was unhealthy; and the poets described the effluvia arising from the lake, to be of so noxious a quality, as to prove fatal to the birds that attempted to fly over it. There is a cavern near it, which they called Avernus, or Cave of the Sybil; and through this, they feigned, that there was a descent to the regions of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town in a fine plain, 8 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 40. 59. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Averston, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

AVES, or ISLE OF BIRDS, one of the Caribbees, lying to the E. of Curaçoa, with a good harbour for careening vessels. There is another of the same name, lying to the NE. of this. Lat. 15. 10. N. And, a third, near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 3. 58. E.

AUGHER, a town of Tyrone, in Ulster, 12 miles SW. of Dungannon, and 75 N. by W. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 24. N. lon. 7. 20. W.

*AUGHNACLOY, Tyrone, in Ulster.

Aughrim. See *Aghrim*.

Aughterard, Galway, in Connaught.

Aughton, Yorks. E. Riding, near the river Darwen, S. of Ellerton. *Aughton*, Yorks. 3 miles S. of Rotheram. *Aughton*, Lanc. NW. of Hornby. *Aughton*, Lanc. S. of Ormskirk.

AUGSBURG, the metropolis of Suabia, in Germany, is an imperial city, being governed by the town council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Romanists and half Protestants. The public buildings are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains and large forests, abounding with game. In 1462, 11,000 persons died here of the plague; as did next year, one-fourth of their neighbours; and in 1535, 13,000 were carried off by the same disorder. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 miles NW. of Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 11. 4. E.

AUGUSTA, capital of Georgia, in N. America, about 130 miles from the sea, seated on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, which flowing through a fine plain country, is navigable for barges managed by means of poles. Here is a bridge over the water to the Carolina side, which is hilly. From its excellent soil, and central situation, between the upper and lower counties, it is rising into importance.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the Adriatic Sea, subject to Venice.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America. on the coast of E. Florida, is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but ill situated for trade, the coast being too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water. Lat. 29, 53. N. lon. 81. 10. W.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of Brasil, 300 miles NE. of All saints Bay. Lat. 9. 51. S. lon. 35. 40. W.

AUGUSTOW, a fine town of Poland, in Polachia, 30 miles NW. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

AVIGLIANO, a little town of Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 7. 10. E.

AVIGNON, a large city in the dept. of Vaucluse. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles NE. of Nismes. Lat. 43. 57. N. lon. 4. 53. E.

AVILA, an ancient city of Old Castile, in Spain. It has an university and a manufactory of fine cloth; is seated in a large plain and surrounded by mountains,

covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

AVILES, a town of Asturia, in Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 47. N. lon. 6. 5. W.

Avington, Berkshire, in the road from Spinham Land to Hungerford. *Avington*, Hampshire, near Winchester.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. It is 65 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 7. 40. W.

Aukborough, Linc. in the NW. angle of the county, near York. and Nott. *Aukeswick*, Yorkshire, near Barnesley.

AUKLAND, BISHOP, a town in Durham, near the conflux of the Wear with the Gaunless, or Wandless, 10 miles from Bernard-castle, 12 from Durham, and 250 from London. Market on Thursday.

Aukland, St. Andrew's, and *Aukland, West*, both near Bishop Aukland. *Aukeley*, Linc. on the borders of York. near a river that runs into the Dun. *Aulcaston*, Shropshire, near Auston-Scot.

AULCESTER, an ancient town of Warwickshire, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Warwick, and 102 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 1. 52. W. Market on Tuesday.

Auldby. See *Awldby*. *Auldon*, Shrop. between Chingonas and Bromfield.

AULEN. See AWLAN.

AULENDORF, a town of Suabia, situated on the Schus, 8 miles N. of Ravenspurg.

Auler, or *Alre*, Somerset. near Somerton. *Aulescomb*, Devons. NW. of Honiton. *Aulesworth*, Glouceters. between Little-Barrington and the river Leck. *Aulsrick*, Worc. on the border of Heref.

AULPS, or AUPS, a town in the dept. of Var.

Aulston, Staffords. N. of Church-Eaton. *Aulston*, Warwicks. near Loxley. *Aulston*, and *Auxley*, Worc. near Pershore.

AUMALE. See ALBEMARLE.

Aumer, Norf. 6 miles E. of Castle-rising, in the road from Walsingham. *Aune*, a river of Devons. running into the English Channel E of Plymouth.

AUNIS, lately a small territory of France, in Poictou, now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Aunsbury, Glouc. near the New Ferry over the Severn. *Aunsby*, Linc. 10 miles from Grantham, in the road to Boston. *Aunsley*, or *Ansly*, Nott. *Aunslop*, Bucks. S. of Stoke-Gelding. *Avon*, Hamps. N. of Christchurch. *Avon*, rivers of Glamorgans. Monmouths. and Merionethsh.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christchurch Bay, in Hampshire.

AVON, a river that rises, in Leicesters. and running SW. by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, LOWER, a river that rises near Tedbury, in Glouces. and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there; continues it's course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn at Kingroad.

AURACH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 26. N. lon. 9. 22. E.

AVRANCHES, an ancient and pretty town in the dept. of the Channel. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 1. 38. W.

AURAY, a sea port on the gulf, and in the dept. of Morbihan, 8 miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 40. N. lon. 2. 33. W.

AURICK, a town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland; seated in a plain surrounded by forests, abounding with those animals called game. It is 12 miles NE. of Embden. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 7. 12. E.

AURILLAC, a populous trading town, in the dept. of Cantal, on the river Jordanne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 55. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

AURORA ISLAND, in the South Sea. It is one of the New Hebrides.

AURUNGABAD, a large city of India, on this side of the Ganges 260 miles NE. of Bombay. Lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 76. 2. E.

Ausley, Warw. near Mereden. *Ausrie*, Worc. on the borders of Herefords. *Aust*, Glouc. by the side of the Severn, 10 miles above Bristol.

AUSTEL, ST. Cornw. a little NE. of Grampound. Market on Friday.

Austerfield, Yorks. near Sheffield. *Austerley*, Yorks. near Bawtry. *Austerton*, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Austhorp*, Linc. in the Fens, near Howel. *Austhorp*, Linc. near Burwell, and 4 or 5 miles NE. of Sleaford. *Austhorp*, Rutland. between Burley and Cottesmore. *Auston-Kirk*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Todwick. *Austrey*, Warwickshire, 2 miles from Bramcote.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W. by Switzerland; on the N. by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria;

Auſtria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniolā; the county of Tyrol; the biſhoprics of Brixen and Trent; the four Foreſt Towns; Auſtrian Suabia; and the Briſgaw.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the ſame name. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz, of the Upper. Auſtria excels all the provinces of Germany, in the fertility of it's ſoil, the richneſs of it's paſtures, and the wholeſomeneſs of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plentiful; and the ſaffron better than that of the E. Indies.

Auſtwick, Yorkſhire, near Clapham.

AUTUN, an ancient town of the dept. of Soane and Loire, ſituated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities; particularly, the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactories of tapeſtry, from cow's hair and thread, carpets, coverlets, and delft ware. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

AUVERGNE, a ci-devant province of France. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

AUXERRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne, in which there are many fountains and ſquares. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 48. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

Auxley, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore.

AUXONNE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Côte d'Or; ſeated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river; and, at the end of the bridge, a cauſeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 11. N. lon. 5. 29. E.

AWATSKA BAY, a harbour of Kamtſchatka; ſaid to be the ſafeſt and moſt extenſive that has been diſcovered: it is the only one in that part of the world that can admit veſſels of a large burthen. The entrance to it is in lat. 52. 51. N. lon. 158. 48. E.

Awcliff, near Lancaſter.

AWE, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Argyleſhire, about 30 miles long, and in ſome parts 2 broad, containing many fine little iſlands, tufted with trees.

Awfold, Surry, 7 miles E. of Haſlemere.

AWLAN, a ſmall imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 10. 15. E.

Awlby, or *Auldby*, 7 miles from York, on the river Darwent. *Awre*, Glouc. on the W. ſide of the Severn, between Newenham and Gatcomb, 3 miles from each. *Awriſh*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees at Eggleton. *Awthorp*, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm, and near the Trent. *Ax*, a river riſing in Dorſetſ. and falling into the ſea at Axmouth, in Devonſ.

AXBRIDGE, a neat little town in Somerſetſ. conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, which is long but narrow. It is ſeated near the Chedder Cliffs, under the Mendip-Hills and on the river Axe, about 7 miles from it's mouth; 10 miles NW. of Wells; and 132 W. of London. Lat. 51. 17. N. lon. 3. 0. W. Market on Thurſday.

Axe, a river in Somerſ. falling into the Severn below Uphill. *Axe*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Broad-Windſor. *Axey*, Linc. the chief town in the Iſle of Axholme. *Axford*, Wiltſ. 3 miles W. of Ramſbury. *Axholme*, Linc. a river iſland in the NW. part of the county, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompaſs it. It is about 10 miles long, 4 broad, and 20 in compaſs, and has 3 villages, Crowle, Epworth, and Hyrſt on it.

AXEL, a town in Dutch Flanders, in a moraſs, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 15. N. lon. 3. 45. E.

AXEM, or AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coaſt, containing 2 or 3 villages on the ſea-ſhore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and ſell a great deal of gold to the Engliſh and Dutch: they are likewiſe induſtrious in fiſhing and in tilling the ground, which produces vaſt quantities of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coaſt, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony. Lat. 5. 4. N. lon. 4. 7. W.

*AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſ. has a manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, and an extenſive one of carpets. It is ſeated on the river Ax, 18 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lat. 50. 46. N. lon. 3. 8. W. Market on Saturday.

Axmouth, Devonſ. on the coaſt between Lyme and Sidmouth. *Axknoll*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Beminſter.

AXUM, a village, once a very large city, of Abyſſinia, as appears from it's extenſive ruins. In one ſquare are 40 obeliſks.

Axwell, Durham, 2 miles W. of Ravenſworth-Caſtle.

AYAMONTE, a ſea-port of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, 80 miles NW. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

AYDON, or HAYDON-BRIDGE, Northumb. 5 miles W. of Hexham. Market on Tueſday.

Aydon-Caſtle, Northumb. 10 miles W.

of Newcaſtle. *Ayford*, Glouc. a little E. of Taunton. *Aylburton*, Glouceſt. on the Severn, oppoſite Berkeley. *Ayleſborough*, Worc. on a hill, 1 mile from Perſhore.

*AYLESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Aylesford, Kent, on the Medway, 4 miles N. of Maidſtone, and 6 S. of Rocheſter. *Ayleſton*, Warw. in the pariſh of Atherſton, near the Avon. *Aylmerton*, Norf. near Fellbrigg. *Aylmouth*, Northumb. at the mouth of the Aline, 4 miles E. of Alnewick. *Aylton*, Hereford. W. of Lydbury. *Aylton*, Hunt. near Yaxley, *Aylverton*, Glouc. near Auſtferry. *Aylwood*, Dorſet. 2 miles E. of Corfe-Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck. *Aylworth*, Glouc. near Wythington. *Aylworth*, Suſſ. N. of Eaſtbourne. *Aymeſtree*, Hereford. 3 or 4 miles S. of Wigmore and W. of Leominſter.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, 6 miles N. of Berwick. Lat. 56. 11. N. lon. 1. 46. W.

Ayno on the Hill, Northamp. near Oxfordſhire and the river Charwell. *Aynot, Little* and *Great*, Hertf. near Walthamſted. *Ayokling*, Eſſex, near the Thorndons. *Ayot Green*, Hertf. between the Lea river and Kempton.

AYR, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, ſituated on a ſandy plain, and built on both ſides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. It's chief trade is in coal and grain. It is 65 miles SW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 30. N. lon. 4. 39. W.

Ayreton, Yorkſ. SE. from Settle. *Ayron*, a river in Cardiganſhire.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. NW. and N. by the river Clyde and Renfrewſhire; on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries; and on the SE. and S. by the ſhires of Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigtown. It exhibits the ſhape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW. and forming a large bay S. of the Frith of Clyde.

Ayſton, Rutl. near Uppingham-Park. *Ayton-Field*, Lancaſ. near Bolton. *Ayton*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Ayton*, Shropſh. near Purſlow. *Ayton*, Northumb. 5 miles from Berwick. *Ayton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near Stokeſley. *Ayton-Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near Wickham. *Ayton Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near the river Hurford. *Ayton-Weſt*, Yorkſ. near Stokeſley.

AZAMOR, a ſea-port of Morocco.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

Azemon-Darby, and *Azetley*, Yorkſ. both in W. Riding, near Rippon.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES, a group of iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are 9 in number, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioſa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were firſt diſcovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by ſtreſs of weather. On his arrival at Liſbon, he boaſted of his diſcovery; on which the Portugueſe ſet ſail, and took poſſeſſion of them, which they have ever ſince retained. All theſe iſlands enjoy a very clear ſky and ſalubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. No venomous animal, it is ſaid, is to be found here. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to earthquakes; perhaps, it is to theſe dreadful convulſions, that they owe their origin.

AZUA DE COMPOSTELLA, a ſmall town on the S. coaſt of St. Domingo, on a deep bay.

AZUL, RIO, i. e. Blue River, in California, N. America.

BAAR, a Landgraviate of Suabia. The river Danube riſes in this country, of which Furſtenburg is the principal town.

BABA, a juriſdiction and a river of Guayaquil, in Terra Firma. The cocoa tree abounds here.

BABA, a town and gulf of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, NE. of Siliſtria.

Babcary, Somerſ. on a branch of the river Parret, near N. and S. Berrowes.

BABELMANDEL, a ſtrait between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean: near it there are a ſmall iſland and a mountain of the ſame name. Lat. 12. 40. N. lon. 44. 30. E.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. Lat. 48. 11. N. lon. 9. 4. E.

Baber-Bridge, Middl. near Hounſlow-Heath. *Baberham Hall*, 6 miles from Cambridge, S. of Gogmagog-Hills. *Baberſtock*, Wilt. near Wilton. *Babewell*, Suſſ. near Ickworth. *Babham*, Berkſ. 2 miles

miles N. of Maidenhead. *Babingley*, or *Baburghley*, upon the ſhore of Lynn-deep. *Babington*, Somerſ. near Kilmarſden. *Bablack*, Oxf. near Radcot-Bridge.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABOLIZA, a town of Sclavonia.

Babworth, Nott. near Redford.

BABYLON. See IRAC-ARABIC.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE. of Guadix. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 2. 42. W.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a ſea-port town of the Deccan of Hindoſtan, in the iſland of Salſette. Lat. 19. 21. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

BACANO, a river and village of Italy, in the pope's territories, on a ſmall lake.

BACASERAY, or BRACHISERIA, a town in the peninſula of the Crimea, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 35. 40. E.

BACCARACH, a town of the Lower Palatinate, Lower Rhine, famous for it's wines. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 7. 52. E.

Back, near Cheſter. *Bache*, a ſmall river in Montgomeryſhire. *Bacheſor*, or *Batsford*, Glouc. near Morton in Marſh.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands.

Backford, N. of Cheſter. *Backton*, Heref. S. of Morehampton. *Backton*, Norf. near the coaſt. *Backton*, Suff. 3 miles W. of Mendleſham. *Backton*, Suff. near Wulpit. *Backwell*, Somerſ. *Backworth*, Northum. 5 miles NW. of Tinemouth. *Bacon End*, Warw. near Solihull. *Baconſthorp*, Norf. near Hempſted. *Baconſthorp*, Norf. near Buckenham. *Bacup-Booth*, Lanc. near the river Irwell.

BADAJOZ, a city of Spain, capital of Eſtremadura. It ſtands on an eminence, on the S. ſide of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long and 14 broad, built by the Romans. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Badbury, Dorſetſ. *Badbury*, near Norwich. *Badbury*, Wiltſ. N. of Aldeburnchaſe. *Badby*, Northamp. between Cateſby and Daventry. *Baddeley*, Cheſh. 2 miles from Namptwich. *Baddeſley*, Hampſ. NE. of Rumſey. *Baddeſley-South*, Hampſ. near Lymington. *Baddeſworth*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Doncaſter. *Baddingham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Baddington*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Baddleſton*, Somerſetſ. near Milverton. *Baddow, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, both near Chelmsford.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, and it's capital near the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Raſtadt. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 8. 14. E.

BADEN, a county of Switzerland, and it's capital on the river Limmat, 14 miles NW. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 20. E.

BADEN, a town of Auſtria, 15 miles SW. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 1. N. lon. 16. 25. E. The above places are all noted for their baths, as their name Baden implies.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Briſgaw, ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Friburg. Lat. 48. 1. N. lon. 7. 52. E.

Badgeworth, a village of Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Cheltenham, noted for a mineral ſpring. *Badgworth*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge and Mendip-Hills. *Badhampton*, Wiltſ. 3 miles W. of Stapleford. *Badhampton*, Wiltſ. near Lavington. *Badington*, Glouceſ. near Hawkeſbury.

BADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lat. 59. 15. N. lon. 24. 36. E.

Badleſmere, Kent, 8 miles from Canterbury, S. of Feverſham. *Badlingham*, Camb. on the borders of Suffolk. *Badnagh*, Northumb. in the ward of Tyndale. *Badley*, Suff. near Needham. *Badmington*, Wiltſ. *Badmington, Magna* and *Parva*, Glouc. NE. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Badſell*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge. *Badſey*, Worc. E. of Eveſham. *Badſey*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, between Bramham-Moor and Gawthrop Hill. *Badſhot*, Surry, N. of Farnham. *Badwell Aſh*, Suff. near Walſham in the Willows.

BAEZA, a large and handſome town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles NE. of Jaen. Lat. 37. 45. N. lon. 3. 18. W.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a very large gulf in N. America, NE. of Hudſon's Bay, diſcovered by Baffin, an Engliſhman, in his attempting to diſcover a NW. paſſage from Europe to the Pacific. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees N. latitude.

BAFFO, a ruinous town of Cyprus.

Bagbere, Dorſetſhire, near Stourminſter-Newton. *Bagborough*, Dorſetſ. 7 miles W. of Stourminſter. *Bagborough-Eaſt*, Somerſ. near Wivelſcomb. *Bagborough-Weſt*, Somerſ. 4 or 5 miles SE. of Stoke-Gomer. *Bagby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk.

BAGDAD, a large and populous city, the capital of Irac Arabic (the ancient Chaldea, or Babylon) a province of Turkey, in Aſia. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Tigris, along the banks of which it extends about 2 miles. The ſuburbs being very extenſive, and on both ſides of the river, which is broad, deep, and rapid, and at certain ſeaſons riſes to a prodigious

height, overflowing tracts of the country; the communication is kept up by a bridge of boats. About half of it's inhabitants are Mahometans; the rest are chiefly Christians and Jews. It's trade is considerable, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and Western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the thirteenth century. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 43. 52. E.

Bagenderby, Linc. 6 miles NW. of Spilsby. *Bagendon*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirencester. *Baggeley*, Shropf. between Wem and Oswestree. *Baggington*, Warw. 4 miles SE. of Coventry. *Baggot's-Hope*, Shropf. at the foot of Stitterstones Hill. *Baghurst*, Hampf. E. of Kingsclear. *Baglake, West*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Longbridy.

BAGLANA, or BOCKLANA, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending from the Surat river to Poonah, having Guzerat to the N. Candeish and Dowlatabad to the E. and SE. and the Gauts mountains to the S.

Bagley Wood, Berkshire, 2 miles up the river, above Abingdon. *Bagmermere*, Chesh. 1 mile SW. of Congleton. *Bagnall-Chapel*, Staff. near Hilton-Abbey and the source of the Trent.

Bagnal's-Arms, *Bagnal's-Bridge*, and *Bagnal's-Town*, all in the county of Carlow, in Leinster, between 40 and 50 miles from Dublin.

BAGNARA, a sea-port of Calabria, 8 miles S. of Palmi. In this town 3017 people perished by the dreadful earthquake, in 1783. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 16. 8. E.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, 5 miles S. of Orvieto. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 12. 28. E.

BAGNERES, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, near the source of the river Adour, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is much frequented on account of it's hot mineral waters. It is 10 miles SE. of Tarb. Lat. 43. 3. N. lon. 0. 12. E.

BAGNIALACK, or BANJALUKA, a town of Bosnia, 30 miles NE. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 24. N. lon. 17. 10. E.

BAGNOLS, a town in the dept. of Gard, near the river Cese (in the bed of which some gold sand is found) 8 miles SW. of Pont St. Esprit. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 4. 43. E.

Bagnor, Berks. 2 miles from Newbury. *Bagpath*, Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bagrave*, Leice. between Hungerton and Crawston. *Bagshaw*, Derb. in the High-Peak.

* BAGSHOT, between Staines and Hartley-Row, 7 miles from Windsor. Bagshot-Heath, extending many miles in Berksh. and Hampsh. is very desert and barren, producing little but furze.

Bagthorp, Norf. 7 miles W. of Walsingham. *Bagthorp*, Nott. near Mansfield. *Baguleigh*, Chesh. between Altringham and Stockport. *Bagwarth*, near Leicester.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, situated to the S. of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees of N. latitude, and 73 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coast of Florida to the Isle of Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, mostly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the least of these, is reckoned the most valuable. They are held by the English, who have introduced the cotton seed here from Georgia, which is found to be well adapted to the soil and climate. The quantity of cotton they exported, in 1792, was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Oude and Allahabad; on the N. by Napaul and Oude; on the E. by Bengal; and on the S. by Bengal and Orissa. It is subject to the English East India company, and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN, or BAHREIN, a town and island, in the Gulf of Persia, noted for it's pearl fishery. Lat. 26. 10. N. lon. 49. 5. E.

BAHUS, or BOHUS, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name. It stands on a rock in an island, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 52. N. lon. 11. 42. E.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NE. of Esseck. Lat. 46. 10. N. lon. 18. 58. E.

BAIA, a town of Naples, once famous for it's hot baths and elegant palaces.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, in which it is said there are seals of a blackish colour, and sturgeons of an immense size.

BAILEUL, a town in the dept. of the North, 9 miles SW. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 2. 55. E.

Baileys, Bucks. between Stough and Salthill. *Bailham*, Suff. near Nettlested.

Baillieborough, in the county of Cavan, Ulster, 43 miles from Dublin.

BAIN-GONGA, a large river of Hindoostan, which rising near the south bank of the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar, and after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery within the hills, that bound the British Northern Circars.

Baint

Baint Brig, Yorkſ. near Swaleſdale Foreſt. *Baire*, Linc. near Hetſbank Paſſage, over the Leven Sands. *Baits*, Cheſh. E. of the branch of the Merſey that runs S. into the Dee. *Baits-Croſs*, Northumb. within the bounds of Berwick. *Bake*, Cornw. in the pariſh of St. Germains.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyſhire, among the hills on the NW. ſide of the Peak. It is ſeated on the river Wye, near it's influx into the Derwent, 20 miles, NNW. of Derby, and 151 from London. Lat. 53. 15. N. lon. 1. 42. Market on Monday.

BAKU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan; the moſt commodious haven of the Caſpian Sea, on the W. coaſt of which it is ſituated, 300 miles S. of Aſtracan. Lat. 40. 2. N. lon. 49. 15. E.

BALA, a town of Merionethſhire, ſeated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and in taſte a trout. The river Dee, noted for ſalmon, runs through the lake. This town carries on a conſiderable trade in knit woollen ſtockings. It is 36 miles from Holywell, and 195 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 50. N. lon. 2. 35. W. Market on Saturday.

BALAGAT, or BALLA-GAUT, a country in the Deccan, conſiſting of a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, extending along a ſtupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts. It is ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends through their territories and the Peninſula, to the S. extremity of the kingdom of Myſore. See GAUTS.

BALAGUER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, 63 miles NW. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 0. 44. E.

Balam, Surry, between Camberwell and Clapham.

BALARUC, a town in the dept. of Herault, famous for its baths.

BALASORE, or JELLASORE, a ſea-port on the NW. of the Bay of Bengal, 4 miles from the ſea by land, but 20 by it's river. The inhabitants make ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. The adjoining country is very fertile, and fiſh is very plentiful. It is 104 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 0. N. lon. 87. 1. E.

BALBASTRO, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 40 miles NE. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 0. 27. E.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. The magnificent remains of the once famous Temple of the Sun in this city, though mutilated and deformed by the Turkiſh minarets, houſes, moſques, &c. made up of the ruins, diſplay the boldeſt plan that ever was attempted in architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N. of Damaſcus. Lat. 34. 22. N. lon. 37. 22. E.

*BALBRIGGEN, a ſea-port of the county of Dublin, in Leinſter, 15 miles from the metropolis, or city of Dublin.

Balby, Yorkſhire, near Doncaſter.

Balcarra, in the county of Mayo, in Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin.

BALCH, or BALK, a town and diſtrict of Uſbeck Tartary.

Balcomb, Suſſex, E. of Horeſham.

Balden March and *Balden Toot*, two villages NE. of Oxford. *Balderſby*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Balderton*, Nott. near Newark. *Balderton*, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Balderwood-Lodge*, Hampſh. in the New Foreſt.

BALDIVIA, or VALDIVIA, a ſea-port of Chili, in S. America, between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. Lat. 38. 18. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

BALDOCK, a pretty large town in Herts, ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil fit for corn; is chiefly of note for it's trade in malt. It is 9 miles from Barkway and Royſton, and 38 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 0. 5. W. Market on Thurſ.

Baldox Fee, Hampſ. W. of the Bay of Southampton, oppoſite Redbridge.

BALI, an iſland, forming the E. ſide of the Straits of Bali, or Java, through which the E. India ſhips ſometimes return from China. The iſland is populous, and abounds in rice and all ſorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans, and much addicted to war: they are of a black, or very dark complexion. Lat. 7. 10. S. lon. 115. 50. E.

Balinagar, in Galway, 83 miles from Dublin. *Balintra*, in Roſcommon, 83 miles from Dublin, both in Connaught.

Balking, Berkſh. near Offington and Shirevenham. *Balkington*, Dorſetſ. in the Iſle of Purbeck, near Warbarrow Bay.

Ball, in Mayo, Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghadireen*, in Mayo, Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghneed Inn*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy*, in Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 48. N. lon. 8. 55. W. *Ballaghy*, in Mayo, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy*, in Londonderry, Ulſter, 92 miles from Dublin.

Ballomono,

Ballamono, a village in the Isle of Man, near Castletown.

Ballasedere, in Sligo, Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; here is a waterfall.

Ballendon, Bucks. near Amersham.

Ballengary, in Kerry, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon, near Ardfert.

Balles, Hertf. in little Amwell. *Balley Salley*, a village in the Isle of Man, 5 miles from Castletown. *Ballhill*, Devonsh. near Hartland.

Ballielare, in Antrim, Ulster. *Ballielogh*, in Cork, Munster.

Ballidon, Derbyshire, near Wirkesworth.

Ballieduan, *West*, in Clare, Munster. *Ballihaunis*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballileague*, in Roscommon, Connaught.

*Ballimore, in Westmeath, Leinster, midway between Mullingar and Athlone, 50 miles from Dublin.

* Ballina, or Belleek, in Mayo, Connaught, 14 miles N. of Castlebar, and 120 from Dublin. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

Ballinacargy, in Westmeath, Leinster, nearly 46 miles from Dublin. *Ballinacarrigg*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballinachora*, near Middletown, in Cork, Munster. *Ballinafad*, in Roscommon, Connaught. *Ballinafad*, in Sligo, Connaught, about 88 miles from Dublin. *Ballinagar*, in King's County, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin. *Ballinagh*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballinalack*, in W. Meath, Leinster, nearly 48 miles from Dublin. *Ballinamullard*, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Ballinamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin. *Ballinanaght*, in Cavan, Ulster, 54 miles from Dublin.

*Ballinasloe, a village in Roscommon, Connaught, near 72 miles from Dublin, remarkable for it's great fairs of wool, cattle, &c.

Ballinavar, in Cork, Munster. *Ballinclare*, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballindaggin*, in Mayo, Connaught, nearly 100 miles from Dublin. *Ballinderry*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ballinderry*, in Antrim, Ulster, 73 miles from Dublin. *Ballindrait*, in Donegall, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarry*, in Limerick, Munster, 122 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarrycramer*, in Limerick, Munster.

Ballingham, Heref. SE. of Aconbury. *Ballington*, Essex, NW. of Sudbury.

Ballinlough, in the parish of Anahilt, Down, Ulster. *Ballinlough*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 90 miles from Dublin. *Ballinphelic*, in Cork, Munster; here is a sulphureous chalybeate water.

* Ballinrode, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, 112 miles from Dublin. Lat 53. 40. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

Ballinsfidle, in Cork, Munster. *Ballintobber*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin. *Ballintogher*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Ballintoy*, on a bay in Antrim, Ulster, 150 miles from Dublin. Coals are raised here. *Balintra*, in Donegall, Ulster, nearly 106 miles from Dublin. *Ballinroony*, in Cork, Munster.

Ballogistan, Little, a country of Delhi, in Hindoostan, bordering westward on the country of the Seiks, and approaching to the N. of Mewat. It's extremity is about 24 miles W. from Delhi. It is about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. It is rugged, being full of ravines, and the inhabitants are savage and cruel.

Ballrjenan, a pleasant peninsula, in Louth, Ulster; in which are remaining evident marks of a druid's grove or dwelling, supposed to have been the supreme seat of the drew, or arch-druid.

* Ballybay, in Monaghan, Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin.

Ballybeacon, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballybeg*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballybeggan*, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles E. by N. from Tralee. *Ballybofey*, in Donegal, Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. *Ballybogan*, in Meath, Leinster. *Ballybough Bridge*, one mile from Dublin, Leinster, on an arm, or creek of the bay.

* Ballyboy, a town in the King's county, Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

Balybrittas, in Queen's county, Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin. *Ballybrood*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballycam Bay*, near Killough, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycanoe*, in Wexford, Leinster, 4 miles from Gorey, and 49 from Dublin. *Ballycarney*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Ballycarry*, in Antrim, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballycashedy*, on the E. side of Lough Earne, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin. *Ballycashin*, in Waterford, Munster.

* Ballycastle, a sea-port town of Antrim, in Ulster, about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 113 from Dublin. It is noted for it's adjacent colleries, and near it there is a chalybeate spring.

Ballycleave, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballycleriban*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Ballyclough*, in Cork, Munster, one mile from Mallow.

*Ballyconnel, in Cavan, Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin, and 11 NW. of Cavan.

Ballycopland, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycotton*, a village, island, and bay of Cork, in Munster, 4 miles from Cloyne. *Ballycowen*, in King's county Leinster. *Ballycumber*, in K's county, Leinster, about 51 miles

miles from Dublin. *Ballydargan*, in Down, Ulster. *Ballydehob*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballydesmond*, now called *Ballydivilin*, a castle in the county of Cork, Munster, on a rock projecting into the sea. *Ballydougan*, in Down, Ulster, S. of Hollymount, on the verge of Lake Strangford. *Ballyforan*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 71 miles from Dublin. *Ballygamboon*, in Kerry, Munster, produces large quantities of cyder. *Ballygawly*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballygobbin*, see *Bantry*. *Ballygoreen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballygunner*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballyhack Ferry*, in Wexford Leinster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhalbert*, in Down, Ulster, 86 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhassik*, in Cork, Munster.

*Ballyhaunis, in Mayo, Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin.

Ballyhaven Road, near Strangford Bay, Down, Ulster. *Ballyhays*, in Cavan, Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhean*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyheen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballyheigh Bay*, coast of Kerry, Munster. *Ballyhenry Road*, in Strangford Bay, Down, Ulster. *Ballyhibuck*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyhighland*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballyhinch*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyholm Bay*, coast of Down, Ulster, between Carrickfergus and the Copland Islands. *Ballyhooly*, in Cork, Munster, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, in a woody country, 111 miles from Dublin. *Bally-James-Duff*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballykelly*, in Londonderry, Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin. *Ballyket*, in Clare, Munster, 141 miles from Dublin. *Ballylaghan*, in Mayo, Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin. *Ballylemon*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballylongford*, in Kerry, Munster, 128 miles from Dublin. *Ballymacandan*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin. *Ballymagory*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Ballymagowran*, in Cavan, Ulster.

* Ballymahon, a town of Longford in Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53. 31. N. lon. 7. 58. W.

Ballymalce Castle, in Cork, Munster. *Ballymalony*, in Clare, Munster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballymalus Castle*, on the river Lane, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballymaney*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Ballymaulagh*, in Tipperary, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballymascanlan*, in Louth, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. *Ballymegarry*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin.

*Ballymena, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 20 miles NW. of Belfast, and 93 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 52. N. lon. 6. 30. W.

* Ballymoney, in Galway, Connaught. *Ballymoney*, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 107 miles from Dublin. Lat. 55. 4. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Ballymore, a small town in West Meath, Leinster, 47 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 27. N. lon. 7. 40. W.

Ballymorcen, in Tipperary, Munster, 68 miles from Dublin. *Ballymore Eustace*, on the Liffey, about 17 miles from Dublin. *Ballynote*, in Galway, Connaught, *Ballymullalon*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurry*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurtogh*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ballyna*, in Mayo, Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 9. 10. W. *Ballynacargy*, in Cavan, Ulster, 131 miles from Dublin. *Ballynacarrow*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Ballynaclassen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballynacluss*, in Carlow, Leinster, 2 miles from Rathdrum. *Ballynaganny*, in Meath, Leinster, 40 miles from Dublin. *Ballynahassack*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballynahown*, in West Meath, Leinster.

*Ballynahinch, in Down, Ulster, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

Ballynakelly, in Cork, Munster.

*Ballynakill, a town in Queen's county, Leinster, 48 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 49. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

Ballynamara, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballynamona*, in Cork, Munster, 137 miles from Dublin. *Ballynamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballynaries*, in Down; see *Dromore*. *Ballynaskeligs*, a village and bay of Kerry, Munster. *Ballynasloe*; see *Ballinasloe*. *Ballynaspeg*, or *Bishop's Town*, 2 miles W. of Cork, Munster. *Ballynatray*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballyneety*, in Limerick, Munster, 169 miles from Dublin. *Ballynegalga*, in Down; see *Dromore*. *Ballynegall*, in Limerick, Munster, near Kilmallock. *Ballynekill*, 1 mile E. of Waterford, Munster. *Ballyngnile*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballyntobber*, in Cork, Munster, near Kinsale. *Ballynure*, in Antrim, Ulster, nearly 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballynvreney*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballyonan*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Ballyporeen*, in Tipperary, Munster, nearly 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballygregget*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, nearly 50 miles from Dublin. *Ballyroan*, in Queen's county, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin, and about 5 from Maryborough. *Ballyroney Lake*, in Down, Ulster, near Rathfryland. *Ballyscandlan*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballyscredy*, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles SE. of Tralee.

*Ballyshannon, a town of Donegal, Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. It has a

good

good harbour SE. of Donegal Bay, and a bridge of 14 arches over a river, which runs out of Lough-Erne, and, falling from a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet at low water, forms a moſt beautiful and picturesque caſcade. It is a great ſalmon-leap, and large quantities of that fiſh are got here. Lat. 54. 25. N. lon. 8. 20. W.

Ballyſodare, in Sligo, Connaught.

Ballytore, a beautiful village on the river Griſs, in Kildare, Leinſter, 28 miles from Dublin, on the Cork road.

Ballytrain, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Ballytriſna*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Ballyvary*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvely*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvenine*, in Cork, Munſter, about a mile W. of Roſs. *Ballyvogy Head*, in Cork, Munſter; between this and the oppoſite cape, Mizen-Head, there is a large bay. *Ballyvolane*, at the Cove of Cork, Munſter. *Ballyvourney*, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballywalter*, in Down, Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin.

Balms, or *Barms*, Middleſex, near Dalſton, part of Hackney.

Balnabara, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Balnalack*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Balneglera*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Baln-Hall, Yorkſ. near Snaith.

Balon, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Balrigg, near Lancaſter.

Balruddery, or Balrothery, a town of Dublin, Leinſter, 14 miles N. of the city, and about 1 from the ſea.

Balſborough, Somerſ. SE. of Glaſtonbury. *Balſhall*, Warw. W. of Coventry. *Balſhall*, Yorkſ. near the conflux of the Ribble and the Hodder, E. of Raddon Park. *Balſham*, 10 miles from Cambridge, E. of Gog Magog Hills. *Balteſlow*, Suſſex, SW. of Winchelſea.

Baltic, a large inland ſea, in the N. of Europe, having Denmark and Sweden on the W. Ruſſia and Poland on the E. and Poland, Pruſſia, and Germany on the S. The Baltic neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a ſuperficial current ſets through the Sound into the ocean, while the water, at a conſiderable depth, keeps ruſhing in. There is a method of keeping a boat ſtationary in ſuch a ſituation; it is by making uſe of a large baſket full of ſtones, inſtead of an anchor; when this is thrown overboard, and ſuſpended at a proper depth, from the boat by a rope, the boat is prevented from being carried along with the upper current, by the preſſure of the oppoſite current beneath on the baſket. The Baltic is generally frozen in the winter.

Baltimore, a town of Cork, Munſter; it ſtands on a headland which runs into the ſea, 15 miles SW. of Roſs, and 5 miles NE. of the iſland of Cape Clear. It was taken and plundered by the Algerines in 1631, on which the affrighted inhabitants fled, and it has not ſince recovered it's former conſequence. It is 168 miles from Dublin. Lat. 51.24. N. lon. 9.14. W.

Baltimore, a large and trading town of Maryland in America, ſeated on the Petapſee, which runs into Cheſapeak Bay. It is divided into the Town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which there are 2 bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ſhips of burden; but ſmall veſſels only go up to the town. In 1787 the number of houſes was 1955; the number of inhabitants is upwards of 12,000: their religious profeſſions are various. Baltimore is 45 miles NE. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 45. N. lon. 76. 25. W.

*Baltinglass, a town of Wicklow, Leinſter; here are extenſive manufactures of linen, woollen and diaper. It is ſituated on the river Slaney, 29 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 46. N. lon. 6. 45. W.

Bamber, Yorkſ. near Horncaſtle.

Bamberg, a large, populous, and handſome city of Franconia, formerly imperial, and now capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. The country about it is very fertile, and is watered by the rivers Rednitz and Pegnitz, which run through the town, and fall into the Mayne a little below it. Here is an univerſity. It is 35 miles N. of Nuremburg. Lat. 50. 2. N. lon. 11. 7. E.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Orlitz, 30 miles from Glatz. Lat. 49.55. N. lon. 16.50. E.

Bamborough, Northamp. near Brackley. *Bamborough*, Northumb. 5 miles from Belford, and the ſame diſtance from Farn Iſlands. *Bamburgh*, Linc. near the Bane, NW. of Horncaſtle. *Bamburgh Caſtle*, Northumb. it is on a hill near the ſea, 14 miles SE. of Berwick.

Bamf. See Banff.

Bampton, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded by hills, 21 miles from Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lat 51. 2. N. lon. 3. 38. W. Market on Saturday.

Bampton, a large town in Oxfordſhire, ſeated on the Iſis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkſhire. It is 5 miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 1. 25. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Ban, a river of Down, falling into Lough Neagh, in Ulſter. *Banada*, in Sligo, Connaught.

*Banagher, a town of King's county, Leinſter, ſeated on the Shannon, over which it

it has 2 bridges. It is about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 8. 20. W.

Banagher Church, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 101 miles from Dublin. *Banagroth*, in King's county, Leinſter.

Banbery, 4 miles from Norwich.

*BANBRIDGE, a village of Down, Ulſter, noted for it's great fairs of linen cloth. It is about 18 miles W. of Down-Patrick, and 60 from Dublin.

*BANBURY, a town in Oxfordſ. containing about 700 houſes, ſeated on the Charwell, in a rich ſoil, 17 miles from Oxford, and 75 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 1. 11. W. Market on Thurſday.

BANCA, an iſland in the Indian Archipelago, on the SE. of Sumatra, with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name. Lat. 2. 35. S. lon. 106. 50. E.

BANCALIS, a ſeaport of Acheen, on the E. coaſt of Sumatra, 130 miles W. of Malacca. The Dutch have a ſettlement here. Lat. 1. 15. N. lon. 100. 7. E.

BANCOCK, a town of Siam. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves; but there is very little furniture in them, and the inhabitants, who go almoſt naked, ſit on the floor. It is 40 miles S. of Siam. Lat. 13. 35. N. lon. 101. 5. E.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda, or Spice Iſlands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 4 and 5 degrees of S. lat. and between 127 and 128 E. lon.; comprehending the iſles of Banda, or Lantor, Poleron, Roſinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows only on theſe iſlands, where there are whole foreſts of it. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to earthquakes, and all very ſmall, the largeſt being ſcarcely 20 miles in length. They have been entirely ſubject to the Dutch ever ſince the year 1609, when they expelled both the Engliſh and the natives. They alſo keep unceaſing war againſt the birds, which, ſwallowing the ſeeds whole, they fear might void them in other iſlands in a ſtate capable of vegetation, and they ſend out parties of their troops thither, on excurſions to diſcover and extirpate every appearance of the young plants. The iſlands contain about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 128. 5. E.

BANDER-CONGO, a ſmall ſea-port on the SE. coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia, 70 miles W. of Gombroom. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 54. 0. E.

*BANDON, a town of Munſter, about 12 miles SW. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

BANDORA, the capital of the Iſland of Salſette, in the Indian Ocean, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſeparated from Bombay, by a narrow channel. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

Bandwood-Wiger near Lancaſter. *Bane*, a ſmall river in Lincolnſhire.

*BANFF, a ſea-port, and the county-town of Banffſhire in Scotland. It is well-built, on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handſome bridge of 7 arches. It is 32 miles NW. of Aberdeen. Lat. 57. 35. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the county of Elgin, on the N. by the ocean, and on the E. SE. and S. by Aberdeenſhire. From NE. to SW. it's greateſt length is 50 miles, and it's extent along the coaſt about 27.

BANGALORE, a ſtrong fortreſs of Myſore, in Hindooſtan, 74 miles from Seringapatam, the capital. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 77. 37. E.

*BANGOR, a city of Carnarvonſhire, ſituated in a deep valley, 36 miles W. of St. Aſaph, and 251 NW. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 4. 12. W. Market on Wedneſday.

*BANGOR, a town of Ulſter, on the S. ſide of Carrickfergus-Bay, nearly 4 miles ESE. from Carrickfergus, and 90 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 40. N. lon. 5. 42. W.

Banham, Norf. near New-Buckenham and Harling.

BANJAR, or BENJAR-MASSON, a river of Borneo, on the mouth of which is a town where the Engliſh E. India company have a factory. Lat. 2. 40. S. lon. 113. 40. E.

Banningham, Norfolk, near Erpingham.

Bankhall, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

Bankmore, a ſand bank, 1 mile S. of Portaferry Harbour, in Down, Ulſter.

Banlahan, in Cork, Munſter.

Banniker-hall, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Bannockburn, a village of Stirlingſhire, memorable for a battle, fought June 25, 1314, between the Engliſh and Scots, wherein the former were totally defeated.

BANNOW, and BANNOW-BAY, 10 miles SW. of Wexford. Lat. 52. 5. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Banon, a ſmall river in Pembrokeſhire.

Banſtrook, Eſſex, near Finchingfield.

Banſtead, a village of Surry, 13 miles from London, noted for an abundance of walnut-trees, but more for it's neighbouring downs, which are ſmooth, like a carpet, being covered with ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this place very ſweet. The downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending

tending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham.

BANTAM, a town, with a good harbour, on the NW. coaſt of Java, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It was once populous and flouriſhing, but is now poor and reduced. The Engliſh and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who have alſo depoſed the kings of the ancient race, and ſuffer nothing to be done here but what they pleaſe: the produce is pepper, of which they, excluſively, export great quantities, not ſuffering any other Europeans to have a footing here. Lat. 6. 20. S. lon. 105. 26. E.

Banton, Banton-Kirk; and *Banton-Parva,* Weſtmorland.

*BANTRY, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munſter. The barony is very large, but barren and deſolate: the bay, 26 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the fineſt in the world, being capable of holding all the ſhipping of Europe; the town is ſeated at the bottom of the bay, about 30 miles SW. of Cork, and 164 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 9. 26. W.

Banwel, Somerſ. near Churchill.

BAPAUME, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles nearly S. of Arras. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 2. 45. E.

Bapchild, Kent, between Sittinbourne and Oſſpringe. *Bapthorp,* Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the Derwent, near it's conflux with the Oule. *Bapton,* Wiltſ. near Badhampton. *Bar, Magna* and *Parva,* Staff. near Walſall.

BAR, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW. of Bracklaw. Lat. 49 14. N. lon. 28. 20. E.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a territory of France, lying on both ſides of the Meuſe, now forms the department of the Meuſe.

BAR, a narrow paſſage in Italy, between the valley of Anſta and Piedmont.

BAR-LE-DUC, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. Their wine is excellent. It is 35 miles NW. of Nancy, 27 of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 5. 20. E.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town in the dept. of Aube, (the ci-devant Champagne) noted for it's wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, 20 miles SW. of Bar-ſur-Aube. Lat. 48. 5. N. lon. 4. 32. E.

BARA, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, to the S. of S. Uiſt. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad, low and flat on the W. coaſt, uneven and rocky on the E. where, however, the natives cultivate the ground with a kind of crooked ſpade, called *caſchrom,* as they cannot apply the plough. Lat. 56. 55. N. lon. 7. 30. W.

BARACOA, a ſea-port on the NE. of the Iſle of Cuba. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 76. 10. W.

Baram Wood, Herts. NW. of Barnet.

BARANCA-DEL-MELAMEO, a town of Terra-Firma, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 40. N. lon. 75. 30. W.

BARANWAHR, a town of Low Hungary.

BARBADOES, the eaſternmoſt of the Windward Iſles in the W. Indies. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and held by the Engliſh. The country is in general level, and had formerly a good deal of wood; but this is moſtly conſumed by the ſugar-works. It has ſuffered much from hurricanes, particularly from the dreadful one of 1780. The whites are about 18,000, the negroes 70,000. It is 70 miles E. of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 59. 32. W.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and containing the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade conſiſts in their fruits, in their horſes, called barbs, Morocco-leather, oſtrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The national profeſſion is Mahometaniſm, and there are ſome Jews, but few Chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

Barbary, Lanc. in the hundred of Weſt-Darby. *Barbeacon,* Staff. near Litchfield.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, near which there are rich ſilver-mines. It is 500 miles NW. of Mexico. Lat. 26. 0. N. lon. 107. 5. W.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuſcany.

Barberſtown, in Kildare, Leinſter, 23 miles from Dublin.

BARBEZIEUX, a town in the dept. of Charente. It has a mineral ſpring, and a manufacture of linen-cloth. It is 45 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 10. 0. W.

Barbie, Northamp. NE. of Aſhby-Legers. *Barbone,* near Worceſter. *Barborn-Chapel,* Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Lonſdale.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward-Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, held by the Engliſh, about 20 miles long and 12 broad. The inhabit-

inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn and breeding cattle for the neighbouring islands. It is near 20 miles NE. of St. Christopher. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 61. 50. W.

Barbury-Hill and *Castle*, Wilts. W. of Ogborn St. George, and near Marlborough Downs.

Barca, the ancient Lybia, a country of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Tripoli. It is a desert, inhabited only by wandering Arabs.

Barcelona, a handsome, large, and rich city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, contains about 15,000 houses, and has a good harbour, and a mole running out into the sea for the security of the ships. The streets, squares, and public buildings, are very elegant, and the inhabitants are industrious and polite. It is a place of great trade. They make curious works in glass; they have silk and woollen manufactures, and they excel in steel and iron-works. The country about it is well watered, and thick set with villages, and abounds with wood, corn, wine, oil, fruits, honey, cattle, fowl, &c. It is 250 miles NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 26. N. lon. 2. 13. E.

Barcelonette, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 12 miles SE. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 23. N. lon. 6. 49. E.

Barcelore, a town of Malabar. It is a Dutch factory, 130 miles S. of Goa. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 30. N. lon. 8. 20. W.

Barcheston, Warw. near Shipton. *Barcomb*, Sussex, N. of Lewes. *Barden*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Swaledale-Forest. *Barden-Tower*, Yorks. W. Riding, near the river Wharf.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, in Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 24. N. lon. 10. 19. E.

Bardfield-Magna, Essex, near Thaxted. *Bardialton*, Somers. near Milverton. *Bardney*, between Lincoln and Horncastle. *Bardolfeston*, Dorsets. in the parish of Piddleton. *Bardon Hills*, in Leicestershire, to the NW. part of the county. *Bardop*, a river of Northumb. which runs into the Read above Rochester. *Bardsey*, Yorks. near Leeds. *Bardsey*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands, NW. of the county. *Bardsey-Isle*, forms the N. point of Cardigan-Bay.

Bardt, a town and river, with a harbour, of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, on the Baltic, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 13. 12. E.

Bardwell, Suff. N. of Ixworth.

Bareges, a village in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of it's mineral baths. It is seated in the valley of the same name, (which contains the little town of Luz, and 17 villages) 12 miles S. of Bagneres.

Bareith, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 15 miles SE. of Culembach. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 11. 56. E.

Baresby, Leices. near Ashby-Folvil.

Barfleur, a town in the dept. of the Channel, 175 miles WNW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 40. N. lon. 1. 6. W. Cape Barfleur is 12 miles E. of Cherburg.

Barfoot, Northamptons. near Rothwel. *Barford*, near Warwick, on the Avon. *Barford*, near Bedford. *Barford*, Norfolk, near Hingham. *Barford*, Wiltshire, near Sarum. *Barford*, Yorksh. on the Tees, near Caldwell. *Barford, St. John's* and *St. Michael's*, Oxford, near Clifton. *Barford*, Lancas. near Eccles. *Barford*, Lanc. W. of Ormskirk. *Barfreston*, Kent, near Bettishanger. *Bargh, Magna* and *Parva*, Yorks. near Pickering. *Bargham*, Suffolk. *Bargholt*, Suff. 5 miles SE. of Hadley. *Bargholt, East*, Essex, near Colchester. *Barham*, Hunts. between Leighton and Buckworth. *Barham*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Barham*, Suffolk, between Ipswich and Needham.

Bari, a town of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice, the capital of Terra-di-Bari.

Barjols, a town in the dept. of Var, 19 miles from Riez. Lat. 43. 33. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

Barkby, and *Barkbythorp*, Leic. *Barkham*, Berks. near Ockingham. *Barkham*, Suss. between Pevensey Rape and Marsh. *Barkhart*, Kent, S. of St. Mary-Cray.

Barking, a town of Essex, on the river Rothing, near the Thames, from which goods are brought up in vessels to it's quay. It is 10 miles E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Barkings cum-Dernsden, Suff. near Bradley and Needham. *Barkley*, Somers. NE. of Frome. *Barkley, King's*, Hampsh. in the New-Forest, near Malwood-Castle. *Barkmeston*, Hampsh. near Redbridge. *Barkston*, Leic. near Granby. *Barkston*, Linc. between Hougham and Fulbrook. *Barkston*, Yorks. N. of Sherborn. *Barkswell*, Warw. NW. of Coventry.

Barkway, a town of Hertfordshire, 3 miles from Royston, 18 from Cambridge, and 35 from London, on the road to Lynn, in Norfolk. Market on Friday.

Barkworth, Hertf. not far from Abbot's-Langley. *Barkworth, E.* and *W.* Linc. near Randby. *Barlaston*, Staff. N. of Stone. *Barlavington*, Sussex, between Burton and Sulton. *Barlborough*, Derby. *Barleby*, 15 miles

15 miles S. of York, near the Ouſe. *Barleſton*, Leic. NE. of Boſworth.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples.

Barley, a ſmall river of Devonſ. *Barley*, Herts. 2 miles from Barkway. *Barley-Grange*, Nott. near the Trent, between Newark and Tuxford. *Barley-Houſe*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Barlinch*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Barling*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Barlington*, Devonſ. near Baldeford. *Barlow*, Derbyſ. 4 miles NW. of Cheſterfield. *Barlow*, Lanc. 3 miles S. of Manchester. *Barlugh Arches*, Suſſex, W. of East-Grinſted. *Barly*, Yorkſ. W. of Howden. *Barlythorp*, Rutlandſ. a hamlet of Okeham. *Barmborough*, Yorkſ. 4 miles W. of Doncaſter. *Barmby-on the-Moor*, Nott. a hamlet of Blithe. *Barmby on-Dun*, Yorkſ. 6 miles N. of Doncaſter. *Barmby-Marſh*, Yorkſ. near Pocklington. *Barmby in-the-Willows*, Nott. a little E. of Newark. *Barmeſtow*, Yorkſ. SW. of Aberforth. *Barmer*, Norfolk, near Bagthorp. *Barmeſton*, Yorkſ. near the coaſt between Fordlingham and Flamborough. *Barmeſton*, *Barmyſton*, or *Barneſton*, Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Barming*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Barmingham*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Gatherley-Moor. *Barmoor*, Northumb. E. of Wark Caſtle, among the hills. *Barnack*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Barnacre*, Warw. near Long-Itchington. *Barnacre*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Barnaby*, Linc. near Grimſby. *Barnardiſton*, or *Barondiſton*, Suff. 6 miles N. of Haverille.

*BARNARD-CASTLE, a handſome and populous town of Durham, ſeated on the Tees, where ſome manufactures are carried on, as ſtockings, ſerges, &c. It is 30 miles SW. of Durham, and 244 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 35. N. lon. 1. 49. W. Market on Wedneſday.

BARNAVELDT, two iſlands to the S. of Terra-del-Fuego. Lat. 55. 49. S. lon. 66. 58. W.

Barnbie, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington. *Barnby*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Beccles. *Barncot*, Dev. near S. Moulton. *Barndeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Barne*, Kent, on the coaſt near Hythe. *Barn-Elms*, Surry, near the Thames, between Putney and Barnes. *Barneſield*, Kent, between Horſemanden and the Twyſt. *Barnes*, Surry, 5 miles from Kingſton, and 7 from London, is almoſt encompaſſed by the Thames. *Barnſley*, Dorſetſ. N. of Winborn-Miniſter. *Barnſley*, Glouc. near Fairford, and 4 miles from Cirenceſter. *Barnes-Hall*, near Worceſter. *Barnes-Burton*, Yorkſ.

*BARNET, HIGH-BARNET, or CHIPPING-BARNET, a town ſituated on the top of a hill, partly in Middleſex, and partly in Hertfordſhire. It is 11 miles N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Barnet, E. is a village near it, once much frequented on account of a medicinal ſpring. *Barnet-Friarn*, joins E. Barnet.

Barnethy, Linc. near Lymbergh and Beckby. *Barnetton*, Durh. near Lumley. *Barney*, Norf. near Walſingham. *Barney*, a river in Yorkſh. running into the Swale, near Bladen. *Barnford*, Lanc. near Bolton. *Barnhill*, 10 miles from Cheſter. *Barnholm*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Barnham*, or *Burnhill*, Suſſex, 3 miles SW. of Arundel. *Barnham-Brome*, Norf. near Kimberly-park. *Barnham*, *George* and *Martyn*, Suff. on the ſide of Norfolk. *Barningham-Northwood*, and *Barnham-Winter*, Norf. 2 villages W. of Thurgarton. *Barningham*, Norf. near Saxthorp. *Barningham*, Suff. between Ixworth and Buddeſdale. *Barniton*, Dur. 3 miles NE. of Darlington. *Barnley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Barnoldſweek*, Yorkſh. near Settle. *Barnſdale*, Yorkſ. 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract. *Barnſhall*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Barnſhaw*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Barnſhurſt*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Barnſide*, Lancaſhire, NE. of Colne. *Barnſide*, Weſtm. on the river Can, near Kendal.

*BARNSLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and carries on manufactures of linen and wire. It is 15 miles from Doncaſter and Wakefield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

*BARNSTABLE, or BARNSTAPLE, a town of Devonſhire, at the mouth of the river Taw, over which there is an old ſtone bridge of 16 arches. It is pleaſantly ſituated among hills, and trades in fiſh, wool, yarn, &c. It is 38 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 4. 5. W. Market on Friday.

Barnſton, Cheſ. near Thingwall. *Barnſton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Barnſton*, Nott. near Granby. *Barnſton*, Suff. near Kedyton. *Barnſton*, Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Barnſtreet*, Kent, on the road from Cliff to the Buoy of the Nore. *Barnton*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Barnwell*, 1 mile from Cambridge. *Barnwell, St. Andrews*, Northamp. a little SE. of Oundle. *Barnwell, All-Saints*, Northamp. near Great and Little Haddington. *Barnwood*, 1 mile from Glouc. on the London road.

BAROACH, or BROACH, a town in the NW. of the Deccan, Hindooſtan, and on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 21. 25. N. lon. 72. 55. E.

BARRAUX, a fortreſs at the entrance of the Valley of Greſivadan, on the river Iſere, 6 miles S. of Chamberry, on the

borders of the dept. of Mont Blanc. Lat. 45. 29. N. lon. 5. 52. E.

Barobon, Weſtm. 4 miles N. of Kirby-Lonſdale. *Baroby*, Linc. one mile from Grantham. *Barodon*, Northumb. 6 miles N. of Newcaſtle. *Barohead*, Lanc. near Walney Iſland. *Baropeg*, Hampſ. 4 miles N. of Baſingſtoke. *Baroughdon*, Rutl. 4 miles NE. of Haringworth. *Barowcote*, 4 miles from Derby.

Barrels, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Barret*, Cornw. 3 miles from Leſtwithiel. *Barrington*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Glouceſ. 2 villages ſeparated by the river Windruſh, near Burford. *Barrington*, near the river Cam, 7 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Barrington*, Northumb. 7 miles S. of Berwick. *Barrington*, Somerſ. 4 miles NE. of Ilminſter. *Bariſord*, Northumb. 8 miles S. of Bellingham. *Barrow*, a river of Weſtm. running into Burbeck, near Howſe-houſe. *Barrow-upon-the-Soare*, or *Stour*, Leic. 4 miles S. of Loughborough. *Barrow*, or *Berk*, Rutl. *Barrow*, Derb. N. of Trent, oppoſite to Ingleby. *Barrow*, Linc. near Barton, on the N. ſide of the county. *Barrow*, Norf. between Porland and Aſhby. *Barrow*, Norf. SE. of North-Tuddenham. *Barrow*, Shropſ. near Wenlock. *Barrow*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Briſtol. *Barrow*, Suff. 4 miles W. of Edmunſbury. *Barrowford*, Lanc. between Bowland Foreſt and the Ribble. *Barrow-hedges*, Surfy, near Croydon and Carſhalton. *Barrow*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſh. SW. of Delamere Foreſt. *Barrow*, *N.* and *S.* Somerſ. a little N. of Queen Camel. *Barrow-Point-Hill*, Middl. 3 miles from Harrow.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which riſing in the Queen's county, and paſſing by Portarlington, Monaſtereven, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore, before it arrive at Roſs, after which, continuing S. it joins the Suir, in Waterford Haven.

BARROWMONT, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

BARRY, an iſle on the SW. coaſt of Glamorganſhire.

Barry, in Longford, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. *Barrymore*, a barony, and an iſland of Cork, Munſter.

Barſeland, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. from Blackſtone-Edge. *Barſham*, Suff. on the Ouſe, between Beccles and Bungay. *Barſted*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Barſton*, Warw. on the river Blith, W. of Berkeſwell. *Barterton*, Cheſh. S. of Namptwich. *Barteſirie*, on the river Frome, 6 miles NE. of Hereford. *Bartherton*, Cheſh. NW. of Northwich.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 15. 42. S. lon. 167. 24. E.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, 30 miles N. of St. Chriſtopher's. It is 20 miles in circumference, is very fertile, and has a good harbour. Lat. 17. 56. N. lon. 63. 10. W.

Bartholomewell, in Cork, Munſter.

Bartlow, Camb. 2 miles E. of Linton.

BARTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the Humber, from which there is a ferry to Hull, of conſiderable advantage to the town. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London. Lat. 53. 42. N. lon. 0. 22. W. Market on Monday.

Barton, Bedf. *Barton*, Iſle of Wight, 1 mile from Cowes. *Barton*, SW. of Buckingham. *Barton*, 3 miles W. of Cambridge. *Barton*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Barton*, Heref. N. of Kyneton. *Barton*, Heref. near Webley. *Barton*, Lanc. between Preſton and Garſtang. *Barton*, Leic. near Hog's-Norton. *Barton*, Northamp. S. of Aſhby. *Barton*, Nott. near the Trent. *Barton*, Oxf. near Beckley Park. *Barton*, Oxf. it's heath extends near Chipping Norton. *Barton*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Barton*, Somerſ. W. of the Lydfords. *Barton*, Som. S. of Pitmiſter. *Barton*, Staff. near Bradley. *Barton*, Suff. near Edmundſbury. *Barton*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Burford. *Barton*, Weſtm. near Penrith. *Barton*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Barton*, Yorkſ. near Burnſley. *Barton on the Heath*, Warw. near Long-Compton. *Barton-upon-Needwood*, Staff. near Whichnor. *Barton*, *All Saints*, *Blendiſh-Row*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. Mary's*, all in the SW. of the county of Norfolk. *Barton Bak-Puiz*, and *Barton Blunt*, both in Derbyſhire. *Barton Court*, Berkſ. near Sunningwell. *Barton Parva*, Suff. SE. of Mildenhall. *Barton-Peverel*, Hampſ. 2 miles NE. of Rumſey. *Barton-Regis*, Glouc. *Barton-Seagrave*, Northamp. E. of Kettering. *Barton-Stacy*, Hampſ. 3 miles SE. of Andover. *Barton-Steple*, Oxf. near Kiddington. *Barton-Street*, near Glouceſter. *Barton-Underwood*, Staff. *Barton-Weſtcote*, Oxf. SW. of Barton-Steple. *Bartrams*, Hertf. between Ware and Hadham, 2 miles from each.

BARUTH, a town of Aſia, in Syria.

Barwell, Leic. 2 miles NE. of Hinckley. *Barwell-Court*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingſton, Hampton-Court, and Epſom. *Barwick in Elmet*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth. *Barwick*, Shropſ. near Wellington. *Barwick*, Somerſ. S. of Yeovil. *Barwick*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, near Ingleby. *Barwick-Baſſet*, Wiltſ. N. of Marlborough. *Barwick-Field*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Barwick in the Brakes*, Norf. NW. part of the county, between Bagthorp and Stanhoo. *Barwick*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Shropſ. near the Severn, N. of Shrewſbury. *Bar-*

wick-Roundhuy, Yorkſhire, near Bradford. *Ruygate*, Shropſh. between Bewdly and Bridgenorth.

BASARTSCHICK, a well-built town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is ſeated on the river Meritz, and has a good trade. Lat. 42. 19. N. lon. 24. 40. E.

Baſchurch, Shropſ. 2 miles E. from Ryton of the 11 towns. *Baſcomb*, Hampſ. SW. of Chriſtchurch. *Baſcote*, Warw. S. of Long-Itchington. *Baſe*, Herif. near Broxburne. *Basford*, Nott. in the SW. of the county. *Basford*, Staff. 7 miles E. of Leake. *Bashall*, Yorkſ. near Mitton. *Basham*, *E.* and *W.* Norf. SW. of Walſingham. *Basham North*, 3 miles SW. of Walſingham.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital of the canton of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, is ſurrounded by thick walls, flanked with towers and baſtions. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the ſide of Swiſſerland, the leſs on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handſome bridge. The larger has 5 gates, 6 ſuburbs, 200 ſtreets, 6 large ſquares, and 46 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The other ſtands on a plain, and has but two gates, with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The town-houſe and paintings are much admired, and the univerſity has had many very celebrated ſcholars, as Oecolampadius, Buxtorf, Wenſtein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuſcripts, and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are ſeveral exceedingly ſcarce. Baſil is the largeſt, and ſeems to have been once one of the moſt populous towns in Swiſſerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number at preſent is ſcarcely more than 14,000. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been invented here. They have ſeveral manufactories, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extenſive trade. The ſumptuary laws are very ſtrict at Baſil, and no perſon is allowed to have a ſervant behind his carriage. In general the burghers' ſons receive an excellent education; and it is not uncommon for even the poorer ſort of tradeſmen, to employ their leiſure hours in reading Virgil, Horace, and Plutarch. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 7. 34. E.

BASILICATA, a territory of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and Saffron Cirenza is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river in the Morea.

BASILUZZO, one of the Lipari iſlands.

Baſing, Hampſhire, N. of Baſingſtoke. *Baſingfield*, Nottinghamſhire.

* BASINGSTOKE, a populous town in Hampſhire, with a good market for corn, eſpecially barley, on Wedneſday. Here is a great trade in malt, as there is alſo in druggets, ſhalloons, &c. It is 16 miles NE. of Wincheſter, 35 E. by N. of Saliſbury, and 47 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51 19. N. lon. 1. 4. W.

Baſingſton, Surry, SW. of Bagſhot. *Baſlow*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Baſon*, Devonſhire, near Perry Pomery.

BASQUES, LES, a territory of France, toward the Pyrenees. It included Lower Navarre, Labourd and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees. The ſprightlineſs and agility of the inhabitants, and the ſuppleneſs of their limbs are proverbial, and they are ſaid to diſplay a certain grace and expreſſion in all their motions, even when engaged in acts of labour.

BASS, an inſulated rock, 1 mile in circumference, 1 mile from the coaſt of Haddington, between the towns of N. Berwick and Dunbar, in Scotland. On the S. ſide it is almoſt conic, on the other it overhangs the ſea in a tremendous manner. It is acceſſible only in the SW. and there it requires the aid of a rope and ladder. It is ſupplied with water by a well at the top, and in ſpring is almoſt covered with neſts, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or ſolan geeſe: the flocks of birds in flight are ſo prodigious, as to darken the air like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch, that people cloſe by each other hear with difficulty what is ſpoken. The rock of Bass has a rabbit-warren, and paſture for a few ſheep. Lat. 56. 3. N. lon. 2. 35. W.

Baſſaleg, Monm. SW. of Newport.

BASSANO, a town of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country productive of excellent wine. Lat. 45. 51. N. lon. 11. 24. E.

BASSE, LA, or BASS, a town in the dept. of the North, 18 miles SW. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 28. N. lon. 2. 52. E.

BASSEEN, or BASIN, a city and fortreſs of Baglana, in Hindooſtan, oppoſite the N. end of Sallette iſland, 27 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19. 19. N. lon. 72. 10. E.

Baſſet, Eſſex, near Little Biddow.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St. Chriſtopher's, a Weſt India iſland.

BASSETERRE, the capital of Guadaloupe, a Weſt India iſland.

Baſſet's Croſs, Warwickſ. E. of Sutton-Colfield. *Baſſildon*, Eſſex, between N. Benfleet and Langdon. *Baſſildon*, Berkſh. on the Thames, 8 miles NW. of Reading. *Baſſingball*, Eſſex, near Biſhop Stortford. *Baſſingham*, Linc. NE. of Stapleford. *Baſſingham*, Norf. between Aleſham and Holt.

Baſſingthorp,

Baſſingthorp, Lincolnſhire, near Corby.

BASSINGTHWATE, Cumberland, between Cockermouth and Keſwick, on the N. ſide of Baſſingthwate-Water, which is an extenſive lake, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, on the river Derwent, (a few miles below Keſwick Lake,) having on one ſide the vale of Baſſingthwate, and the lofty Skiddaw, and on the other the ſteep and woody mountains of Whithop.

BASTIA, a ſea-port of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Calamu, oppoſite Corfu iſle. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 20. 20. E.

BASTIA, a ſea-port, the capital of Corſica, on the NE. coaſt of the iſland. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

Baſtian-Bridge, Somerſetſ. over a ſtream that runs into Parret, near Huntſpill.

BASTIMENTOS, or BASTIMONTOS, ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre-de-Dios, with a good harbour. The country is inhabited by American natives, tributary to the Spaniards.

Baſtin, Weſt, Devonſhire, between Barnſtaple and Biddiford.

BASTOGNE, a town of Luxemburg.

Baſton, Linc. near Langtoft. *Baſton*, Kent, near Bromley. *Baſtwick*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Baſwich*, near Stafford.

BATASECK, a tower of Lower Hungary.

BATAVIA, a handſome and large city in the Iſle of Java, the capital and ſtore houſe of all the Dutch ſettlements, and the reſidence of their governor-general in the E. Indies. It contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of different nations. They have canals in the different ſtreets, planted on each ſide with evergreen trees. The harbour is excellent, and ſeated on the NE. part of the iſland, and they have always a fleet here; but the air is very unwholeſome, and the place has been repreſented by Cook as the grave of European navigators. Lat. 6. 10. S. lon. 106. 51. E.

Batch, Heref. between the Golden-vale and Radnorſ. *Bathcott*, Salop, near Munſlow. *Batcomb*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles E. of Everſhot. *Batcomb*, Somerſ. 4 miles N. of Bruton. *Bateley*, Yorkſ. 7 miles E. of Halifax.

*BATH, a city of Somerſ. famous from the times of the Romans for it's hot ſprings. They are not only uſed as baths, but internally as a medicine, and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other caſes. Bath is a place of ſuch general reſort, that it ſeems like a great national hoſpital; it is ſo far, however, from being a houſe of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amuſements and diſſipation: it's buildings are alſo more elegant and ſplendid. It is laid out in ſquares, circuſes, creſcents, terraces, &c. theſe are conſtructed of white freeſtone, which abounds here, and executed in an elegant ſtyle of architecture. It is ſeated on the river Avon; but, in it's later improvements, the buildings, riſing one range above another, have nearly reached the ſummit of the lofty hill, on the declivity of which it ſtands. The principal ſeaſons of the waters are ſpring and autumn; and, beſides the great infirmary, here are ſeveral other hoſpitals and alms-houſes for the relief and ſupport of indigent patients. Manufactures of cloth are carried on in Bath. It is 12 miles ESE. of Briſtol, and 107 W. of London. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 2. 22. W. Market on Saturday.

BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary.

Bath, Devonſ. E. of the Taw river, near N. Tawton. *Bathampton*. See *Badhampton*. *Batheley*, Norf. W. of Holt. *Bathefton*, Somerſ. 3 miles E. of Bath. *Bathford*, Somerſ. 4 miles NE. of Bath. *Bathgate*, a Roman cauſeway, in Derbyſhire. *Bathing Hall*, Devonſ. E. of the Taw, a little S. of Barnſtaple. *Bathly*, Nott. near Sherwood-Foreſt. *Bathurſt Wood*, Suſſex, near Battle-Abbey. *Bathwick*, Somerſ. 1 mile from Bath. *Batings*, Yorkſ. near the hills of Blackſtone-Edge. *Batiſmore*, Suff. 5 miles W. of Needham. *Batlow*, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Batnall*, 1 mile from Worceſter. *Batsford*, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Campden, and 6 from Stow.

BATTECOLA, a town of Ceylon, ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 55. N. lon. 81. 3. E.

*BATTEL, a town in Suſſex, 6 miles from Haſtings; derives it's name from the battle of Haſtings, fought near it, between William the Conqueror and Harold, on Heathfield-Plain, ſo called, it is thought, from the great head of ſoldiers (upwards of 60,000) ſlain here on that occaſion. Battel has a harbour for barges, and is noted for it's manufacture of gunpowder. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 0. 53. E. Market on Thurſday.

Battledon, Bedfordſhire, near Cranfield.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. banks of the Meuſe, almoſt oppoſite to Ravenſtein, 10 miles SW. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 48. N. lon. 5. 33. E.

Batten-Hall and *Park*, 2 miles from Worceſter. *Batten's-Drain*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Batterſby*, on the Wear, near Durham. *Batterſby*, Yorkſh. near Cleveland. *Batterſea*, a village of Surry, on the Thames, over which there is a timber bridge to Chelſea. It is 4 miles WSW. of London. *Battin-Caſtle*, Devonſ. near Dartmore. *Battle-Bridge*, Eſſex, SE.

of Chelmsford. *Battle-Bridge*, Middlesex, near London, on the way to Pancras. *Battle-Edge*, Oxf. near Burford. *Battlefield*, Shropt. 5 miles NE. of Shrewsbury. *Battleham*, Surry, between Clapham and Tooting. *Battleston*, Bedf. NW. of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and 12 miles SW. of Bedford. *Battris*, Yorkshire, near Settle.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the W. by Suabia, on the NW. by Franconia, on the NE. by Bohemia, and on the E. and S. by Austria. It contains the Duchy of Bavaria Proper, the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau, the Duchy of Neuburg, and archbishopric of Saltzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, ELECTORATE, or DUCHY OF, is about 125 miles long from E. to W. and 87 broad from N. to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria: the principal river is the Danube, and the chief towns are Munich, Landshut, Donawert, Ingoldstadt, and Ratisbon.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF, sometimes called NORDGAW, is likewise a duchy, subject to the Elector Palatine. It's capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town in the depart. of the North, 3 miles SW. of Malplaquet, and 12 miles SW. of Mons. Lat. 50. 16. N. lon. 3. 52. E.

Baveleigh, Devonf. near Worlington.

BAUGE, or BEAUGE, a small town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, on the river Coelinon, 18 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 0. 1. W.

BAUGENCI, a town in the depart. of Loiret, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is noted for it's wines, and is 6 miles SW. of Orleans.

Bavington, Magna and *Parva*, Northumberland, between Swinburn-Castle and Kirkharle. *Baulterley*, Staffordshire, 5 miles from Newcastle.

BAUME, ST. a mountain of France, between Toulon and Marseilles.

BAUME, or BEAUME, LES NONES, or LES DAMES, a town in the depart. of Doubs, 15 miles NE. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 24. N. lon. 6. 24. E.

BAUMEN, a cave in Lower Saxony.

Baunboy, in Cavan, Ulster.

Baunton, Dorset. on the coast, 4 miles S. of Bridport. *Baunton*, Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 1 mile from Cirencester.

BAUSK, BUSK, or BAUTKO, a town of Courland, 15 miles SE. of Mittau.

BAUTZEN, a town of Upper Lusatia.

BAUX, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 4. 57. E.

Bawburgh, 4 miles from Norwich. *Bawder*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees by Cullerston. *Bawdrip*, W. of the Parret, just below Bridgewater. *Bawdsey*, Suff. near Harwich. *Bawdswell*, Norf. W. of Repeham. *Bawne*, Yorks. 6 miles from Pontefract. *Bawsey*, Norf. 2 miles E. of Lynn-Regis. *Bawthorp*, Lancashire, N. of Townley. *Bawton*, Gloucestershire, N. of Cirencester.

*BAWTRY, or BAUTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Idle, by which millstones, grindstones, and lead, are brought from Derbyshire, and iron ware, &c. from Sheffield, it being a centre of exportation from the riding wherein it is situated. It is 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lat. 53. 27. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Baxfield, Essex, near Chelmsford. *Baxterley*, Warw. 4 miles W. of Atherston.

BAXOS DE ABREOLHOS. See ABROLHOS.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See ABROJOS.

BAYA. See BAJA.

Baydon, Wilts. N. of Auburn. *Bayesdale*, Yorkshire, 8 miles SE. of Stokesley.

BAYEUX, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Aure, 4 miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 16. N. lon. 0. 43. W.

Bayfield, Norf. N. of Holt. *Bayford*, 3 miles from Hertford, and 18 from London. *Bayhall*, Kent, near Pembury. *Bayhall*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Bayham*, Suss. near Tunbridge Wells. *Baylton*, Yorks. 6 miles SW. of Otley. *Bayles*, Berks. 3 miles from Windsor. *Baylies-Court*, Suss. on the coast between Middleton and the mouth of the river Are. *Bayley-Park*, in Heathfield, Sussex. *Baynard*, Surry. *Baynton*, Yorkshire, 8 miles SW. of Fordlingham. *Baynton*, Northamp. 3 miles from Stamford, and 6 from Peterborough. *Baynton*, Wiltshire, 5 miles NE. of Westbury.

BAYON, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 38. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 9 miles SW. of Vigo. Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 8. 34. W.

BAYONNE, a small but compact, rich, populous, and commercial city, in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, noted for hams and chocolate. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal

equal parts; the ſmaller of which is called the Bourg-neuf, or New town; and they have a communication by 3 timber bridges. A bank of ſand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but veſſels, when they have entered, find it a ſafe one. It is 25 miles SW. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 29. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

Bayton, Suſſex, near Wulpit. *Bayton*, Worceſterſhire, 9 miles SW. of Bewdley.

BAZAS, a town in the dept. of Gironde, 5 miles S. of the Garonne, and 42 SE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 22. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

Beabridge, Shropſ. 4 miles E. of Bridgenorth. *Beach*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Beach*, Wiltſ. near Ambreſbury. *Beachampton*, Buckingh. on the Ouſe, 3 miles SW. of Stoney-Stratford. *Beachams*, Hertf. 2 miles N. of Buntingford. *Beaches*, Hertf. on the borders of Eſſex. *Beach Land* and *Water*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Beach-Wood*, Hertf. in the pariſh of Flamſtead. *Beachworth, Eaſt*, between Darking and Ryegate. *Beachworth, Weſt*, Surry, on the other ſide of the river, oppoſite Eaſt-Beachworth. *Beachley*, Buckſ. near Fenny-Stratford. *Beachley*, Monmouthſ. near Chepſtow.

BEACHY-HEAD, a very high and perpendicular promontory of Suſſex, between Haſtings and Shoreham. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 0. 20. E.

BEACON-HILL, Eſſex, on the S. ſide of the mouth of the port of Harwich, with a large, high, light-houſe on it.

Beacon-Hill, Wiltſhire, between Marlborough and Sandy-Lane.

*BEACONSFIELD, a town in Buckſ. 8 miles from Marlow, and 23 WNW. of London, on the road to Oxford. Market on Thurſday.

Beadle-End, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Beadlow*, Bedf. near Wreſt. *Beaforme*, Eſſex, near Gosfield. *Beakeſborn*, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury.

Beal, in Kerry, Munſter.

Beale, a river of Suſſex and Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Twyford-Bridge. *Bealing, Magna* and *Parva*, Suff. one NW. the other SW. of Wood-Bridge.

BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge into Radnorſhire. It conſiſts of about 100 houſes, and it's inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings. It is 92 miles nearly S. of Cheſter, 16 N. of Brecknock, and 171 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 5. N. lon. 3. 21. W. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Beamhurſt, Staffordſhire, 4 miles NE. of Utoxeter. *Beaminſter*. See *Bemſter*. *Beamiſh*, Durham, near Cheſter-in-the-ſtreet. *Beamond*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Beamond*, Hampſ. between Fareham and Portſmouth. *Beamond End*, NE. of St. Albans. *Beamond Hill* Durh. a little N. of Darlington. *Beamond-cum-Moſe*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Beamond*, Rutl. in Lyfield-Foreſt. *Beane*, a river in Hertfordſ. running into the Lea, near Hoddeſdon. *Bear*, Devonſhire, 4 miles from Plymouth. *Bear*, Devonſhire, a little S. of Bradninch.

Bearagh, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BEARALSTON, or BORALSTON, a town of Devonſhire, on the river Tave, 10 miles N. of Plymouth, 7 from Taviſtock, and 212 from London.

Beard-Hall, Derbyſ. in the High-Peak. *Bear-Hall*, Staff. near Cheadle. *Bear-Houſe*, Hampſh. 5 miles N. of Fareham. *Bear-Houſe*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles N. of Hull. *Bearle*, Northumberland, in the ward of Tyndale. *Bearley*, Herefordſhire, 3 miles NE. of Webley. *Bearley*, Warw. 4 miles N. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

BEARN, a ci-devant province of France, 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the plains are fertile in paſture, &c. and the hills are laden with fir trees or vines. It forms, with Baſques, the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees.

Bear-Park, 2 miles NW. of Durham. *Bearſton*, Shropſ. near Staffordſ. *Bearton*, Buckſ. NE. of Aileſbury. *Bearwick*, Hampſhire, NW. of Wincheſter.

BEAUCAIRE, a town in the depart. of Gard, oppoſite Taraſcon, on the Rhone, over which there is a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles E. of Niſmes. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 4. 39. E.

BEAUCE, a ci-devant prov. of France, lying between the Iſle of France, Blaſois, Orleanois, Le Maine, and Normandy, and very fertile in wheat. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beauchamp-Oton, Eſſex, near Clare; in it's neighbourhood are the 2 villages, *Beauchamp, St. Peter* and *Walter*. *Beaucham's-Court*, Warw. N. of Aulceſter. *Beauchief*, Derbyſ. near Dronfield. *Beauchin*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Beaudeſert*, Staff. 5 miles from Litchfield.

BEAUDESERT, or BELDESERT, Warwickſhire, NE. of Henley. Mark. on Mon.

Beauford, or *Fairford*, Devonſhire, 3 miles SE. of Torrington.

BEAUFORT, a town in the depart. of Maine and Loire, 15 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 26. N. lon. 0. 9. W.

BEAUFORT, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE. of Montier. Lat. 45. 50. N. lon. 6. 38. E.

Beaufront, Northumb. on the Tyne.

BEAUJEU, a ſmall handſome town in

the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles W. of the Saone. Lat. 46. 9. N. lon. 4. 45. E.

Beaulieu, Hampſhire, 4 miles SW. of Southampton.

*Beaumaris, the county-town of Angleſea, has a bay before it, which affords good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ſhips in ſtormy weather. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Cheſter, and 257 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 15. N. lon. 4. 15. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Beaumont, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated between the Maeſe and Sambre, 10 miles SE. of Maubeuge. Lat. 50. 32. N. lon. 4. 19. E.

Beaumont-sur Oise, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the declivity of a hill on the river Oiſe, 20 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 9. N. lon. 2. 26. E.

Beaumont le-Roger, a town in the depart. of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 7. N. lon. 0. 56. E.

Beaumont le-Vicomte, a town in the dept. of Sarte, 10 miles N. of Mans. Lat. 48. 4. N. lon. 0. 12. E.

Beaune, or Beaume, a handſome town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, remarkable for it's excellent wine. It is 25 miles nearly S. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 6. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

Beauſale, Warwickſhire, near Wedgerock-Park.

Beauvais, a city in the dept. of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Theſin, 42 miles nearly N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 2. 5. E.

Beauvale, Nott. near Greiſley-Caſtle.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, a maritime town in the dept. of Vendec, 25 miles SW. of Nantes. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 1. 54. W.

Beawbuſh, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Beawley*, Hampſ. near Southampton. *Beaworth*, Hampſ. 5 miles E. of Wincheſter.

Bebelinguen, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, ſeated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds, 10 miles NW. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 58. N. lon. 9. 2. E.

Bebington, Upper and *Nether*, Cheſh. near the middle land of the river Merſey.

Bec, Le, in the dept. of the Eure, 22 miles WSW. of Rouen.

Bec Crespin, in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 9 miles E. of Havre.

Becca Yorkſhire, near Otley.

*Beccles, a large town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, 12 miles SW. of Yarmouth, and 108 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 1. 45. E. Market on Saturday.

Beckban, or *Beckan*, a river of Montgomeryſhire, running into the Severn.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, on the river Luſchnitz, 50 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49. 13. N. lon. 14. 53. E.

Beckiff, Derbyſ. 4 miles NW. of Dronfield. *Beck*, Nort. near Spatham. *Beckbury*, Shropſ. W. of Snawdenpool. *Beckby*, Linc. W. of Lymbergh. *Beckhenham*, Kent, 2 miles on the NW. of Bromley, 10 from London. *Beckenfall*, Lanc. near Eccleſton. *Beckermet*, Cumb. near Brumfield. *Becket*, Berkſ. near Farringdon. *Beckfield*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Beckfield*, Northumb. in Tyndale-ward. *Beckford*, Glouceſ. near Dumbleton, 5 miles from Winchcomb. *Beckham*, Hampſ. E. of Fordingbridge. *Beckham Eaſt*, Norf. S. of Cromer. *Beckham Weſt*, Norf. E. of Holt. *Beckingham*, Nott. near Gainſborough. *Beckingham*, Linc. N. of Grantham. *Beckington* Somerſ. 2 miles NE. of Frome-Selwood. *Beckley*, Oxf. between Woodſtock and Thame. *Beckley*, Suſſex, 5 miles NW. of Rye. *Beckley*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Beckring-Hall*, Linc. near E. and W. Barkworth. *Beck's-Wire*, Oxf. one of the locks in the Thames, 1 mile from Radcot-Bridge.

Beckum, or Beckem, a town in the biſhopric of Munſter, near the river Werſe.

Becsangil, the ancient Bithynia, a prov. of Natolia, on the ſea of Marmora and the Black Sea. It's capital is Burſa.

Bective Bridge, in Meath, Leinſter.

*Bedal, a ſmall town in Yorkſ. 6 miles from Northallerton, 8 from Richmond, and 220 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Bedal, a river of Yorkſh. which runs into the Swale near Gatenby. *Bedborn*, *N.* and *S.* Durh. near Darlington. *Bedborough*, Wiltſ. N. of Biſhop-Cannings. *Bedcifter*, Dorſetſ. between Sturminſter and Shaftesbury. *Beddenham*, Norf. NW. of Bungay. *Beddgelert*, 10 miles from Caernarvon, near the Snowdon mountains. *Beddington*, Surry, between Carſhalton and Croydon. *Beden*, or *Beding*, a village in Suſſex, 13 miles from Lewes, near a river of it's own name, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, and abounds with excellent mullets, pikes, eels, &c.

Beder, a city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in the Soubah of Doulatabad, about 80 miles NW. of Hydrabad. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 78. 0. E.

Bedeſton, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Bedewe*, Cornw. NW. of Egloſhale. *Bedfield*, Suff. W. of Framlingham. *Bedfont*, *E.* and *W.* Middl. between Hounſlow and Staines.

*Bedford, the county town of Bedfordſhire, ſeated on the Ouſe, which divides

rides it into two parts, united by a bridge, with a gate at each end. By the Ouſe, which is made navigable, barley is exported to Holland by way of Lynn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 13. N. lon. 0. 30. W. Mark..on Tueſ. and Sat.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, 35 miles in length and 22 in breadth, is bounded on the SW. by Bucks; on the NW. by Northamptonſhire; on the NE. by Huntingdonſhire; on the E. by Cambridgeſhire, and on the SE. by Herts. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, and 124 pariſhes. The air is pure and wholeſome. It's principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Ivel. It's chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; it's manufactures lace, ſtraw hats, baſkets, and toys.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fens, conſiſting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norf. Suff. Huntſ. Northampſ. Linc. Camb. and the Iſle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houſes, large trees, &c. that have been found in ſeveral parts. After divers expenſive attempts to drain theſe fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William, duke of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it. In theſe fens are ſeveral decoys, where aſtoniſhing quantities of wild fowl are taken during the ſeaſon. One of theſe, not far from Ely, generally ſends 3000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500l. a year.

Bedford, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Bedgbury*, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Cranbrook. *Bedhampton*, Hampſh. 3 miles NW. of Havant. *Bedick-Weſt*, Durh. in the pariſh of Waſhington, on the N. ſide of the Wear. *Bedik South*, on the S. bank of the Wear. *Bedingfield*, Suff. near Eye. *Bedingham*, Suſſex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes. *Bedinſtreet*, Suſſex, 4 miles E. of Bramber. *Bediſton*, Devonſ. SW. of Oakhampton. *Bedleyhay*, Camb. 5 miles SE. of Ely. *Bedlington*, Northumb. 5 miles SE. of Morpeth. *Bedlington*, Northumberl. not far from Tweedmouth. *Bedminſter*, Somerſ. SW. of Briſtol. *Bedmont*, Hertf. N. of Langley-Abbey. *Bethnal-Green*, Middl. one of the hamlets of Stepney, containing upwards of 3000 houſes, and 25,000 people. *Bednall*, Northumb. near Shields. *Bednall*, 5 miles from Stafford.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, 330 miles SSE. of Bombay, and 140 NW. of Seringpatam. Lat. 14. 0. N. lon. 74. 48. E.

Bedſton, Shropſ. between Hopton-Caſtle and Heref. *Bedwelty*, Monm. on the borders of Glamorganſ. *Bedwes*, Monm. *Bedwin, Great* and *Little*, Wilts. within a few miles of Hungerford. The former has a market on Tueſday. *Bedworth*, Warwickſhire, 3 miles S. of Nuneaton. *Bedwin*, Cornw. 6 miles NE. of Camelford. *Beech-wood*, Hertf. near St. Alban's. *Beeding*, Suſſex.

BEEMAH, a river in the Deccan, a principal branch of the Kiſtna, and joining it near Edghir. It riſes in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and is eſteemed one of the ſacred rivers by the Gentoos.

Beenmore, in Kerry, Munſter.

Beere, Kent, a manor in the pariſh of Weſt Clive. *Beere*, Somerſ. 3 miles S. of Curry Mallet.

BEER HAVEN. See BANTRY.

BEES, ST. Cumb. between Whitehaven and Egremont, is noted for it's public claſſical ſchool. St. Bee's Head is a bluff and lofty promontory, with a light-houſe on it, from which to Whitehaven, a diſtance of about 5 miles, it is nearly one continued range of rock, riſing perpendicularly from the beech.

Beeſon, Cheſhire, near Staff. *Beeſton*, Yorkſ. S. of Leeds. *Beeſton Caſtle*, Cheſ. near Bunbury. *Beeſton*, Bedf. near Warden. *Beeſton*, Norf. near Wroxham. *Beeſton*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, near Cromer. *Beeſton*, Shropſ. 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury. *Beeſton St. Lawrence*, Norfolk, between Wurſted and Ludham. *Beezley*, Hampſ. 5 miles E. of Petersfield. *Begbrook*, Oxf. 2 miles S of Woodſtock. *Begermans*, Yorkſ. between Camhill and the river Wharfe.

BEFORT, a ſmall but ſtrong town, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W. of Baſil. Lat. 47. 36. N. lon. 6. 54. E.

Beggar's-bridge, in Weſtmeath, Leinſter, 37 miles from Dublin.

Beggar's-buſh, Midd. 10 miles from London. *Beggar's-bush*, Huntingd. near Godmanchester.

Beggars' inn, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin.

Begham, Kent, 5 miles W. of Lamberhurſt.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Tunis.

Begimor, Northumb. belongs to the manor or Woller. *Beginnis*. See *Blaſques*.

BEHAT-RIVER. See CHELUM.

BEJA, a city and lake in Alemejo.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 11. 50. E.

Beighton, Derbyſ. 8 miles NE of Dronfield. *Beighton*, Norf. near S. Walſham.

BEILA, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Tralos montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the E. by Leon and Spaniſh Eſtremadura; and on the S. by Portugueſe Eſtremadura and Alentejo. It is nearly ſquare, being about 90 miles in extent each way: it is a well watered and fertile country, but the people are indolent and much given to mendicity.

Beckford, Glouc. 6 miles SW. of Campden. *Belan*, Nott. 2 miles NE. of Retford. *Belanagar*, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 81 miles from Dublin.

Belaport, Shropſ. 2 miles NE. of Atherley. *Belaugh*, Norf. near Spuiham. *Belbroughton*, Worc. 3 miles from Broomſgrove. *Belby*, Yorkſhire, near Howden.

Belcara, in Mayo, Connaught.

BELCASTRO, a city of Naples.

Belchalwell, Dorſetſh. near Stourminſter. *Belcham-Water* and *Pauls*, Eſſex, 2 villages near Clare. *Belchford*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Burwell.

BELCHITE, a town of Arragon.

BELCHOE, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon. Lat. 54. 20. N. lon. 7. 50. W.

Belcby, Yorkſ. S. of Pocklington.

* BELEFORD, or BELFORD, a ſmall neat town in Northumberland, ſituated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear, 12 from Alnwick, and 319 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Belcſby, Linc. betw. Aſhby and Caſtor.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, on the N. ſide of the Tejo, 3 miles W. from Liſbon, where all the ſhips, ſailing up the river, are obliged to bring to.

BELESTAT, a town in the dept. of Arriege, remarkable for a ſpring which regularly ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours.

Beley, Worcſ. 2 miles from Bromeſgrove. *Belfaſt*, Linc. SE. of Belwood-hall.

* BELFAST, a large, flouriſhing, commercial town and ſea port, in the county of Antrim in Ulſter, ſeated on Carrickfergus-Bay, at the mouth of Lagan river, over which there is a ſtately bridge of 21 arches. A navigable canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. It is 9 miles SW. of Carrickfergus, and 20 from Dublin. Lat. 54. 46. N. lon. 5. 52. W.

Belfont, Wilts. near Saliſbury.

BELGARDEN, in Pruſſian Pomerania.

Belgbe, Derbyſ. NE. of Scarſdale.

BELGOROD, a province or government of Ruſſia in Europe.

BELGOROD. See AKERMAN.

BELGRADE, a ſtrong city of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia. It is ſeated on a low hill, which reaches to the Danube, a little above it's confluence with the Save. It is a place of conſiderable trade, being reſorted to by merchants of different nations. It is 60 miles SW. of Temeſwaer, 265 SE. of Vienna, and 400 NW. of Conſtantinople.

BELGRADE, a ſmall town of Romania, on the Strait of Conſtantinople.

BELGRADO, a town of Venice.

Belgrave, 2 miles N. of Leiceſter. *Belhuish*, Dorſetſ. near Wimtrith. *Belhouſe*, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Beliſton*, Linc. N. of Holbeſh. *Belkirk*, Northumb. near Scotland. *Bell*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter Newton.

BELLAC, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, ſeated on the Vincon, 20 miles NNW. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 10. N. lon. 1. 20. E.

Bellamont, a village in Connaught, 10 miles from Sligo, and 126 NW. of Dublin.

Bellamore-hill, Staff. near Stone. *Bellbank*, Cumb. near Brankin and Harperhills.

BELLCLARE, a town of Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles SW. of Sligo. Lat. 54. 1. N. lon. 8. 54. W.

Belleek, in Donegal, Ulſter, 105 miles from Dublin. *Belleek*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin.

BELLEGARDE, in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, above the defile of Pertuis, about 15 miles S. of Perpignan. It is fortified, and an important paſſage of the Pyrenees. Lat. 42. 32. N. lon. 2. 56. E.

BELLEGARDE, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated on the river Saone, 15 miles NE. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 5. 10. E.

BELLE-ISLE, an iſland of France, 115 miles from the coaſt of the dept. of Morbihan. It is 15 miles long, 5 broad, and diverſified with craggy mountains, ſalt works, and fertile plains. The capital is Palais. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and reſtored in 1763. Lat. 47. 18. N. lon. 3. 6. W.

BELLE-ISLE, an iſland of N. America, at the mouth of the ſtrait, between Labrador and the N. end of Newfoundland. The paſſage between them is called the Straits of Belle-Iſle. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 55. 25. W.

Bellerby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Burton-Conſtable.

BELLESME, a town in the depart. of Orne, 75 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 23. N. lon. 0. 42. E.

BELLEY, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated near the Rhone, 12 miles NW. of Chamberry,

Chamberry, and 250 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 47. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

Bellfield, in Weſtmeath, Leinſter.

Bell Hammond's, Midd. near Uxbridge. *Bell-Houſe*, Eſſex, between Morehall and N. Ockinden. *Bell-Houſe*, Eſſex, near Halſtead. *Bell-Houſe*, Eſſex, near Chipping Ongar. *Bellingford*, Norfolk, near Repeham.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumb. 14 miles NNW. of Hexham, and 294 from London. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 2. 10. W. Market on Tueſday.

Bell Inn, Worceſ. E. of Kidderminſter.

BELLINZONA, a town of Switzerland, bordering on the Milaneſe.

Bellifter, Northumb. near Haltweſle. *Belloſſe*. Durh. in the pariſh of Billingham. *Bellow*, Linc. NW. of Alford. *Bellow*, Nott. near Rufford.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Venice, in Italy, in which are iron-mines.

BELLUNO, the capital, is ſeated among the Alps, on the river Piava, 15 miles NE. of Feltri. Lat. 46. 13. N. lon. 12. 9. E.

Bellwood Hall, Linc. E. of Temple-Bellwood. *Bellwood Temple*, Linc. in the pariſh of Belton. *Bellyng*, Northumb. near Yarrow.

BELMONTE, a town of Calabria.

Below, or *Belan*, a river of Weſtm. running into the Eden. *Below*, Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Wurſted. *Below*, Norf. near Repeham. *Belper*, Derb. in the pariſh of Duffield. *Belſerdine*, Shropſ. between Sheaton and the little Wrekin-hill. *Belſey Caſtle*, Northumberl. near Newcaſtle. *Belſo*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Belſtead*, Suff. 5 miles S. of Ipſwich. *Belſton-Tor*, Staff. near Throwley.

BELT, THE GREAT, a ſtrait of Denmark, between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. It is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented as the Sound.

BELT, THE LITTLE, to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and Jutland. It is one of the paſſages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.

Belthorp, Rutl. near Lincolnſ. *Bellingham*, Northumb. near the influx of Weſt-Alun into the Tyne. *Belton*, Leic. between Loughborough and Stanton-Harold. *Belton*, Rutl. near Ridlington and Wardley. *Belton*, Linc. 1 mile from Grantham. *Belton*, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Belton*, Suff. 5 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Belton*, Yorkſ. near Nun-Appleton. *Beltoft*, Linc. near Epworth. *Beltra*, in Sligo, Connaught.

*BELTURBET, a town about 8 miles NNW. of Cavan, in Ulſter, and 61 from Dublin. Lat. 54. 7. N. lon. 7. 45. W.

BELTZ, BELZO, or BELCZ, a ſpacious town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 24. 5. E.

BELVEDERE, a town and province of Greece, whence the Belvedere raiſins come. The province lies on the W. coaſt, and is the moſt fertile in all the Morea. The town is 20 miles S. of Chiarenza. Lat. 38. 0. N. lon. 21. 45. E.

Belvedere, Kent, near Erith. *Belvoir*, or *Bever*, *Caſtle*, Linc. 4 miles from Grantham. *Bely*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Bemerton*, Wilts. near Saliſbury. *Bemingborough*, Yorkſ. SW. of the Foreſt of Gaultres. *Bemingham*, Yorkſ. near Heydon.

BEMSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſurrounded with gardens and orchards. It is ſeated on the river Bert, 9 miles SW. of Everſhot, 14 NW. of Dorcheſter, and 138 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Bempſton, Kent, near Rolvenden. *Bempſted South*, Eſſex, near Horndon. *Benager*, Somerſ. near Mendip-hills. *Benaker*, Suff. between Southwold and Leoſtoff. *Benall*, Nott. NW. of Hucknall. *Benallock*, Cornw. SE. of Helſton. *Benallock*, Cornw. on the W. ſide of Grampound.

BENARES, a country or ſoubah of Hindooſtan, encompaſſed by Bahar, Oude, Bengal, and Oriſſa. It was ceded to the Engliſh in 1775, contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour, and produces a clear revenue of 400,000l. a year.

BENARES, a fine, rich, and populous city, the capital of a ſoubah of the ſame name, is built along the N. ſide of the Ganges, which is here very broad and the banks are very high. It's appearance from the water is very beautiful; ſeveral Hindoo temples embelliſh the banks of the river, and many other buildings, both public and private, are magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes high and crowded with inhabitants: but the more wealthy Hindoos live in detached houſes, with an open court ſurrounded by a wall. Benares is more celebrated as the ancient ſeat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and the ſame manners and cuſtoms ſtill prevail among the people as at the moſt remote period that can be traced in hiſtory, as they moſt pertinaciouſly guard againſt innovations from foreigners. It is 425 miles SE. of Delhi, and 335 NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N. lon. 83. 10. E.

BENAVARRI, a town of Arragon.

BENAVENTO, a town of Leon.

Benbridge Point, Hampſ. between the bay of St. Helens and Culvercliff. *Benbury*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Benby*, Linc. in the road from Glanford-Bridge to Burton.

Benburb, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BENCOOLEN, a town on the SW. of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, held by the Engliſh. The chief trade is in pepper. Lat. 3. 49. S. lon. 102. 5. E.

BENDERMIASSEN. See BANJAR.

BENDER, or TEKIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia, on the river Dnieſter, 80 miles NW. of Belgorod. Lat. 46. 58. N. lon. 30. 2. E.

Beneckar, Wilts. near Melkſham.

BENEDETTO, St. a town in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 44. N. lon. 11. 25. E.

Benefield, Eſſex, near Birchanger. *Benefield*, Northamp. 4 miles N. of Oundle. *Beneley*, Northumb. near the Till, 6 miles NW. of Alnwick. *Benenden*, Kent, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook.

BENESOEUF, a town in Egypt, 50 miles S. of Cairo.

Benet, St. Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Bodmin.

BENEVENTO, anciently BENEVENTUM, a large and rich city of Naples, ſeated in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE. of Naples. Lat. 41. 6. N. lon. 14. 57. E.

BENFELD, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Ille, 12 miles SW. of Straſburgh. Lat. 48. 24. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

Benfield-Side, Durh. near Northumb. *Benfleet North*, Eſſex. *Benfleet, Magna*, Eſſex, near Canvey-Iſland. *Benford*, Devon. near Great Torrington. *Bengeworth*, Worc. on the Avon, oppoſite to Eveſham.

BENGAL, a country of India, in the E. part of Hindooſtan, extending from E. to W. upward of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Oriſſa and Bahar; on the N. by Napaul and Bootan; on the E. by Aſſam and Meckley; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. The country conſiſts of one vaſt plain, of the moſt fertile ſoil in the world, which, in common with other parts of Hindooſtan, annually renders two, and in ſome parts, even three crops. It's principal products are ſugar, ſilk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, ſaltpetre, lac, and civet. The Ganges here divides into ſeveral ſtreams, and annually, like the Nile, overflows the country. Bengal has been ſubject, ever ſince the year 1765, to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. It's net annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,290,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom on the W. coaſt of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Angola; on the E. and SE. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Mataman or Matapan. The men wear ſkins about their waiſts; the women a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree. At Benguela the capital, on the bay or river Benguela, the Portugueſe have a ſettlement, their houſes are ſhaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. Lat. from 10. to 15. S. lon. from 12. to 20. E.

Benhall. Suff. near Saxmundham. *Benham*, Berkſ. near Reading. *Benham*. Bucks. near Uſton. *Benham*, Surry, near Darking. *Benham Heath*, Berks. near Wargrave. *Benick*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, extending from 1. 0. S. lat. to 9. 0. N. lat. and bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the ocean; on the N. by Dahomy and Biafara; on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landſcapes; but the air, in ſome places is noxious or peſtilential, on account of the groſs vapours exhaled from the marſhes by the heat of the ſun. The natives are ſkilful in making various ſorts of dyes, and in manufacturing cottons or calicoes, which they wear and alſo export. Their king is abſolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him, and polygamy is allowed among them. Benin, the capital, ſeated on the river Benin or Formoſa, is a ſpacious city; the ſhops are ſtocked with European merchandiſe, as well as with the commodities of the country, and the ſtreets are kept neat and clean by the women. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 5. 4. E.

Benington, Hertf. 4 miles from Stevenage. *Beningworth*, Linc. 7 miles SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Benjoy*, near Hertford. *Bennet's, St.* in the Holme, i. e. a river iſland, Norf. SE. of Repeham. *Bennets*, Shropſ. near Shrewſbury.

Bennet's Bridge, 3 miles from Kilkenny, in Leinſter, and 57 from Dublin.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Inverneſs, riſing 4300 feet above the level of the ſea.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the ſtate of Vermont in New-England, in the SW. corner of the ſtate; at the foot of the Green Mountain. It's public buildings are a court-houſe, jail, and church; but the aſſembly commonly holds the ſeſſions at Windſor. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which riſes very high, in the form of a ſugar-loaf.

oaf. Bennington is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lat. 43. 0. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

Bennington, Linc. near Boſton. *Bennington*, Yorkſ. near Hornſey. *Bennington Long*, Linc. on the borders of Leiceſ. *Benonis*, Leiceſ. near Hinckley. *Bensford*, Wiltſ. NW. of Briſtol. *Benſham*, Surry, near Croydon.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Upper Rhine, 10 miles ENE. of Worms. Lat. 49. 36. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

Benſhington, or *Benſon*, Oxfordſ. on the Thames, a little below it's conjunction with the Iſis. *Bentall*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bentall*, Shropſ. 5 miles W. of Shrewſbury. *Bentall*, Shropſhire, 2 miles NE. of Wenlock. *Bentham*, Yorkſ. W. Riding. E. of Hornby-Caſtle. *Bentham*, near Glouceſter.

BENTHEIM, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a country of the ſame name, 32 miles NW. of Munſter. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 7. 25. E.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and caſtle in the Pope's territories, 10 miles NE. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 37. N. lon. 11. 34. E.

Bentley, Warw. between Kingſbury and Shittock. *Bentley*, Derb. near Middleton park. *Bentley*, Hampſ. near Farnham in Surry. *Bentley*, Staff. W. of Walſall. *Bentley*, Suff. near Ipſwich. *Bentley*, Suſſex, 8 miles NE. of Lewes. *Bentley*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles SW. of Beverley. *Bentley*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Bentley-Fenny*, Derbyſ. NE. of Aſhborn. *Bentley-Hall*, Eſſex, near Elmſted. *Bentley-Hungry*, Derbyſ. near Bentley-Fenny. *Bentley, Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Bentley*, Worceſ. a hamlet to Tandebigg. *Benton Magna*, or *Mickle-Benton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Benton Parva*, or *Little Benton*, near Benton Magna. *Benton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Bridlington. *Bentworth*, Hampſ. NW. of Alton. *Benville*, Dorſetſhire, 1 mile from Corſecombe.

Benvoliben, a mountain 4 miles N. of Sligo, in Connaught, and 2 from the ocean.

Benwell, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Benwyke*, Northumb. *Beny*, Cornw. near Boſcaſtle, to the NE. *Bepton*, Suſſex, 2 miles S. of Midhurſt.

BERAR, an extenſive ſoubah of the Deccan, in Hindooſtan, in general rather thinly inhabited; but the country about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated.

BERBICE, a river of Guiana.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, 10 miles SW. of Saltzburg.

BERDOA, a country of Africa, between Egypt and Zaara.

Berdon, Eſſex, S. of Clavering. *Berdwell*, Suff. N. of Ixworth. *Bere*, Cornw. 4 miles SE. of Stratton. *Bere-Church*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Bere-Hagard*, Dorſetſhire, near Yetminſter.

BEREILLY, a ſmall city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the Rohillas country, SE. of Delhi and NW. of Lucknow, and about 120 miles from each. Lat. 28. 30. N. lon. 79. 40. E.

BERENICE. See SUEZ.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, between Wareham and Middleton, 12 miles E. by N. of Dorcheſter, and 113 SW. of London. Lat. 50. 44. N. lon. 2. 15. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Bere, Dorſetſh. near Ockford-Shilling and Durveſton. *Bere-Hacket*, Dorſetſh. 2 miles SE. of Bradford-Abbas. *Bereſford*, Staff. on the Dove, near Narrowdale. *Bereſton*, Dorſetſh. W. of Winborn St. Giles. *Berfield*, Berkſh. near Winterbourn. *Berford*, Dorſetſhire, near Winborn-Minſter. *Berford*, Wiltſhire, 4 miles N. of Wilton.

BERG, a territory of Weſtphalia, woody and mountainous, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Duſſeldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Venice, mountainous and rocky on the N. but very fertile about it's capital. Bergamo, which is an ancient, large, populous, and trading town at the foot of the Alps, is noted for it's ſewing ſilk; they have iron-mines and quarries of mill-ſtones, wine, oil, and delicious fruits. It is 25 miles NE. of Milan. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 9. 47. E.

BERGERAC, a rich, populous, and trading town in the dept. of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Dordogne, 46 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 0. 42. E.

BERGAS, or BORGAS, a town of Romania.

BERGEN, a handſome and ancient ſeaport, the capital of Norway. Their exports ars ſkins, timber, fiſh, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 200 miles NW. of Gottenburg, and 350 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 11. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

BERGEN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is ſeated partly upon a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It is 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda.

Bergerode, Lanc. near Thornton. *Bergh*, Norf. near Kimberley-park. *Berghampton*, Norf. near Broke and Loddon. *Berghalt*, Suffolk. *Berghalt-Weſter*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter.

Colcheſter. *Bergill*, Shropſhire, near Bubby's-Wood.

BERGUES ST. VINOX, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles SE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 2. 33. E.

BERIARA, or BERIL-ARPISTAN, the Arabic name for Arabia Deſerta.

Berifton, a river of Norfolk, running into the Yar below Norwich. *Beringham*, Suffolk, 5 miles SW. of Buddeſdale. *Berington*, Shropſh. 2 miles E. of Cundover. *Berington*, Shropſ. near Clun. *Berington Magna* and *Parva*, Oxf. on the edge of Glouceſterſ. *Berion*, Cornwall, between North-hill and South-hill. *Beriton*, Hampſhire, near Petersfield.

BERKLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, 18 miles from Glouceſter, and 113 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Berkeſwell, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Berkford*, Bedf. N. of Tomsford.

*BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town of Hertfordſhire, 9 miles from St. Alban's, and 26 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 0. 31. W. Market on Monday.

Berkhampſtead, Little, 4 miles from Hertford.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Wilts; on the N. by Oxfordſhire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames; on the E. by Bucks and Surry; and on the S. by Hants. From E. to W. it extends above 50 miles, and from N. to S. it is 25 miles in the wideſt, though not more than 6 in the narroweſt part. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 pariſhes. The air in general is very healthy. It's principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windſor-Foreſt and it's appendages: the W. and middle parts, particularly the Vale of White Horſe, produce grain in great abundance.

Berley, Shropſ. between Walcot and Shipton-Caſtle. *Berley*, Yorkſ. N. of Snaith.

BERLIN, a large and handſome city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Pruſſia reſides. It ſtands on the banks of the Spree, in a ſandy ſoil, amidſt woods and marſhes; yet it is encompaſſed with fruitful gardens and vineyards, and manufactories of various cloths, metals, and glaſs are carried on. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curioſities and medals, an academy of ſciences, and an obſervatory. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another thence to the Elbe to the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; and is 42 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 13. 31. E.

Berling, Northumb. near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Berlings*, near Lincoln.

BERMUDA, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, about 500 miles E. of Carolina, in the Atlantic Ocean. They are properly rocks, or hard ſand-banks, about 400 in number, and not containing in all above 20,000 acres; ſome of them are ſo near each other, that paſſengers ſtep acroſs the intervening ſea from iſland to iſland. They are inhabited by the Engliſh, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of fleſh, fiſh, and garden-ſtuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building ſloops of the cedar, which grows here in abundance. The town of St. George on St. George's Iſland is the capital. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 65. 0. W.

BERN, the largeſt of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, is divided into 2 principal parts, called the German and Roman. The latter is moſt commonly called the Pays de Vaud, or Country of Vaud. The people are Calviniſts.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, ſtands on a peninſula, formed by the river Aar. Here is a celebrated ſchool, and a rich library. The houſes are of a fine white free-ſtone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal ſtreet, where the houſes are all of a height. There are piazzas on each ſide, with a walk raiſed 4 feet above the level of the ſtreet, very commodious in wet weather, and the public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 52. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 13. 5. E.

BERNARD, THE GREAT, ST. a mountain of Swiſſerland, between Vallais and Val d'-Aoſte, at the ſource of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent where the monks entertain all ſtrangers, gratis, for three days, without diſtinction of religious profeſſion.

BERNARD, a town of Brandenburg.

BERNAY, a town in the dept. of Eure. It is a trading place, ſeated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 6. N. lon. 0. 50. E.

BERNBURG, a town of Upper Saxony.

BERNCASTEL,

BERNCASTEL, in Treves, circle of the Lower Rhine, noted for it's good wine.

Bernham, Suff. S. of Thetford. *Bernthorp*, Nott. 6 miles NE. of Newark. *Bernwood Foreſt*, Bucks, bordering on Oxf. *Berrick Priory*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Watlington. *Berrick-Salome*, Oxf. near Watlington. *Berrier*, Cumb. near Penrith. *Berrington*, Glouc. near Campden. *Berrington*, Worceſ. near Tenbury. *Berrington*, Som. 4 miles N. of Axbridge. *Berriſlow*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Berrough*, Somerſ. between the Brent and the coaſt. *Berrow*, Norf. near Hingham. *Berrow*, Worc. 8 miles from Otherbury.

BERRY, a ci-devant province of France, fertile in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, and flax. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Berry, Berks, near Maidenhead. *Berry*, Eſſex, near Great and Little Wendon. *Berry*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Berry*, Lancaſhire, near Mancheſter. *Berry-End*, Bedf. near Hockley. *Berry End*, Bedf. near Carlton. *Berry Nerbert*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, W. of Comb Martin. *Berry-Pomeroy*, Devonſ. near Totneſs. *Berry-Street*, Middl. near Northolt. *Berſeldon*, Hampſ. near Titchfield.

BERSELLO, a town in the Modeneſe.

Berſted, Hertf. 3 miles SW. of Hemſtead. *Berſted, N.* and *S.* Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter.

BERSUIRE, or BRESSUIRE, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 22 miles SW. of Thouars. Lat. 46. 52. N. lon. 0. 27. W.

Bert, a river in Dorſetſhire.

BERTINERO, in the Pope's territory.

Bertle, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Berton-Mills*, Suff. near Milden-Hall.

BERTRAND, ST. a ſmall town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 43 miles SE. of Auch. Lat. 42. 56. N. lon. 0. 48. E.

*BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a river and ſea-port of Kincardine, 12 miles SW. of Aberdeen. Lat. 56. 40. N. lon. 2. 0. W.

Beruythin, Heref. near Roſs.

*BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither. It is a town and county of itſelf; it is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in ſalmon and corn. It is ſeated on the Tweed, over which there is a handſome bridge of 15 arches, 52 miles SE. of Edinburgh, 147 N. of York, and 336 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 45. N. lon. 1. 46. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

BERWICK-NORTH, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonſhire, on the Frith of Forth, 30 miles NW. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lat. 56. 5 N. lon. 2. 33. W.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called the Mers; is bounded on the W. by the ſhires of Edinburgh and Selkirk; on the NW. by Haddingtonſhire: on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the SE. and S. by the Tweed and Roxburghſhire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwick, Hertf. between Ware and Puckeridge. *Berwick*, Dorſetſhire, near Bridport. *Berwick*, Suſſex, SW. of Pevenſey-Marſh. *Berwick-Hill*, Northumb. near Mitford. *Berwick St. James*, Wilts. 3 miles SW. of Stonehenge. *Berwick St. John*, Wiltſ. 3 miles S. of Wardour-Caſtle. *Berwick St. Leonard*, Wilts. near Hindon. *Berwood-Hall*, Warw. in the parish of Curdworth. *Berwyn-Hills*, a ridge of mountains near Bala in Merionethſhire. *Bery Baron*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Berythorp*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton.

BESANÇON, an ancient, large, and populous city in the dept. of Doubs, on a peninſula formed by the river Doubs. It is 52 miles nearly E. of Dijon, and 208 SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 14. N. lon. 6. 8. E.

Beſcot, Staff. 1 mile from Church-Eaton. *Beſebey*, Linc. 4 miles N. of Alford. *Beſford*, Shropſ. near Lee-bridge. *Beſford*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Beſill*, Cornwall, 4 miles SE. of Camelford. *Beſkwood Lodge*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the N. part of the Danube and the Dnieſter. Bender is the capital.

Beſſborough, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Beſſelſleigh, or *Beſſis-Leigh*, Berks. 3 miles SW. of Oxford. *Beſſonby*, Yorkſ. near Bridlington. *Beſthorp*, or *Beſtrup*, Nott. on the borders of Linc. *Beſthorp*, Norf. between Buckenham and Hingham. *Beſton-North*, Nottinghamſhire, near Lenton and Bramcot. *Beſton*, Norfolk, near Eaſt Beckenham, SW. of Cromer. *Beſton*, Norfolk, E. of the road from Norwich to N. Walſham. *Beſtow*, Shropſ. W. of Wrekin-hill.

BESTRICIA, a town of Tranſylvania.

Beſtwall, Dorſetſhire, near Wareham. *Beſwick*, Yorkſ. near Baynton.

BETANZOS, a ſea-port of Galicia.

Betchton, Cheſ. 2 miles from Sandback and 4 from Congleton. *Betchworth-Caſtle* Surry, near Dorking.

BETELFAUGI, a town of Arabia Felix, a large market for coffee.

Betham Caſtle, or *Hall*, Weſtm. near the river Can. *Bethersden*, Kent, SW. of Aſhford.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Paleſtine, is ſituated

ſituated on the ridge of a hill, has a fine proſpect; it is much reduced, but a few poor Greeks ſtill reſide here, and pilgrims yet viſit it. It is 6 miles S. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 50. N. lon. 36. 8. E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Brabant.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Pennſylvania, on the river Lehigh, a weſtern branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek affording trout and other fiſh) has a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation. It is the principal ſettlement of the United Brethren, or Moravians, in America. They were fixed here by the Count Zinzendorf in 1741. The houſes are 60 in number, moſtly built of free ſtone, and the inhabitants are between 5 and 600. The German language is more in uſe here than the Engliſh: the latter however is taught in the ſchools; and both are made uſe of in the church. Bethlehem is 53 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat 40. 37. N. lon. 75. 8. W.

Bethlem, in Weſtmeath, Leinſter, 5 miles from Athlone.

BETHUNE, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on a rock by the river Brette, 20 miles SE. of St. Omer, and 120 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 2. 55. E.

Betisford, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, about 5 miles from Newcaſtle and Namptwich, 16 miles NNW. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 2. 20. W. Market on Tueſday.

BETLIS, or BEDLIS, a town of Curdiſtan, on the frontiers of Turkey and Perſia, but ſubject to it's own bey, and an aſylum for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbek. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 42. 50. E.

Betlunſtrey, or *Bethmyſley*, Yorkſ. between Skipton and Ripley. *Betonet*, Cornw. S. of Launceſton. *Betsford*, near Nottingham. *Betſhanger*, Kent, near Knowlton. *Betteley*, Norf. 6 miles SW. of Repeham, *Betteſcomb*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Pilleſden, and 9 NW. of Bridport. *Betteſley*, Glouc. between the Severn and the Foreſt of Dean. *Betton*, Shropſ. N. of Drayton. *Betton*, Shropſ. SE. of Shrewſbury. *Bettus*, Merioneth. 6 miles from Bala. *Bettus*, Monm. 5 miles W. of Caerlion. *Bettus*, Shropſ. near Radnorſhire and the river Temde. *Bettus-Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknockſ. *Bettus-Newith*, Monm. on the river, and near the town of Uſke. *Betworth*, Warw. near Solyhull. *Bettyways* Caernarvonſ. 10 miles SE. of Aberconway.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two iſlands of the United Provinces in Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheldt.

Bever, Kent, S. of Aſhford. *Bevercotes*, Nottingham, near Weſt-Markham.

BEVERGERN, in Munſter, Weſtphalia.

*BEVERLEY, a town in Yorkſhire, 8 miles from Hull, 30 from York, and 183 from London. It ſtands near the river Hull, from which there is a canal of 6 furlongs, to the town for the conveyance of boats and barges. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 0. 15. W. Markets on Wedneſ. and Saturd.

Beverley, an iſland formd by the Severn, near Worceſter. *Beverſton-Caſtle*, Glouc. 2 miles NW. of Tedbury. *Bevington-Cock*, and *Bevington Wood*, Warw. hamlets of Saiſford-Priors. *Bewcaſtle*, Cumb. on the river Leven, above Sollom Moſs. *Bewcot*, Berkſ. near the Vale of White-Horſe. *Bewdam*, Yorkſ. near Kirby-Moreſide.

*BEWDLEY, a neat and populous town of Worceſterſhire. It is ſeated on the Severn, and is a place of conſiderable trade. It is 14 miles N. of Worceſter, and 128 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 2. 0. W. Market on Saturday.

Bewers ad Montem, Eſſex, near the Maningtree river, on the road from Colcheſter to Sudbury. *Bewers St. Mary*, Eſſex, near Nayland. *Bewers-Gifford*, Eſſex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Bewers-Hamlet*, Eſſex, near Steeple-Bumſted. *Bewfront*, Northumb. between Hexham and the Pict's wall. *Bewholm*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Bewick-Tower*, Northumb. on the river Bramiſh, S. of Hebborn, *Bewick*, Yorkſhire, near Aldborough.

BEWLEY or BEAULIEU, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the SW. of Roſsſhire, and paſſing near the N. border of Inverneſsſhire, forms the fine eſtuary on which ſtands Inverneſs, and which terminates in the Frith of Murray. At the mouth of this river is the ferry of Kiſſock, near which is a good ſalmon fiſhery.

Bewley, Hampſ. 4 miles E. of Lymington. *Bew*, or *Beau-Manor*, Leiceſ. near Burley Park. *Bewworthy*, Devonſ. between Hatherley and Launceſton. *Bewre-Park*, Durham, near Nevil's-Croſs. *Bewſey*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Warrington. *Bewtſfield*, Kent, SW. of Walderſhare.

BEXA. See BEJA.

BEX, a pleaſant village in the canton of Bern, remarkable for it's ſalt works, which are entered by a ſubterranean paſſage cut through the ſolid rock.

Bexington, and *Bexington-Weſt*, Dorſetſhire, near Abotſbury. *Bexley*, Kent. SW. of Crayford, 13 miles from London. *Bexton*, Cheſhire, near Knottesford. *Bexwell*, Norfolk, Eaſt of Downham.

BEZIERS, an ancient, large, and handſome

some town in the dept. of Herault. The inhabitants are above 17,000 in number, and the country about it abounds in corn, wine and oil. The situation is remarkably pleasant. It is seated near the grand canal on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, and is 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and 12 NE. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 21. N. lon. 3. 18. E.

BIAFARA, a kingdom and it's capital in Negroland, on the river Los-Camarones. Lat. 10. 10. N. lon. 17. 40. E.

BIALOGOROD. See AKERMAN.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Proper.

Biarsgarth, E. of Durham. *Biarsgreen*, Durham, NE. of Binchester. *Biarside*, Norfolk, near Ebchester. *Bibelham*, Sussex, in Mayfield parish.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture in fustians, and is seated in a fertile valley on the river Riess or Russ, 17 miles SSW. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 10 N. lon. 9. 7. E.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary.

Bibewell, Hertfordshire, W. of Digswell. *Bibrook*, Kent, N. of Ashford.

BICETRE, a prison 2 miles from Paris.

*BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, about 12 miles from each, and 56 from London. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Market on Friday.

Bicham, St. John, St. Mary, All Saints, and *Well*, Norf. villages between Downham and Swaffham. *Bichborn*, Durham, near Darlington. *Bichfield*, Northumb. N. of the Pict's-wall. *Bickenhill*, Warw. SW. of Coleshill. *Bickerstaff*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Bickerton*, Cheth. W. of Cholmondeley. *Bickerton*, Heref. near Rosse. *Bickerton*, Northumb. SE. of Harbottle-castle. *Bickerton*, Yorks. NE. of Wetherby. *Bickford*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Bickington*, Devons. N. of Ashburton. *Bickington-Abbots*, Devons. near Bradworthy. *Bickington-High*, Devonsh. E. of Torrington. *Bicklcton*, Heref. near Thornbury. *Bickley*, Cheth. near Cholmondeley. *Bickley*, Devons. W. of Bradninch. *Bickley*, Devons. NW. of Plympton. *Bickley*, Yorks. near the Forest of Pickering. *Bickmarsh*, Warw. on the borders of Glouc. *Bicknall*, Staff. 4 miles S. of Mowcop-hill. *Bicknaller*, Somers. near Stoke-Gomer. *Bicknell*, Somers. 4 miles from Taunton. *Bicknore*, Kent, between Maidstone and Milton. *Bicknore-English*, Glouc. 3 miles from Colford, and 5 from Monmouth, on the Wye; on the opposite or W. bank of the Wye, is *Bicknore-Welsh*, in Monmouths. *Bickton*, Cornw. near St. Neot's. *Bickton*, Devons. 4 miles SW. of Sidmouth. *Bickton*, Shropsh. SW. of Brockton. *Bickton*, Shropshire, W. of Shrewsbury.

BIDACHE, a small town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 31. N. lon. 1. 9. W.

BIDDASSOA, a river of Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bidborough, Kent, E. of Penshurst.

*BIDDEFORD, a large town in Devonshire, commodiously seated on the river Towridge, over which is a bridge with 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 203 W. of London. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 4. 20. W. Market on Tuesday.

Bidden, Berkshire, near Ilsey.

*BIDDENDEN, Kent, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Sparden, and Tenterden.

Biddenham, Bedf. 3. miles W. of Bedford. *Bidder*, a river in Cardiganshire. *Biddulph*, Staff. bordering on Cheshire. *Bidesden*, Wiltshire, near Luggershall. *Bidesson*, Wiltshire, near Chippenham. *Bidlesden*, Buckingham. near Brackley in Northampton. *Bidleston*, Heref. *Bidlesworth*, Norfolk, between Thetford and Herling. *Bidlington*, Sussex, near Bramber. *Bidston*, Cheshire, between Hylelake and the river Mersey.

BIECZ, a town of Poland, SE. of Cracow.

BIELA, or BIELLA, a town of Piedmont.

BIELGOROD. See BELGOROD.

BIELSK, in Poland, capital of Polachia.

BIELSKOI, a town of Smolensko.

BIENNE, a town and lake of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Jura, 17 miles NW. of Bern. It is subject to the bishop of Basil. Lat. 47. 11. N. lon. 7. 10. E.

BIERÔLIET, or BIERVLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, 6 miles E. of Sluys.

Bifrons, Kent, near Barham downs. *Biga*, or *Riga*, a river in Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn. *Bigbury*, Devonshire, 10 miles from Plymouth.

BIGGAR, a town of Lanerkshire.

Bigger, Lancashire, near Walney-Island. *Biggin*, Warwickshire, near Stoke. *Biggin*, Warwickshire, near Newton. *Biggin*, Derbyshire, in the parish of Duffield. *Biggin*, Derbyshire, near Ashborn.

*BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, seated on the Ivel, being a thoroughfare between London and York. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England; 10 miles from Bedford, and 45 from London. Lat. 52. 6. N. lon. 0. 21. W. Market on Tuesday.

Bighton, Hampshire, near Alresford.

Big-Island, in Down, Ulster, at the entrance of Carrickfergus-bay.

Bigland,

Bigland, Lancaſhire, NW. of Cartmel. *Bignore*, or *Bignore*, Suſſex, 11 miles N. of Arundel.

BIGORRE, a ci devant prov. of France, now forming the department of the Upper-Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, WIHATZ, or VIHITZ, a town of Croatia. Lat. 44. 51. N. lon. 16. 32. E.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock. It's dimenſions are not more than 50 miles by 20, and in many parts it is wild and mountainous.

Biker, Linc. near Donnington. *Bicker*, Northumb. 1 mile E. of Newcaſtle. *Biland-Abbey*, Yorkſ. near the valley of Ryedale.

BILBOA, or VILVAO, a large, handſome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biſcay, remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of it's air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It's exports are wool, ſword blades, and other iron and ſteel wares. It is ſeated on the river Ibaicabal, which falls into the ſea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebaſtian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 3. 10. W.

Bilboa, in Limerick, Munſter.

Bilbrook, Staff. near Codſall. *Bilburgh*, NW. of Nottingham. *Bilburgh*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Bilby*, Notting. near E. Retford. *Bildas*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Shropſ. near Little-Wenlock. *Bildas* or *Buldas*, Shropſ. at the foot of the Wrekin.

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a town in Suffolk, on the river Breton. It's principal buſineſs is ſpinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 0. 55. E. Market on Wedneſday.

BILEDULGERID, the ancient Numidia, an inland country of Africa, in Barbary, S. of Tunis. The air is hot, but the ſoil though dry, yields a conſiderable quantity of barley. The country in ſome parts is covered with large woods of palm-trees, from which the inhabitants gather vaſt quantities of dates, with which they carry on a conſiderable trade. The inhabitants are compoſed of the ancient Africans, who lead a ſettled life, and the Arabs who roam about at large. It lies between 28 and 32 deg. N. lat. and between 5 and 11 E. lon.

Bileſwick, Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol.

BILEVELT, or BIELFELD, in Ravenſburg, Weſtphalia.

Billam, Yorkſhire, NW. of Doncaſter.

BILLERICAY, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on a hill, 4 miles from Brentwood, 9 from Chelmsford, and 23 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Billeſby, Lincolnſhire, near Aylesford.

BILLESDEN, 9 miles from Leiceſter. Market on Friday.

Billeſdon, Northumb. near the rocks of Cheviot-hills. *Billeſley*, Warw. near 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon. *Billeſton*, Northumb. N. of the Coquet and Uſway rivers. *Billing*, Lanc. 7 miles SW. of Leigh. *Billing*, *Magna* and *Parva*, 2 miles from Northampton. *Billingay*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Tatterſhall. *Billingbarck*, Berkſ. in Windſor Foreſt. *Billingborough*, Linc. E. of Fokingham. *Billingford*, Norf. S. of Harleſton.

Billingham, Durh. 2 miles from Stockton. *Billingburſt*, Suſſex, 4 miles from Horſham. *Billingley*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, between Newhall and Ickleton. *Billingſley*, Shropſ. between Sudbury and the Severn. *Billington*, a little S. of Stafford. *Billington*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Bedf. in the pariſh of Leighton Buzzard. *Billington*, *Great* and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden. *Billockby*, Norfolk, 6 miles NW. of Yarmouth.

BILLOM, a little town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, 15 miles SE. of Clermont, Lat. 45. 41. N. lon. 3. 28. E.

BILMA, a vaſt burning deſert of Africa, N. of Bornou, and SE. of Fezzan, between 21 and 25 degrees N. Lat.

Bilney-Eaſt, Norfolk, N. of Billington. *Bilney-Weſt*, Norf. between Swaffham and Lynn. *Bilſborough*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Bilſdale*, Yorkſ. NW. of Kirby-Moreſide. *Bilſham*, or *Bildeſham*, Somerſ. near Axbridge. *Bilſhay*, Dorſetſ. a little N. of Bridport. *Bilſington*, *Great* and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

BILSEN, a town 15 miles N. of Liege.

Bilſthorp, Nott. E. of Lindhurſtwood. *Bilſton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Bilſton*, Leic. in the pariſh of Hog's-Norton. *Bilton*, Warw. SW. of Rugby. *Bilton*, Northumb. W. of Aylmouth. *Bilton*, near Hutton, SW. of York. *Bilton in Holderneſs*, Yorkſhire.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama Iſlands.

BIMLEPATAM, a ſeaport in the northern Circars, in the Deccan, ſeated on the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Vizigapatam. The Dutch have a ſmall factory here. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 83. 45. E.

BINARONZ, a ſmall town of Valencia.

BINBROKE, Linc. between Caiſtor and Louth, 30 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Wedneſday.

Binbury, Kent, near Boxley. *Binchefter*, near Durh. on the river Wear. *Bincomb*, Dorſetſ. N. of Weymouth. *Binderton*, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Bindon*, Cornw. NE. of Eaſtlow. *Bindon*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of Axmouth. *Bindon*, Dorſetſ.

ſetſ. 6 miles SW. of Wareham. *Binerton*, Cornw. near Godolphin. *Binfield*, Berks, near Billingbear. *Binfield Parva*, Berks. between Reading and Henley.

Bingan, a mountain in Down, Ulſter.

BINCAZA, a ſeaport of Barca.

BINCH, a town of Hainault, SE. of Mons. In its juriſdiction were 51 towns and villages.

BINGEN, an ancient and handſome town of Mentz, ſeated at the confluence of the Nave and Rhine. Lat. 49. 49. N. lon. 8. 0. E.

Bingfield, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth.

BINGHAM, a ſmall ſtraggling town, 8 miles E. of Nottingham, in the Vale of Belvoir. Market on Thurſday.

Bingham's, Dorſetſhire, S. of Beminſter, near Worth-Francis.

BINGLEY, a pleaſantly ſituated little town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Aire, but though there are high hills about it, the ſituation is dry. The canal from hence towards Skipton in Craven, is raiſed at once, up the ſide of a hill, by a ſucceſſion of locks one above another, whereby a very long level is obtained. It is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 50. N. lon. 1. 40. W.

Binham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Wells.

Binley, Warw. near Coventry. *Binnage*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Wareham. *Binſcomb*, Surry, near Godalming. *Binſted*, Hants, 4 miles from Farnham. *Binſtead*, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Binſtead*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Bintrey*, Norfolk, 4 or 5 miles N. of Repeham.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Finland, 80 miles N. of Abo. Lat. 61. 42. N. lon. 22. 5. E.

BIR, BEER, or BIRAIDSCHIK, a town of Diarbeck, in a fertile country on the Euphrates, 50 miles NE. of Aleppo. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 36. 20. W.

Birchgrove, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Birch, Lanc. near Warrington. *Birch*, Shropſhire, near Ryton of the 11 towns. *Birch, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, 5 miles S. W. of Colcheſter. *Birchall*, Heref. N. of Leominſter. *Birchanger*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Newport. *Birches, The*, Shropſ. between Colebrookdale and Builder's-bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773, when the ground was rent in ſeveral places, and thrown into confuſed heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houſes, &c. were thrown out of their former ſituations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel, cauſing for the time a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below, that many fiſhes were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep at the time, at length forcing it's way down, overwhelmed or ſunk them.

Birches, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield, on the river Pever. *Birchets*, Derbſ. in Scarſdale. *Birchill*, Derbyſ. NE. of Bakewell.

Birchington, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, W. of Margate, *Bircholt*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Birchover*, in the High Peak of Derby. *Bircoate*, Nott. W. of Tuxford, *Birdenbury*, Heref. near Bromyard. *Birdley*, Glouceſ. 6 miles NE. of Paynſwick. *Birdſall*, Yorkſ. near Malton. *Birkbey*, Cumb. near Maryport. *Birkbey*, Yorkſ. NW. of N. Allerton. *Birkdale*, Yorkſ. on the borders of Weſtm. *Birkenhead*, Cheſh. between the Dee and the Merſey.

BIRKENFIELD, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles ENE. of Treves. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 7. 14. E.

Birkes, Northumb. between Whitecheſter and the Tyne. *Birkin*, a river in Cheſhire, running into the Bollin, below Aſhley. *Birkin*, Yorkſ. near Ferry-bridge. *Birkley*, Northumb. near Wark, but on the N. ſide of the Tyne. *Birkley-Street*, 1 mile N. of Cheſter. *Birling*, Kent, near Town-Malling. *Birlingham*, Worceſ. 4 miles SW. of Perſhore. *Birling, St. Andrew, St. Edmund*, and *St. Peter*, 4 miles NE. of Norwich.

*BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickſhire, long noted for its hardware manufactures. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any perſon to ſettle there, which has greatly contributed to the increaſe, not only of the buildings, but of the trade, which is now no longer confined to ſmall wares, but includes the more maſſive works of the founders, and alſo the improved ſteam engines, by means of which, indeed, they carry on their heavier works, as they have not here any conſiderable ſtream of water. The houſes have been computed at 7000, and the inhabitants at 60,000, but their number is continually increaſing, and the ſurrounding country to a conſiderable diſtance, eſpecially towards Wolverhampton, ſeems like a continued town peopled with induſtrious inhabitants. Birmingham, from the appearance of the houſes, the buſtle in the ſtreets, and particularly from the continual paſſing of the ſtage-coaches, has much the reſemblance of the metropolis. It's manufactures are ſent to every quarter of the globe, and in cheapneſs and beauty are unrivalled. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, 17 miles NW. of Conventry, and 116 of London. Lat. 52. 30. N. lon. 1. 50. W. Market on Thurſday.

*BIR, now called Parſons-Town, a town in King's-County, Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Birrinton, Heref. near Tenbury. *Birriton*,

riton, Heref. 3 miles N. of Leominſter. *Birthin*, a river in Monmouthſhire. *Birtholm-Lodge*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Budgen. *Birtley*, Durh. W. of Monk-Wearmouth. *Birts-Morton*, Worceſ. near Perſhore.

BIRBIESCA, a town in Old Caſtile.

BIRZA, in Samogitia, 42 miles SE. of Mittau.

BISACCIA, a ſmall town of Naples.

Biſtroke, Rutl. E. of Uppingham. *Biſcaw Woan, Boſkenna*, or *Boſcaven*, Cornw. at the Land's-End.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and SW. by Aſturias and Old Caſtile, on the N. by the Bay of Biſcay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S. by Old Caſtile and Navarre. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in its greateſt breadth. Biſcay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ſhip-building, and mines of iron and lead, which they alſo manufacture; the adjoining ſea alſo ſupplies them with fiſh, and renders their trade very flouriſhing; their ſeamen are accounted the beſt in Spain. The Biſcayners are of Celtic extraction, and ſtill preſerve their peculiar language, the Baſque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of Mexico, in which are mines of ſilver and lead.

BISCHOFSHEIM, a town of Mentz.

BISCHOFS WERDA, a town of Upper Saxony, 20 miles E. of Dreſden.

BISCHOFS ZELL, a handſome town of Thurgaw in Swiſſerland, ſeated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles nearly S. of Conſtance. The inhabitants are both Romaniſts and Proteſtants, and alternately make uſe of the ſame houſe for public worſhip. Lat. 47. 27. N. lon. 9. 13. E.

BISCHWEILLEN, in the dept. of the Lower Rhine. Lat. 48. 40. N. lon. 7. 51. E.

Biſcot, Bedf. in the pariſh of Luton.

BISEGLIA, a town of Terra di Bari, Naples, near the Gulf of Venice, 6 miles from Trani. Lat. 41. 28. lon. 16. 45. E.

BISERTA, a ſeaport of Tunis.

Biſham, Berks, on the Thames, nearly oppoſite to Great Marlow. *Biſhamptom*, Worceſ. N. of Perſhore. *Biſhcourt*, Surry, near Burſtow. *Biſhop-Aukland*. See *Aukland Biſhop*.

*BISHOP'S-CASTLE, a clean, neat, little town in Shropſhire. It is ſeated on the river Clun, and it's market, (on Friday) is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles NW. of Worceſter, 8 SE. of Montgomery, and 152 NW. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 22. N. lon. 2. 55. W.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, little iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, near St. David's, dangerous to ſeamen, where a light-houſe was erected in 1777. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 5. 20. W.

Biſhopſbourn, Kent. near Canterbury. *Biſhop's Candle*. See *Candle-Biſhops*. *Biſhop's-Edge*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Biſhop's-Hall*, Middl. between Mile-End and Hackney. *Biſhopſley*, Durham, SW. of Wollingham. *Biſhop's-Lidiard*, Somerſetſhire, 5 miles from Taunton. *Biſhop's Stanton*, Devonſ. near Tingmouth.

*BISHOP-STORTFORD, a town of Herts, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the river Lea. It is 12 miles NE. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 0. 15. E. Market on Thurſday.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM. See WALTHAM.

Biſhopſton, Warw. a hamlet of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Biſhopſton*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Biſhopſton*, Heref. SW. of Credenhill. *Biſhopſton*, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Biſhopſton*, Wiltſ. 7 miles SW. of Saliſbury. *Biſhopſton*, Wiltſ. near Wanborough. *Biſhopſtrow*, Wiltſ. between Heyteſbury and Warminſter. *Biſhop's-Wyke*, near Worceſter. *Biſhopton*, Durh. 3 miles W. of Stockton. *Biſhton*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Tiddenham. *Biſhton*, Staff. near Stone. *Biſhton-Caſtle*, Monmouthſ.

BISIGNANO, a town of Calabria.

Biſkthorp, Linc. on the river Bane, between Market-Raiſin and Burwell. *Biſley*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Woking. *Biſley*, Glouceſterſhire, 9 miles from Cirenceſter. Market on Thurſday.

BISNAGAR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Myſore. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the river Tungebadra, 140 miles E. by S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 76. 10. E.

Biſpham, Lanc. in Amounderneſs, near the Iriſh Sea. *Biſpham*, Lanc. near Ruſford-Chapel, in the road to Wigan. *Biſport*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Bedminſter.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands on the coaſt of Negroland, 170 miles SE. of the river Gambia. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 16. 0. W.

Biſtern, Hants, S. of Ringwood. *Biſton-Barkley*, Hants, W. of Southampton-Bay.

BISTRICZ, a town and river of Tranſylvania.

Bitchamſtock, Wilts, S. of Alcannings.

BITCHE, a fortified town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the Schwelb, 30 miles N. by W. of Straſburg. Lat. 49. 5. N. lon. 7. 44. E.

Bitchfield, Linc. 5 miles from Grantham.

BITETO, a town of Terra di Bari, Naples.

Bitford, Warw. 5 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. Market on Friday. *Bithorn*, Huntſ. near Moleſworth. *Bitham*, Linc.

near

near Stamford. *Bitham Caſtle*, Linc. near Witham. *Bithborrow*, Kent, N. of Hythe.

BITONTO, in Terra di Bari, Naples.

Bittedon, Devonſ. near Ilfracomb. *Bitterley*, Shropſhire, 3 miles NE. of Ludlow. *Bittern*, Hampſhire, NE. of Southampton. *Bittescomb*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Bitteswell*, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Bitton*, Glouc. between Bath and Briſtol. *Bittring*, Norf. near Lytcham. *Bixwell*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Bix-Brand*, and *Bix-Gebon*, Oxt. NW. of Henley-upon-Thames. *Bixley*, near Norwich. *Bixton*, Norfolk, 6 miles NW. of Windham. *Blabey*, 5 miles S. of Leiceſter, on the Soar.

Black-Abbey, in Down, Ulſter.

Black Auton, Dev. NW. of Dartmouth.

Black-Bank, 7 miles S. of Armagh, in Ulſter, and 55 from Dublin.

Blackboys, Suſſex. *Blackbrook*, a river in Leiceſterſhire.

*BLACKBURN, a town in Lancaſhire, on the brook Blackwater. It carries on a vaſt trade in calicoes for printing, and is ſeated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preſton, and 203 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 42. N. lon. 2. 35. W. Market on Monday.

Blackburn-Edge, Derbyſ. near Cheſter field. *Blackburton*, Yorkſ. *Black-Chapel*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Dunmow. *Blackcoe*, Shropſ. SW. of Whitechurch. *Blackdon*, Somerſ. between Axbridge and Pensford. *Blackdon*, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Blackdown*, or *Bladen*, Dorſetſ. a hill or heathy ridge, running from Piddleton to Pool. *Blackdown*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet of Broad-Windſor. *Blackdown*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of the Foreſt of Chute. *Blackdown-Beacon*, Suſſex, near Haſlemere. *Blackford*, Somerſetſhire, near Carhampton. *Blackford*, Somerſetſhire, near N. Cadbury.

BLACK-FOREST, in Suabia, is a part of the ancient Hyrcanian foreſt.

Blackhall, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Blackhall*, Durham, near the ſea. *Blackhall*, Durham, between Bradley-hall, and the coal-pits. *Blackhall*, Northumberland, near Chipchaſe. *Blackham*, Suſſex, near Withyham. *Blackhead*, Cornwall, on the coaſt, between Fowey and Tregony.

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated plain, 5 miles SE. of London, commanding rich and beautiful proſpects, and ſituated in the pariſhes of Greenwich, Lewiſham, and Lee.

Black-heath, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambreſbury. *Blackhedon*, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Blackholm*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Howden. *Black-Houſe*, Suſſex, near Walden. *Blackland*, Middleſex, between Chelſea and Knightſbridge. *Blackland*, Wilts, SE. of Calne. *Blackland*, Staff. in the pariſh of Bobbington. *Blacklands*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Blacklaw*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Blackley*, Lanc. NE. of Mancheſter. *Blacklow-Hill*, Warw. in the pariſh of Wotton. *Blackmanſbury*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Blackmanſion*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck-iſle. *Blackmanſtone*, Kent, near Dymchurch, on the coaſt, SW. of Hythe. *Blackmere-Manor*, Shropſ. N. of Whitchurch. *Blackmore*, Eſſex, NW. of Ingateſtone, and 7 miles from Chelmsford. *Blackmore*, Heref. E. of the Golden Vale. *Blackmore*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Blackmore*, Worceſ. near Great and Little Malvern. *Blackmore-Park*, Berks, S. of Windſor-Foreſt. *Blackney*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Stoke-Abbots. *Blackpool*, Lancaſ. near Poulton, much reſorted to for ſea bathing.

BLACK-SEA, THE, formerly the Euxine, is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia; on the N. by the ſea of Aſoph and Tartary; on the E. by Circaſſia and Georgia, and on the S. by Natolia. It is ſaid to be 3800, miles in circumference, receives many large rivers, and has not any diſcernible flux or reflux. It lies between 41 and upwards of 46 deg. N. lat. and between 32 and 41 E. lon.

Blackſtaff-River, called alſo the Annadorn, in Down Ulſter.

Blackſton, Suſſex, near Alborn and Woodmancote. *Blackſton Hall*, Durham, W. of Billingham. *Black-Tail*, Eſſex, below Canvey-iſland, or Leigh-road, is a great ſhoal or bank of ſand, which runs out 3 leagues into the ſea, and has a maſt at the end of it, as a ſea-mark. It is called Shoe-beacon, from Shoeberry-neſs, where it begins. *Blackthorn*, Oxf. on the E. border of the county. *Blackwall*, Middl. E. of London, near Poplar. *Blackwater*, Hants, between Bagſhot and Hartley-row.

Blackwater-Bay, Eſſex, near Malden, where the Walfleet oyſters lie; the river Blackwater, which enters this bay, riſes in the NW. part of Eſſex.

Blackwater, a town of Armagh, in Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin; alſo a village in Wexford, Leinſter. *Blackwater-Bridge*, in Kildare, Leinſter, 22 miles from Dublin. *Blackwater-Foot*, in Down, Ulſter, 72 miles from Dublin.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, running from Kerry, through the counties of Cork and Waterford, into Youghall-Bay. *Blackwater*, a river of Armagh, falling into Lough-Neagh. *Blackwater*, a river of Meath, falling into the Boyne at Navan. *Blackwater*, a river of Longford, falling into the Shannon, N. of Laneſborough. *Blackwater*, a river of Wexford, falling into the ſea at Bannow-Bay.

Blackwell, Derbyſ. in the High-Peak,

NW. of Bakewell. *Blackwell*, Derbyſ. NE. of Alfreton. *Blackwell*, Durh. SW. of Darlington. *Blackwell*, Somerſetſh. 5 miles SW. of Bedminſter. *Blackwell*, Worceſ. near Shipton. *Bladen*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Blading*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on the river Swale. *Blagdon*, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Blagdon*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne.

Blair-Athol, a village of Perthſhire.

Blaiſdon, Glouc. 3 miles from Mitchel-Dean, 4 from Newnham, and 8 from Glouceſter. *Blaiſe, St.* Cornw. near St. Auſtel.

BLAISOIS, a ci devant province of France, the capital of which was Blois. It now forms the dept. of Loire and Cher.

Blakemore-Foreſt, Dorſetſ. E. of Sherburn. *Blaken-Hall* Cheſh. NW. of Cheſter. *Blakenham, Great* and *Little*, Suff. SE. of Needham. *Blakenmore*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Pickering-Foreſt. *Blakeney*, Glouc. between the foreſt of Dean and Gatcomb, on the Severn. *Blakeney*, Norf. near Lynn Regis. *Blakeny*, Norf. near Clay, now called Snitterby. *Blakeſley*, Northamp. 6 miles SW. of Towceſter. *Blakewerth*, Northumb. 6 miles NE. of Newcaſtle.

BLAMONT, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Vezouze, 12 miles E. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 40. N. lon. 6. 52. E.

Blanagwent, Monmouthſhire, on the borders of Brecknockſhire.

BLANC, LE, a town in the dept. of Indre, on the river Creuſe, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 38. N. lon. 1. 13. E.

BLANC, MONT, formerly Savoy, a department of France, bounded on the W. by the Rhone, which parts it from Ain, on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which parts it from Switzerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from the Vallais and Piedmont, and on the S. by the departments of Upper Alps and Iſere. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The country is hilly, and the air cool; but the ſoil is pretty fertile, and the mountains, which are not covered with ſnow in winter, abound with paſtures that feed a vaſt number of cattle. There is alſo a great deal of game, among which are ſtags, fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, hares, partridges, wood-cocks, pheaſants, &c. The lakes abound with fiſh, and the inhabitants are induſtrious and ſober. The principal rivers are the Iſere, Arc, and Arve. Chamberry is the principal town.

BLANC-MONT, one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, in that department of France to which it gives it's name. It is diſtinguiſhed from the other mountains by having it's ſummit and ſides clothed, to a conſiderable depth, by a mantle of ſnow, almoſt without the intervention of the leaſt rock to break the glare of the white appearance; it is from this circumſtance that it is called Mont Blanc. It riſes 15,662 feet above the level of the ſea, which is 414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The ſummit was deemed inacceſſible till 1786, when Paccard aſcended it, as did Sauſſure in 1787. The barometer on the ſummit was down to 16 inches 1 line.

BLANCA, an iſland N. of Margarita, near the coaſt of Terra Firma.

Blanchland, Northumberland, on the borders of Durham.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the S. Sea. Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

BLANCO, CAPE, on the W. coaſt of Africa, N. of the river Senegal. Lat. 20. 55. N. lon. 17. 5. W.

*BLANDFORD, a handſome and populous town of Dorſetſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Stour, near the Downs. It has a manufacture of ſhirt buttons, of which more are made here than in any other part of England; cloth alſo, and malt are made here. It is 18 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 53. N. lon. 2. 14. W. Market on Saturday.

BLANES, a ſea-port of Catalonia.

BLANET. See PORT-LOUIS.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Berg in Weſtphalia. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 7. 30. E.

BLANKENBURG, a town and diſtrict of Lower Saxony. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

BLANKENHEIM, a town and county of Treves, Weſtphalia.

Blankney, Linc. NE. of Sleaford.

BLAREGNIES. See MALPLAQUET.

Blarney, in Munſter, 3 miles W. of the city of Cork, and 128 from Dublin.

Blaſey, St. Cornw. 5 miles from Fowey. *Blaſe Chapel, St.* Glouc. between Henbury and Weſtbury. *Blaſon*, Leic. near Hallaton.

BLASQUES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks, off Dingle-Bay, in Kerry Munſter. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 10. 40. W.

BLAUBEUREN, in Wirtemberg, Suabia.

Blaugherby, Leiceſterſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Blawith*, Lancaſhire, N. of Ulverſton. *Blaxhall*, Suffolk, between Orford and Framlingham. *Blaydon*, Durham, W. of Newcaſtle.

BLAYE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gironde, on the river Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. It's harbour is much frequented by foreigners, and it's trade conſiſts chiefly in the white and red wines of the adjacent country. It is 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 7. N. lon. 0. 35. W.

Blayſton,

Blayſon. Glouceſ. NW. of Weſtbury. *Bleackley*, Bucks, W. of Fenny-Stratford. *Blakeſware*, Hertf. near Ware. *Bleane*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Canterbury. *Bleaſbey*, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell. *Blechingley*, Surry, 5 miles from Ryegate. *Blechington*, 6 miles from Oxford. *Bleck-Hall*, Cumb. S. of Carliſle. *Bleck-Hall*, Middl. on the Lee river, oppoſite Chigford in Eſſex. *Bledlow*, Bucks, between Prince's-Riſborough and Oxfordſhire. *Bleddington*, Glouceſ. 4 miles SE. of Stow on the Would. *Blegon*, Somerſetſ. 7 miles from Huntſpill. *Blencogo*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Bromfield. *Blencow*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Dacor. *Blencrag*, or *Blincrake-Hall*, Cumb. near Gilcrois. *Blendworth*, Hants, between Portſmouth and Petersfield. *Blengo*, Cumb. a river running into the Irt, near Irton.

BLENHEIM, a village in Suabia, memorable for a victory gained over the French and Bavarians, by the duke of Marlborough, Auguſt 2, 1704. Lat. 48. 40. N. lon. 10. 35. E.

Blenheim-Houſe, Oxf. near Woodſtock, a magnificent palace, built for the firſt duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of the abovementioned victory. *Blenkarn*, Cumb. 4 miles NW. of Appleby. *Blenkenſhip*, Northumb. near the Picts'-Wall, on the edge of Cumb. *Blennerhaſſet*, Cumb. pariſh of Torpenhoe.

* BLESSINGTON, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 6. 40. W.

Bletarn, Weſtm. NW. of Kirby-Lonſdale. *Bletchington*, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſtone. *Bletchington*, Suſſex, N. of Eaſtbourn. *Bletherwick*, Northamp. near King's-Cliff. *Bletſoe*, Bedf. on the Ouſe, between Bedford and Odehill. *Blewberry*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Blew-Houſe*, Middl. W. of Enfield Chaſe. *Bleydon*, Somerſ. near Uphill. *Bilborough*, Linc. S. of Kirton. *Blickling*, Norf. near Aleſham. *Blideſlow*, or *Bliſlow*, Glouceſ. near Awre. *Blimhill*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Bliſland*, Cornw. S. of Temple-Moor.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamſhire, 23 miles NNW. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Market on Thurſday.

Blithfield, Staff. near Paget's Bromley. *Blithford*, Suff. E. of Haletworth. *Blith-Hall*, Warw. near Shuſtock. *Blith's-Newk*, Northumb. on the coaſt between Hartley and Newbiggin. *Bliton*, Linc. W. of Bliborough. *Bleckfield*, Surry, near E. Grinſtead. *Blockley*, a village of Worceſ. though encompaſſed by Glouceſ. It is 7 miles SE. of Eveſham. *Blockley*, Glouceſ. between Stow and Camden.

BLOCKZYLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, at the mouth of the river Aa, on Zuider-Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles SW. of Stenwick. Lat. 52. 44. N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Blodwal, Shropſ. S. of Oſweſtry. *Blodworth*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

BLOIS, an ancient and handſome commercial city in the dept. of Loire and Cher. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the Loire, in one of the fineſt countries in France. The ſpectator is ſtruck with the idea of an amphitheatre, in ſeeing the manner in which the ſtreets are diſpoſed, like rows of ſeats one above another againſt the hill. Here are ſome fine fountains and a new bridge, one of the beſt in France. It is noted for the fine watches that are made here; and the French language is thought to be ſpoken here with the greateſt purity. Blois is 47 miles NE. of Tours, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 35. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

BLONEIZ, or BRONEIZ, in Maſovia.

Blore-Hall, Staff. near Okeover. *Blore-Heath*, Staff. on the borders of Shropſ. *Bloſtenhim*, Cornwall, NW. of Saltaſh. *Blowfield*, 4 miles NE. of Norwich. *Blow Norton*, Norf. SE. of E. Harling. *Bloxham*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bloxham*, Linc. near Sleaford. *Bloxwich*, Staff. NW. of Walſal. *Bloxworth*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles E. of Bere. *Blundoleſhay*, Dorſetſh. in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Blundeſdon*, Suffolk, NW. of Leoſtoff. *Blund's-Court*, Oxf. SW. of Henley. *Blungoed*, Monm. 6 miles SW. of Abergavenny. *Blunham*, Bedf. 4 miles W. of Potton. *Blunſdon-Broad*, *Bury St. Andrews*, Wilts, between Cricklade and Berks. *Bluntſham*, Huntf. S. of Erith. *Blurton*, Staff. 2 miles SE. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Blyſoog*, a river in Pembrokſ. *Blyſworth*, between Northampton and Towceſter. *Blythborough*, Suff. on the Blythe. *Blythe*, a river in Warw. another in Suff. and a third in Northumb. *Bobbing*, Kent, near Sittingbourn.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Up. Heſſe, 3 miles from Frankfort on the Maine.

Bobington, Staff. on the borders of Shropſ. *Bolingworth*, Eſſ. NE. of Epping-Foreſt.

BOBBIO, a town of the Milaneſe, Italy.

BOBIO, or BIOBIO, a river of Chili.

BOCAT, a fine valley of Syria, in which are ſituated the ſplendid ruins of Balbec.

BOCCA CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S. America.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a ſtrait between Trinidad Iſle and Paria, in Terra Firma.

Bochampton, 3 miles NE. of Dorcheſter.

BOCHARIA. See BOKHARA.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains in the territory of Genoa, over which there is a road to Lombardy; the pass on the peak of the highest mountain, which is so narrow as hardly to admit three men to go abreast, is also called Bochetta.

Bockham, Magna and *Parva*, Surry, near Leatherhead, 5 miles from Guildford. *Bockenfield*, Northumb. near Eland.

BOCKING, Essex, adjoining Braintree, noted for the manufacture of baize. It is 41 miles NE. of London.

Bockleton, Worces. S. of Tenbury. *Boconnock*, Cornw. SE. of Lestwithiel. *Bocton-Aluph*, Kent, NW. of Wye. *Bocton-Malherb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Bocton-Street*, Kent, E. of Bocton-under-Blean. *Bocton-under-Blean*, Kent, 5 miles W. of Canterbury. *Boden*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bodinton*, between Gloucester and Cheltenham. *Bodiam*, Sussex, 9 miles from Winchelsea. *Bodham*, Norf. near Holt. *Bodicot*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bodington*, Hunt. near Bugden. *Bodington*, Northamptonf. N. of Chipping-Warden. *Bodisham-Hall*, near Cambridge.

* BODMIN, Cornwall, 32 miles NE. of Falmouth. Market on Saturday.

BODON, a town of Bulgaria, in Turkey.

Bodregen, Cornw. on Trewardreth-Bay. *Bodrigy*, Cornw. near St. Ives-Bay.

BODROG, a town of Hungary.

BOESCHOT, a town of Brabant.

BOG, or BUG, a river of Poland.

BOGLIO, a town of the county of Nice, 25 miles NW. of that city.

Bognor, Sussex, on the coast near Selsey.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra-Firma, near which are gold-mines. Lat. 4. 0. N. lon. 73. 53. W.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper Saxony; on the N. and NE. by Misnia, Lusatia, and Silesia; on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, and on the S. by Austria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, is fertile in corn and pasture, and has several forests, in which there is a variety of wild animals. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, and in some parts precious stones of different kinds are found. The language of the Bohemians is the Sclavonic, with a mixture of the German; their profession of religion, the Romish; here are several Protestants and Jews. The capital is Prague. It is subject to the House of Austria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands.

BOIANO, a town of Naples.

BOINITZ, a town of Hungary.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large and handsome town of Dutch Brabant, seated among morasses, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 22 miles E. by N. of Breda, 45 NE. of Antwerp, and 45 SSE. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 5. 16. E.

BOKHARA, the capital of Bokharia, Bocharia, or Bucharia, which is a country of W. Tartary, the ancient Sogdiana. It is a large, populous place, seated on a rising ground: the houses are low, and mostly built of mud, but the caravanseras and moiques, which are numerous, are all of brick. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place: but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. It is 100 miles W. by S. of Samarcand. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 65. 50. E.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Islands.

Bolam, Northumb. 5 miles SW. of Morpeth. *Bolas-Magna*, Shropshire 7 miles NW. of Newport. *Boloroke*, Suff. 3 miles from East Grinstead. *Bold*, Lanc. SE. of Prescot. *Bolden*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland, and 3 from Shields. *Bolderhurst*, and *Boldre*, Hampshire, both in the New-Forest. *Bole Hall*, Warw. a hamlet in the parish of Tamworth.

BOLESLAW, or BUNTZLAU, a town and district of Bohemia. Lat. 51. 12. N. lon. 16. 10. E.

BOLI, or BOLLI, a town of Natolia.

BOLINGBROKE, 29 miles SE. of Lincoln. Market on Tuesday.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia.

Bole, Nott. near Gainsborough. *Bollin*, a river in Cheshire. *Bollington*, Chesh. near Macclesfield. *Bollisdon*, Northumb. in Woller. *Bollisto*, Cornw. near the Land's-End. *Bolney*, Norf. near Cressingham-Parva. *Bolney*, Oxf. near Henly-upon-Thames. *Bolney*, Suffex, near Cuckfield. *Bolnhurst*, Bedfordf. between Wodhil and Bush-Mead.

BOLOGNA, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the Bolognese. It's palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are very numerous, and finished in a superior style of architecture; and, perhaps, no town in the world, Rome excepted, is so rich in paintings. The private houses are well-built, and the city contains about 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 miles SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 11. 26. E.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, bounded on the W. by Modena,

Modena; on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by Romagna; and on the S. by Tuscany. It is watered by many small rivers, and it's soil is extremely fertile, producing all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muskadine grapes, which are in high esteem, and oil in immense quantities; hence it's capital is called Bologna the Fat. The country round it, for several miles, seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees, the vines hanging in festoons from one tree to another, in a very picturesque and beautiful manner. Here are mines of alum and iron. The people seem to be industrious, and to enjoy, under the mild government of the Pope, the fruits of their labour.

Bolfcot, Oxfordshire, near Chadlington.

BOLSENNA, a lake and a town in the Pope's territories, 45 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 38. N. lon. 12. 13. E.

BOLSOVER, a large well-built town of Derbyshire, noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Market on Friday.

Bolston Borough, near Wells, Shepton-Mallet, and Glastonbury.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, 8 miles N. of Slooten. Lat. 53. 3. N. lon. 5. 15. E.

Bolthy, Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

*BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, noted for it's medicinal waters, but more so for it's manufactures of fustians and counterpanes, dimities, and muslins. It stands amidst dreary moors, 11 miles NW. of Manchester, and 193 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bolton, N. of Lancaster, 237 miles from London. *Bolton*, Cumb. near Ireby. *Bolton*, Yorkshire, E. of Richmond. *Bolton*, Yorkshire, W. of Barnard-Castle. *Bolton*, Yorks. SW. of Gisborn. *Bolton*, Yorks. NE. of Skipton. *Bolton*, Yorks. N. of Rotherham, and 7 miles W. of Doncaster. *Bolton*, Lanc. between Bury and Wigan. *Bolton, E. W.* and *Little*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Midlam and Wenslaw-Dale. *Bolton in the Sands*, Westm. near Kendal. *Bolton-Percy*, Yorks. near Nun-Appleton.

BOLZANO, or BOSTZEN, a town in Tirol.

BOMAL, a town of Luxemburg.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly accounted very unhealthy; but by draining the swamps and bogs, the air is improved. It has a capacious harbour, or bay, reckoned the finest haven in the Indies, where whole fleets find shelter and security in all seasons. Besides the town of Bombay, which is a large city, there are other smaller ones upon this island. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous: they have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarcely any corn or cattle. It is one of the three presidencies of the English E. India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and it is 150 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 18. 58. N. lon. 72. 38. E.

BOMENE, a sea-port of Zealand.

BOMMEL, in Dutch Guelderland.

Bomston, Dorset. near Bockhampton.

BONAIRE, an island of Terra Firma.

BONAVENTURA, a sea-port, in Popayan, S. America.

BONAVISTA, a Cape-de-Verd isle.

BONAVISTA, a fine bay, and a cape on the E. side of Newfoundland.

Boncaston, Somers. near Bath. *Bondbush*, Nott. a hamlet of Cokeney. *Bone-Church*, Isle of Wight, in East Medina. *Bonewell*, Heref. near Richard's-Castle and Croft's-Castle.

BONIFACIO, a sea-port of Corsica.

Boningale, Shropsh. near Albrighton. *Bonington*, Kent, in Romney-Marsh, near Wye. *Bonington*, Kent, united to Fakenherst.

Bonlaghy, in Longford, Leinster.

BONN, an ancient town of Cologne.

BONNA, or BONA, a sea-port of Algiers.

BONNETABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles NE. of Mans. Lat. 48. 11. N. lon. 0. 30. E.

BONNEVAL, a town in the depart. of Eure and Loire. It is seated on the Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun. Lat. 48. 12. N. lon. 1. 20. E.

BONNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the Arve, at the foot of the Mole, 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 32. N. lon. 6. 10. W.

Bonteshall, Derb. 6 miles N. of Wirksworth. *Bonyck*, Sussex, N. of Horsham. *Bonye*, Nott. near Widmer-pool. *Bonython*, Cornwall, near Gunwallo.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE. by E. of Surat. Lat. 23. 16. N. lon. 69. 0. E.

Boomer, Somersets. between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Boomhall, near Londonderry, Ulster.

BOOTAN, a mountainous country of India, NE. of Bengal. It is a feudatory, or dependency of Thibet. It's capital is Tassisudon.

Booth, Yorks. E. Riding, near the Ouse. *Boothby-Pagnel*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Boothby*, Linc. near Bloxham. *Booth's*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Booth's-Hall*,

Lancaſh. 3 miles NE. of Leigh. *Bootle*, Cumb. 5 miles from Ravenglaſs. *Booton*, Norfolk, E of Repcham.

BOPFINGEN, a free town in Suabia.

BOPPART, a town of Treves.

Boraby, Yorkſ. NW. of Whitby.

BORCH, a town of Magdeburgh.

BORCHLOEN, or LOOSZ, a town of Liege.

Borden, Cornw. joining to Devonſhire. *Borden*, Kent, near Milton, *Bordeſley*, Worc. near Hewel-Grange. *Bordeſley*, Warw. near Aſton. *Bordley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Boreatton*, Shropſ. 6 miles NW. of Shrewſbury. *Boreatton*, Shropſ. between Brown-Clee-Hill and the river Rea. *Boreham*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Boreham*, Suſſex, near Aſhburnham. *Boreham*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Boreſhill*, Surry, near Homeſbury-Hill. *Borely*, Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Boreplace*, Kent, 5 miles W. of Tunbridge. *Boreſworth*, or *Boſworth-Huſbands*, Leic. bordering on Northamptonſhire.

BORGO, in Nyland, Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 34. N. lon. 25. 40. E.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Mantua.

BORGO-SAN DONINO, in Placentia, Italy. Lat. 44. 58. N. lon. 10. 6. E.

BORGO-DI-SAN SEPOLCRO, a town of Tuſcany. Lat. 43. 32. N. lon. 12. 7. E.

BORGO VAL-DI-TARO, a town and territory of Parma.

Borheen in Limerick, Munſter.

BORJA or BORIA, a town of Arragon.

BORIQUEN, or BREQUE, a W. India Iſland, a little E. of Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though agreeable and fertile, the air wholeſome, and the water good. Land-crabs are numerous here, whence ſome call it Crab-Iſland. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 66. 0. W.

BORISTHENES. See DNIEPER.

BORKELO, a town of Zutphen.

Bormer, Suſſex, W. of Lewes.

BORMIO, a town and county of the Griſons.

Borne, a river in Staff. running into the Tame. *Borne End*, Bedf. near Woburn.

BORNEO, an iſland in the Indian Archipelago, about 1800 miles in circumference. It produces ſeveral ſorts of fruit in great abundance, excellent maſtic, and other gums, wax, rice, caſſia, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincenſe, muſk, aloes, agaric, braſil-wood, ſapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other ſpices: diamonds and gold-duſt are found in their rivers and ſands. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horſes, tigers, bears, monkeys, deer, goats, parrots, parroquets, and other birds; and they have great plenty of ſea and river fiſh. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt are Mahometans; but in the interior they are Gentoos. In 1772, the Engliſh obtained a grant from the Sooloos, of the N. part of the iſland. On the ſea-coaſt, and near the rivers, the land is uſually overflowed half the year by the heavy and continual rains, for which reaſon ſome of the houſes are built on floats, and others on high pillars. Borneo lies E. of Sumatra and Malacca. The capital is of the ſame name, large and populous, with a good harbour, and ſeated on the NW. ſide of the iſland. Lat. 4. 55. N. lon. 111. 27. E.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of Denmark.

BORNOU, an extenſive country in the interior part of Africa, lying to the SE. of Fezzan and Berdoa; between 16 and 20 degrees of N. lat. having the Deſert of Bilma on the N. Nubia on the E. and Bagarmee on the S. Two ſeaſons divide their year. During our ſummer-months they have intenſe heat, violent winds, deluges of rain, and dreadful tempeſts of thunder and lightning; but, during the winter of Europe, the ardent heat ſubſides, the air becomes ſoft and mild, and the weather ſerene. They have a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. They manufacture cotton, which they wear, and cultivate the ground with hoes; the plough being unknown. Many different languages, it is ſaid 30, are ſpoken in Bornou, and it's dependencies. Their religious profeſſion is Mahometaniſm; their government a ſort of elective monarchy. In their manners the people are courteous and humane.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou in Africa, is ſituated in a flat country, on the banks of a ſmall river. It is of greater extent than Tripoli; but the houſes, though neat, are ſo irregularly placed, that they can hardly be ſaid to form ſtreets. Their moſques are conſtructed of brick and earth, and they have ſchools in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. It is 650 miles ESE. of Mourzouk. Lat. 19. 40. N. lon. 25. 30. E.

Borocate, Hants, between Micheldover and Brown-Condover. *Borodean*, Hants, between Bram's-Dean and Prior's-Dean.

* BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in Yorkſhire, 17 miles NW. of York, and 213 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 10. N. lon. 1. 25. W. Market on Saturday.

Borough Caſtle, Hants, near Spithead. *Borough-Green*, Norf. 2 miles NE. of Attleborough. *Borough*, Glouc. near Berkeley.

Borris, in Carlow, Leinſter.

* BORRIS, or BURROS-IN-OSSORY, in Queen's county, Leinſter.

Borriſokane, in Tipperary, Munſter.

BORRISOLEAGH,

BORRISOLEAGH, in Tipperary.

BORRODALE, in the SE. part of Cumberland, bordering on Weſtmorland, a romantic valley among Derwent-water fells. Theſe fells or hills are ſome of the loftieſt in England, and it is in one of them that the black-lead, or wad, is found, wherewith almoſt all the world is ſupplied: the mines are opened only once in ſeven years, and when a ſufficient quantity of this valuable and ſingular mineral is taken out, they are carefully cloſed again. In travelling among theſe mountains the idea that preſents itſelf to the aſtoniſhed ſpectator, is that of the earth having been in an uproar, like the ocean in a ſtorm; the hills appear like waves riſing one behind another, and were it not for the abrupt and ſudden ſcarps, the immenſe maſſes of rugged rocks that give the idea of fixedneſs and ſtability, the bewildered fancy might be ſo loſt as to imagine they were in a ſtate of undulation, and ready to mingle with each other. The beautiful vale of Borrodale is watered by the cleareſt brooks, which precipitated from the hills, and, forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and, forming one large ſtream, paſs out of the dale under the name of Borrodale-Beck, when it's waters ſpread out into an expanſive lake, containing ſeveral beautiful iſlands. This lake is called Derwentwater, or Keſwick-Lake. Borrodale is 4 miles from Keſwick, in paſſing from which, the traveller has the Lake on his right hand, and ſtupendous rocky precipices on his left; huge ſtones, or rugged maſſes of rock, which have tumbled from above, lie ſcattered along his way. As he approaches the dale, he ſees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, ſhrubs, and trees; villages and farms ariſe upon his view, the larger cattle are ſeen feeding in the lower grounds, and the ſheep, in large flocks, upon the mountains.

Borrow, Cornwall, S. of Stratton.

Borrowſtounneſs, or *Boneſs*, a village on the S. ſide of the Frith of Forth, in the ſhire of Linlithgow. It has numerous collieries and ſalt-works.

Borſill, Suſſex, near Ticehurſt. *Borſty*, Suſſex, SW. of Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Borton*, near Buckingham. *Borton on-Dunſmore*, Warw. *Borwick*, Lanc. between the rivers Docker and Lune.

BOSA, on the W. coaſt of Sardinia.

Boſbury, Heref. near Ledbury.

BOSCASTLE, Cornwall, on the Briſtol Channel. Market on Thurſday.

Boſcaw-Woan, Cornw. at the Land's-End.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, in the Milaneſe.

Boſcobel, Shropſ. near White Ladies, noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and ſaw the parliament ſoldiers paſs by in queſt of him after the battle of Worceſter. *Boſcomb*, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Ayleſbury, and 9 from Sarum. *Boſcham*, Suſſ. between Chicheſter and Thorney Iſle. *Boſgrave*, Suſſex, NE. of Chicheſter. *Boſley*, Cheſhire, NE. of Congleton.

BOSNA SERAGO, capital of Boſnia. It is a large town, 10 miles SW. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 17. 57. E.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; on the S. by Albania; and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia.

Boſſiney, or *Tintagel*, Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Camelford. *Boſſingſale*, Devonſ. NW. of Dartmouth. *Boſſington*, Hants, near the Wallops.

BOSSUPT, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

BOST, capital of Sableſtan, in Perſia.

Boſtall, Bucks, N of Bernwood-Foreſt. *Boſtock*, Cheſhire, NW. of Middlewich.

BOSTON, a large, well-built town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on both ſides of the river Witham, by means of which it enjoys a conſiderable trade, both from the ſea and inland. The church-ſpire is very lofty, and a noted ſea-mark. It has a fair, December 11, that holds nine days, for cattle and merchandiſe, called a mart; an ancient name, only uſed for this town, Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkſhire. Boſton is 37 miles SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lat. 53. 1. N. lon. 0. 5. E. Markets on Wed. and Sat.

Boſton, Midd. W. of Little-Ealing.

BOSTON, the capital of Maſſachuſets Bay, in N. America, ſeated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine bay, containing many ſmall iſlands and rocks. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour, and the country within, riſing gradually, affords a delightful proſpect. There is only one ſafe channel to the harbour, and that ſo narrow, that two ſhips can ſcarcely ſail abreaſt; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ſail to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ſhips of the greateſt burden may come cloſe, and on the N. ſide are warehouſes for the merchants. The ſtreets are handſome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-houſe. On the W. ſide of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Beſides the ſtate-houſe, and other public buildings, there are 16 churches of various denominations. It is 310 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 25. N. lon. 70. 33. W.

BOSWORTH, or MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſeated on a high hill,

hill, 13 miles NW. of Leiceſter, and 106 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 1. 18. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Botadon Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton.

Botalleck, Cornw. 10 miles W. of St. Ives.

BOTANY-BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, on the E. coaſt of New Holland, ſo called from the great quantity of herbs found on the ſhore, was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain; but, in the ſequel, Port Jackſon, 15 miles farther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 0. S. lon. 151. 22. E.

Botcheſton, Leicef. *Boteſdale*, Suff. near Redgrave, 15 miles from Bury. *Bothall*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Bothall*, Staff. N. of Pagets-Bromley. *Bothel*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Bothemſhall*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Bothenwood*, Dorſ. near Winborne-Minſter. *Botherton*, Cheſhire, near Beeſton-Caſtle.

BOTHNIA, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia.

Bothumſal, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. *Botlaw*, Northumb. in Tindale-Ward. *Botley*, Hants, S. of Buſh-Waltham. *Botley*, Berks, W. of Oxford. *Botley*, Bucks, pariſh of Cheſham. *Botley*, Surry, near Fangrove and Chertſey. *Botolph's-Bridge*, Hunt. near Peterborough. *Botolph, St.* Linc. N. of Boſton. *Botſborough*, Cornw. near Devonſ. *Botſey*, Hunt. N. of Ramſey. *Botsfeld*, Shropſ. 5 miles from Shrewſbury. *Botsford*, Leic. near Normanton. *Botsford*, Leic. in the Vale of Belvoir. *Botſham-Hall*, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Botteridge-Pool*, Dorſetſ. See *Great Kimeridge*. *Botteſdale*. See *Buddeſdale*. *Botteſlow*, Staff. SW. of Bucknal. *Botulph, St.* Rutlandſhire, near Empingham.

BOTWAR, a town of Wurtemburg.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg.

BOVA, a town S of Reggio, Naples.

Bovaugh-Bridge, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BOUCHAIN, a town in the dept. of the North, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It is 9 miles SW. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 18. N. lon. 3. 21. E.

BOUCHART, a ſmall town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, on a ſmall iſland of the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

Boucott Nottinghamſhire, near Burton.

BOUDRY, a town of Neufchatel, in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 1. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

Boughton, near Cheſter, called *Spittle-Boughton*. *Boughton*, Northamp. 2 miles from Kettering. *Boughton*, Nott. 3 miles SW. of Tuxford. *Boughton-Munchelſey*, Kent, SW. of Buckton-Malherb.

BOUILLON, a town of Luxemburg, ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles NE. of Sedan. Latitude 49. 45. N. lon. 5. 20. E.

BOVINES, a town in the Netherlands, on the river Maeſe, 10 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

BOVINO, in Capitanata, Naples.

Bould, Oxf. pariſh of Idbury. *Boulge*, Suff. 5 miles NW. of Woodbridge. *Boulneherſt*, Bedfordſ. near Thurley. *Boulneſs*, Cumb. on the Solway Frith, where by croſſing the ſands at low water, between England and Scotland, paſſengers ſave a great many miles travelling. It was the weſtern termination of the Picts-Wall.

BOULOGNE, a large and handſome ſeaport in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into the Higher and Lower Town. The harbour has a mole for the ſafety of ſhips, which prevents it from being choked up with ſand. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lianne, 14 miles S. by W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 44. N. lon. 1. 42. E.

Boulſton, Heref. E. of Aconbury. *Boultham*, SW. of Lincoln.

BOURBON, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. It is a fertile place, producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French firſt ſettled here in 1672, and have ſome conſiderable towns in the iſland, and here their E. India ſhips touch for refreſhments. It is 300 miles E. of Madagaſcar. Lat. 20. 52. S. lon. 55. 30. E.

BOURBON LANCI, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, remarkable for it's mineral waters. It is 15 miles SW. of Autun. Lat. 46. 47. N. lon. 4. 6. E.

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAUD, a ſmall town in the dept. of Allier, remarkable for it's hot-baths. It is 15 miles W. of Moulins. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 3. 5. E.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, famous for it's hot-baths. It is 17 miles NE. of Langres. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

BOURBONNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which now forms the dept. of Allier. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, paſture, wood, &c.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient maritime city, in the dept. of Gironde, and one of the firſt in France, for magnitude, riches, and beauty. It is ſeated on the Garonne, which river is bordered by a large quay; and, as the tide flows here 4 yards perpendicular, large veſſels come up to the town: moſt of the great ſtreets lead to the quay. The inhabitants are upwards of 100,000; their trade is very extenſive, and they ſhip annually 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. It is 87 miles SE. of Rochelle, and 325 SW. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

Bourdfield, Kent, E. of Lenham.

BOURDINES,

BOURDINES, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, 5 miles NW. of Huy. Lat. 50. 35. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

BOURG, the capital of Cayenne, in S. America. Lat. 5. 2. N. lon. 52. 50. W.

BOURG, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated on the river Reſſouſſe, 32 miles NE. of Lyons, and 232 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46. 11. N. lon. 5. 19. E.

BOURG, a ſmall town in the dept. of Gironde, with a good harbour, on the river Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the confluence of that river and the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez, and is thought a dangerous paſſage. It is 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

BOURGANEUF, a ſmall, well-built town in the dept. of Creuſe, on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE. of Limoges, and 200 S. of Paris. Lat. 45. 59. N. lon. 1. 35. E.

BOURGES, the chief town in the dept. of Cher. Although, in extent, it is one of the greateſt cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconſiderable. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 5. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

BOURGET, a town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, on a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 41. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

BOURMONT, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 22 miles NE. of Chaumont. Lat. 48. 14. N. lon. 5. 43. E.

*BOURN, a large town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated near a ſpring called Burn-Weſl-Head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is 35 miles S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 0. 20. W. Mark. on Sat.

Bourn, Yorkſ. SE. of Sherborn. *Bourn*, a river in Warwickſ. *Bourn*, a river in Wilts. *Bourn Hall*, Camb. 8 miles NW. of Shengay.

BOURO, one of the Molucca Iſlands, between Celebes and Ceram, 50 miles in circumference. It is ſubject to the Dutch, and well cultivated. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and a variety of vegetables introduced by the Dutch. In the mountains there are foreſts of ebony and lary.

Bourther-Hall, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Pentlow. *Bourton*, Dorſetſ. near Gillingham. *Bourton on-the-Hill*, Glouc. 5 miles from Stow, and 5 from Campden. *Bourton-on the-Water*, Glouc. about a mile from the preceding place, has ſeveral good houſes, and a tolerable trade. The river, which riſes near it here, ſpreads 30 feet, and there are ſeveral bridges over it.

BOUSSAC, in the dept. of Creuſe, with a caſtle on a rock, 25 miles NE. of Gueret.

Bouth, Lancaſ. 4 miles N. of Cartmel. *Boutham*, near York. *Bouthes*, Cheſ. S. of Knutsford. *Bouveney*, Berks, near Windſor. *Boveridge*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne. *Bovil's Hall*, Eſſex, near Clackton. *Bovington*, Herts, near Hempſtead and Berkhampſtead. *Bovington*, Dorſetſ. near Affpiddle.

BOUTON, an iſland in the Indian Archipelago, 12 miles SE. of Celebes. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, ſpeak the Malayan language, and profeſs Mahometaniſm. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 6. 1. E.

BOW, or BOVY, a ſmall, neat town of Devonſhire, ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river that falls into the Yaw. It is 14 miles NW. of Exeter. Mark. on Thurſ.

BOW, or STRATFORD LE-BOW, a village 2 miles NE. by E. of London. It has ſeveral mills, manufactories, and diſtilleries on the river Lea, which here ſeparates Middleſex from Eſſex.

Bow, a river in Shropſ. running into the Warren. *Bowbent*, a river in Northumb running into the Till. *Bowcomb*, Dorſetſ. near Buckland-Abbas. *Bowden*, Devonſ. near Ivy-Bridge. *Bowden*, Devonſ. near Ilfracomb. *Bowden*, Cheſhire, near Altrincham. *Bowden-Edge*, and *Bowden-Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High-Peak. *Bowden-Magna*, Leic. near Market-Harborough, on the N. ſide of the river Welland, oppoſite which, on the S. ſide, is *Bowden-Parva*, in Northamp. *Bowden E.* and *W.* Durh. NW. of Sunderland, on the road to Shields. *Bowditch*, Dorſetſh. near Chardſtock. *Bowdon*, and it's *Park*, Wilts, E. of Laycock. *Bowden-Heath*, Berks, between Pangborn and Reading. *Bowerland*, Kent, near Moldaſh. *Bowers*, Staff. N. of Standon. *Bowes*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Barnard-Caſtle. *Bowes*, Suſſ. E. of New-Shoreham. *Bowesſden*, Northumb. between the Tweed and Holy-Iſland. *Bowland-Foreſt*, Yorkſ. on the borders of Lancaſhire. *Bowley*, Suſſex, near Pagham. *Bowling*, Yorkſ. 1 mile from Bradford. *Bowlton*, Derb. W. of Alveſton. *Bowmere*, Northumb. N. of Aylmouth. *Bownes*, a village of Weſtmorland, pleaſantly ſeated on Winandermere Lake, oppoſite to which lies the iſland. *Bowood*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles W. of Netherby. *Bowſden-Green*, Herts, 3 miles SW. of Buntingford. *Bow's-Farm*, Middl. near Hornſey. *Bowſtead-Hill*, Cumb. on the edge of Burgh-Marſh. *Bowſterton*, Yorkſ. 9 miles NW. of Barnſley. *Bowtell*, Cumb. SE. of Seaton. *Bowthorp*, Glouc. N. of Fairford.

Bowthorp,

Bowthorp, Norf. W. of Norwich. *Bowton*, Nort. SE. of W. Dereham. *Bowton*, Northumb. 3 miles W. of Alnwick. *Box*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham.

*BOXFORD, Eſſex, 4 miles SW. of Hadley, Suff and 8 N. of Colcheſter.

Boxford, Berks, near Winterborn. *Boxgrove*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Box-Hill*, Surry, near Darking. *Boxley-Abbey*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Boxleys*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Boxted*, Eſſex, W. of Dedham. *Boxted cum Harteſt*, Suff. 5 miles W. of Lavenham. *Boxwell*, Glouceſ. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Boxworth*, 7 miles W. of Cambridge. *Boycot*, Shropſ. 3 miles SE. of Weſtbury. *Boydon*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Epping and Waltham.

*BOYLE. See ABBEY-BOYLE.

Boyſton, 10 miles SW. of Derby.

BOYNE, a river of Leinſter, running into the Iriſh Channel a little below Drogheda.

Boynton, Yorkſ. near Bridlington.

BOYOLO, or BOZOLO, a town and territory of Italy, adjoining to the Cremoneſe, and formerly belonging to Mantua.

Boythorp, Yorkſ. NE. of Butterwick. *Boyton*, Cornw. near Tamerton. *Boyton*, Norf. NE. of Blofield. *Boyton*, Suffolk, E. of Woodbridge. *Boyton*, Wilts, 6 miles N. of Hindon. *Boziet*, Northamp. near Olney.

Braan, a river of Perthſhire.

BRABANT, ci-devant AUSTRIAN, a large province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand; on the N. by Dutch Brabant; on the E. by Liege; and on the S. by Namur. The capital is Bruſſels, and the principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

BRABANT, DUTCH, a diſtrict belonging to the United Provinces, of which Breda is the capital.

Braborn, Kent, 5 miles E. of Aſhford. *Braby*, Yorkſ. between New-Malton and Kirby-Moorſide. *Brabrooke*, Northamp. between Kettering and Harborough.

BRACCIANO, a town on a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles NW. of Rome.

Braceby, Lincolnſ. W. of Fokingham. *Bracemeal*, Shropſ. S. of Shrewſbury. *Brackenburgh*, Yorkſ. W. of Thirſk. *Brackenfield*, Derbyſ. NW. of Alfreton. *Brackenhill*, Berks, between Oakingham and Sunning-Hill.

Brackenſtown, 6 miles from Dublin.

BRACKLAW, a city of Podolia, on the river Bog. Lat. 48. 49. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

*BRACKLEY, a town of Northamp. on a branch of the Ouſe, 18 miles SW. of Northampton, and 64 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Mark. on Wed.

Bracklown-Inn, in Kerry, Munſter.

Bracknold, Old, Berks, 3 miles from Oakingham.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the Save.

Bradborn, Derb. 4 miles from Wirkſworth. *Bradburn*, Kent, 5 miles from Maidſtone. *Bradbury*, Durh. 4 miles E. of Biſhop-Aukland. *Bradel*, Dorſetſh. in Purbeck-Iſle, SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Bradenham*, Bucks, W. of Miſſenden. *Bradenham*, E. and *W.* Norf. E. of Swaffham. *Bradenſtoke*, Wilts, between Chriſtian-Melford and Lyneham. *Bradeſley*, or *Badeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Bradfield*, a river in Shropſhire.

BRADFIELD MAGNA, Eſſex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. Market on Thurſday.

Bradfield, Eſſex, near Maningtree. *Bradfield*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Bradfield*, Berks, NW. of Theal. *Bradfield*, Herts, near Hide Hall. *Bradfield*, Norf. NW. of N. Walſham. *Bradfield*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Bradfield Brand*, or *Combuſt*, Suff. 4 miles SE. of Bury. *Bradfield Could*, Bucks, near Olney. *Bradfield, Little*, Eſſex, E. of Thaxted. *Bradfield, Monk's*, or *St. George*, Suffolk, on a high hill. *Bradfield, Saling*, Eſſex, SE. of Eaſton-Magna. *Bradfield, St. Clare*, Suffolk, SE. of Monk's Bradfield.

*BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, the centre of the greateſt fabric of ſuperfine cloths in England, which it ſhares with the ſurrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melkſham, Corſham, and Chippenham. It is ſeated on the Avon, 11 miles nearly W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 2. 20. W. Market on Monday.

*BRADFORD, a town in Yorkſhire, ſeated between Leeds and Halifax, on a branch of the Aire. It has a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons, everlaſtings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is 36 miles SW. of York, and 193 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 49. N. lon. 1. 40. W. Market on Monday.

Bradford, or *Headford*, a river in Derbyſhire. *Bradford*, Shropſ. in the N. *Bradford*, Devonſh. E. of Houlſworthy. *Bradford*, Devonſ. between Honiton and Samford. *Bradford*, Northumb. SW. of Bamburgh Caſtle. *Bradford*, Somerſ. between Wellington and Taunton. *Bradford Abbas*, Dorſetſ. in the NW. on the banks of the Ivel. *Bradford-Mill*, Kent, N. of Goudhurſt. *Bradford-Peverel*, NW. of Dorcheſter. *Bradforth*, Yorkſ. near Bowland Foreſt. *Bradgate*, 4 miles from Leiceſter. *Bradgate*, Rutl. SE. of Uppingham. *Bradberſt*, Kent, 5 miles SE. of Rocheſter. *Bradicot*, 6 miles NE. of Worceſter. *Brading*, Iſle of Wight, at the upper end of St. Helen's-Bay. *Bradley*,

ley, Chesh. near Thelwell. *Bradley*, Glouc. near Wotton under-Edge. *Bradley*, Wilts, near Cricklade. *Bradley*, near Derby. *Bradley*, Dorsetsf. S. of Corfe-Castle. *Bradley*, Lanc. 6 miles NW. of Warrington. *Bradley*, Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Bradley*, Lincolnf. SW. of Great Grimsby. *Bradley*, Somersetshire, NW. of Castle-Carey. *Bradley*, Hants, W. of Alton. *Bradley*, Staff. NW. of Penkridge. *Bradley*, Staff. SE. of Cheadle. *Bradley*, Surry, S. of Waking. *Bradley*, Worc. 8 miles E. of Droitwich. *Bradley*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Bishop's Dale-Chace. *Bradley*, Yorkf. S. of Halifax. *Bradley*, Yorkf. W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Bradley*, and *Bradley-Ash*, Derb. E. of Ashborn. *Bradley-Hall*, Chesh. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Bradley-Hall*, Durh. 5 miles NW. of Bishop-Auckland. *Bradley-Hall*, Lanc. W. of Clithero. *Bradley-Hall*, Northumb. 6 miles E. of Thirlewall. *Bradley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suff. near Catlidge. *Bradley*, *North*, Wilts, S. of Trowbridge. *Bradmers*, Nott. near Bunny. *Bradmore*, Warw. S. of Honington. *Bradney*, Shropf. 3 miles N. of Bridgnorth.

BRADNINCH, or BRADWICK, Devonf. N. of Exeter. Market on Saturday.

Bradnop, Staff. E. of Leek. *Bradpole*, Dorf. NE. of Bridport. *Bradshall*, NE. of Derby. *Bradshaw*, Lanc. near Bury. *Bradshaw-Edge*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Bradstone*, Devonf. near Launceston. *Bradstone*, Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bradstone*, Shropf. near Hungerford. *Bradwall*, Staff. N. of Newcastle under-Line. *Bradway*, Glouc. S. of Campden. *Bradway*, 10 miles from Worcester, in the road to Hereford. *Bradwell*, Essex, near Coggeshall. *Bradwell*, Bucks, 2 miles from Stony-Stratford. *Bradwell*, Chesh. N. of Sandbach. *Bradwell*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Bradwell*, Suff. between Yarmouth and Lestoff. *Bradwell*, Warw. near Granborough. *Bradwell Grove*, Oxf. near Burford. *Bradwell-Juxta-Mare*, Essex, near Tillingham. *Bradwin*, Northamp. N. of Towcester. *Bradwood*, Durh. near Stanhope. *Bradworthy*, Devonf. 5 miles NE. of Stratton. *Brae-Mar*, a fertile vale of Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rocky hills. *Braesbridge*, S. of Lincoln. *Brafferton*, Durh. 3 miles N. of Darlington. *Brafferton*, Yorkf. NE. of Boroughbridge.

BRAGA, the capital of Entre Minho e Douro, is seated on the Cavado, 180 miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 8. 29. W.

Bragan's-Town, in Louth, Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the Audience of Braganza, in the province of Tralos-Montes, in Portugal. It is seated on the river Fervança, and carries on a silk manufacture. Lat. 41. 40. N. lon. 6. 30. W.

Brager-End, Hertf. N. of Datchworth, and W. of Watton. *Braggs*, Dorsetshire, in the parish of S. Perrott.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube.

Brailes, Warw. 3 miles from Shipton. *Brailesford*, Derbyshire, near Kedleston.

BRAILOW, a town of Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW. of Bracklaw.

BRAIN-LE-COMPTE, a town of Hainault, 15 miles SW. of Brussels.

Brainfield, Northamp. near Houghton Magna and Parva. *Brainton*, near Hereford.

* BRAINTREE, a town of Essex, near the village of Bocking, and, with it, carrying on a considerable manufactory of baize. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 0. 40. E. Market on Wednesday.

Braiston, Derbyshire, SE. of Derby.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in Paderborn. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 9. 12. E.

Braken Ash, Norfolk, E. of Windham. *Brakenburg*, Linc. N. of Louth. *Brakendale*, near Norwich. *Braken Hill*, Cumb. SE. of Longtown. *Brakenthwaite*, Cumb. near the river Cocker, N. of Lowesfwater.

BRALIQ, a lofty mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons.

BRAMANT, a town of Maurienne, in the dept. of Mont-Blanc. It is seated on the river Arck, 35 miles NW. of Turin. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 7. 5. E.

Bramber, Suffex, adjoining Steyning. *Bramble*, Suffex, near E. Grinstead. *Bramble Lodge*, Hants, in the New-Forest. *Bramby upon-Dun*, Yorkf. N. of Doncaster. *Bramcot*, Warw. near Bulkington. *Bramcot*, Warw. near Polesworth. *Bramcott*, Nott. on the borders of Derbyshire. *Bramcroft Castle*, Shropf. NW. of Brown-Clee Hill. *Bramdean*, Hants, near Alresford. *Brame*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Bramew*, Hants, NW. of Fordingbridge. *Bramerton*, Norfolk, between Bixley and Claxton. *Bramfield*, 3 miles from Hertford. *Bramfield*, Herts, near Stapleford. *Bramfield*, Suff. near Walpole. *Bramford*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Bramford*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Bramford-Speke*, Devonshire, 4 miles from Exeter.

Bramhall, in Meath, Leinster.

Bramham Moor, Yorkf. near Tadcaster. *Bramhope*, Yorkf. 2 miles from Otley. *Bramlaw*, Shropf. between Wilmington and Hockstow-Forest. *Bramley*, Surry, near Godalming. *Bramley*, Yorkf. near Leeds. *Bramley*, Hants, near Stratfield. *Bramley Grange*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Kirby-Malzedale.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, 8 miles NE. of Carliſle, and 311 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 58. N. lon. 2. 40. W. Market on Tueſday.

Brampton, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick. *Brampton*, Derb. near Cheſterfield. *Brampton*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Brampton*, 1 mile from Huntingdon. *Brampton*, Norf. near Aleſham. *Brampton*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Brampton*, Shropſ. near Montgomery. *Brampton*, Shropſ. near Wroxeter. *Brampton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Brampton*, Suff. near Beccles. *Brampton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Barnſley. *Brampton*, Yorkſ. N. of Northallerton. *Brampton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Doncaſter. *Brampton Abbot's*, Heref. near Rols. *Brampton-Bank*, Staffordſ. near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Brampton-Bierley*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotherham. *Brampton-Brion*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Brampton*, *Chapel* and *Church*, Northamp. between Althorp and Boughton. *Brampton-Hall*, Northamp. near Dingley and Stoke Albany. *Brampton in Morthing*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Rotherham. *Bramſhall-Houſe*, Hants, near Hartford-Bridge. *Bramſhot*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Bramſhot*, Hants, near Elvetham. *Bramſton*, Eſſex, SE. of Dunmow. *Bramſton*, Northamp. near Wilby. *Bramton*, Linc. near Torkſey. *Bramwith*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Fiſh-Lake. *Bramwith-Hall* and *Kirk*, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Doncaſter. *Brancaſter*, Norf. E. of the promontory of St. Edmund's-Chapel.

BRANCHON, a town of the Netherlands, on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur. Lat. 50. 36. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

BRANDELS, in Koningratz, Bohemia.

Branden, Northumberland, on the river Breamiſh, SE. of Cheviot-Hills.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a country of Germany, bounded on the W. by Lunenburg; on the N. by Pomerania, and Mecklenburg; on the S. by Sileſia, Luſatia, duchy of Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the E. by Poland and Poliſh Pruſſia. It is divided into 5 principal parts; the Old Marche, Priegnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but there are alſo Romaniſts. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, and Warte.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Upper Saxony, divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Havel. It is a proſperous trading place, 26 miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 45. N. lon. 12. 15. E.

Brandſton, Suff. near Glemham. *Brandſham*, Lancaſhire, N. of Bury.

* BRANDON, a town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham. It is ſeated on the Ouſe, over which it has a bridge; and at a mile diſtance, a ferry, whereby goods are conveyed to and from the Iſle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 73 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 30. N. lon. 0. 45. E.

Brandon, Warw. between Rugby and Coventry. *Brandon*, Linc. S. of Newark. *Brandon*, Shropſ. E. of the river Temde. *Brandon*, *E.* and *W.* Durh. W. of Sunderland. *Brandon*, *Parva*, Norfolk, E. of Dereham.

Brandon-Hill, in Kerry, Munſter.

Brandſburton, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Fordlingham, in Holderneſs. *Brane*, a river in Carmarthenſ. and another in Brecknockſ. *Branham*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Brankeſton*, Northumb. between Flodden-Hill and the Tweed. *Brankſey-Iſland*. See *Brownſea*. *Branſaugh*, Northumb. near Akelinton. *Branſby*, Yorkſ. S. of Hovingham. *Branſcomb*, Devonſ. 3 miles S. of Culliton. *Branſdale*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Baſedale and Roſedale Abbeys. *Bransford-Bridge*, Leiceſ. on the river Swift and borders of Northamptonſ.

BRANSKA, a town of Tranſylvania.

Branſpeth-Caſtle, among the hills SW. of Durham, on the W. ſide of the Wear. *Branſtill-Caſtle*, Heref. E. of Ledbury. *Branſton*, Staff. on the Trent, SW. of Burton. *Branſton*, Norf. E. of Repeham. *Branſton*, near Lincoln. *Branſwell*, Linc. near Temple-Bruere. *Brant*, a river in Angleſea. *Brant-Broughton*, Linc. W. of Lincoln-Heath. *Brantham*, Suff. near Dedham. *Branthingham*, Yorkſ. between S. Cave and Hull. *Brantingthorp*, Leic. NE. of Lutterworth. *Brantingthorp-Weſtcot*, near Leiceſter. *Brantoſt*, Durh. near Gretham. *Branton*, Devonſ. near Raleigh. *Branton*, Northumb. 6 miles W. of Alnwick. *Branton*, Weſtm. NE. of Appleby. *Brantſnap*, Suſſex, W. of Cuckfield. *Braſborough*, Linc. N. of Market-Deeping. *Braſcot*, Leic. W. of Hog's-Norton. *Braſewell*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 3 miles E. of Giſborne.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, on the E. between the equinoctial and 35. 0. S. lat. and between 35 and 60 degrees W. lon. extending from the river of Amazons, to that of La Plata, a length of coaſt, through all it's windings, of above 3000 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay and Amazonia; it's other boundaries are formed by the great Atlantic Ocean. The air of this country is temperate and wholeſome; the ſoil is fertile, producing immenſe quantities of ſugar, alſo tobacco, brazil-wood, Indian corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and drugs; their

beaſts,

beasts, birds, and fishes are various, and within the country there are gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast. The residence of the viceroy, till of late years, was at St. Salvador, but is now at St. Sebastian. The natives, or aborigines, are divided into several nations or tribes, as the Tupinambocs, Tobajaras, Petiguaras, Tapayos, &c. and speak different languages. They are of a copper colour, and have black hair like the other Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with the palm-tree leaves, of which they also make baskets. Their furniture consists chiefly of their hammocks, and dishes or cups made of calibashes. They have also knives made of a sort of stone and split canes. They who live near the coast copy the European manner of dress; those in the interior, content themselves with a covering round their middle.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Isles.

Brassaw, or Cronstat, a town of Transylvania. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 25. 55. E.

Brasted, Kent, NE. of Westram. *Bratforton*, Worcest. E. of Evesham. *Braithwaite*, Cumb. S. of Inglewood-Forest. *Braithwaite*, near Keswick, at the foot of the mountain road leading to Cockermouth. *Brathwell*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Tick-Hill. *Bratley*, Lanc. near Ambleside, in Westm. *Bratoft*, Linc. NE. of Spilsby. *Brattleby*, Linc. near Scampton. *Bratton*, Shropsh. E. of Little-Wenlock. *Bratton*, Shropsh. S. of Apley-Castle. *Bratton*, Somersett. near Shepton-Montaigne and Wincaunton. *Bratton-Castle*, Wilts, E. of Westbury. *Bratton-Clovelly*, Devons. W. of Okehampton. *Bratton-Fleming*, Devonshire, near Chulmley.

Braubach, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

Braughing, Herts, N. of Puckeridge.

Braunaw, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, ceded to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779.

Braunsburg, a sea-port of Prussia.

Braunsfeld, a town of Solmes, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 8. 32. E.

Braunsford, 3 miles from Worcester. *Braunston*, Rutlands. near Oakham-Soke. *Braunston*, near Leicester. *Braunston*, Leices. between Waltham in the Would and Belvoir-Castle.

Brava, a sea-port of Ajan, in Africa.

Bravo, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.

Braunston, near Lincoln. *Braxted, Magna* and *Parva*, Essex, NE. of Witham.

Bray, a sea-port of Leinster, 13 miles N. of Wicklow, and 10 S. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 6. 10. W.

Bray, Berks, on the Thames, 1 mile from Maidenhead. *Bray*, a river in Devons. *Brayan*, a river in Pembrokeshire. *Brayfield Could*, Bucks, beyond Olney. *Bray-High*, Devons. 4 miles E. of Barnstaple. *Brayne*, Somers. on the coast, S. of the river Axe. *Brainsford*, Worces. a hamlet to Powick. *Brayton*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Selby. *Brayton*, Cumb. near Aspatrick. *Braywick*, Berks, near Maidenhead.

Brazza, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, opposite Spalatro.

Breadalbane. See Albany.

Breage, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Helston. *Breakspear*, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Bream*, Glouces. in the parish of Newland. *Brearidge*, Northumberland, near Witchester. *Brearton*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Brearton*, Yorkshire, 4 miles N. of Knaresborough.

Brechin, a town of Angus, 45 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. Lat. 56. 40. N. lon. 2. 18. W. Market on Tuesday.

*Brecknock, or Brecon, a large town of S. Wales, the capital of Brecknockshire, seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. The houses are well built; it has a good trade in clothing, and it's markets are well supplied with cattle, corn, and other provisions. It is 34 miles NW. by W. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 3. 22. W. Markets on Wednes. and Satur.

Brecknockshire, a county of South Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It has 4 market towns, 6 hundreds and 61 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire; on the N. and NE. by Radnorshire; on the E. by Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire; and on the S. by Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. It is very mountainous, but has large fertile plains and valleys; it's principal rivers are the Wye, the Usk, and the Yrvon.

Breda, a large and beautiful city of Brabant, seated on the rivers Aa and Merck. It has several public buildings, and 4 spacious market places, which are plentifully supplied with fresh and salt-water fish. It is 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-Duc, 22 NE. of Bergen-op Zoom, 25 NNE. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 35. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

Bredagh,

Bredagh, in Downe, Ulſter.

Bredbury, Cheſh. E. of Stockport. *Berdeley*, Staff. Manor of Alton. *Brederale*, *Head* and *Foot*, Weſtm. both near Orton. *Bredfield*, Suff. between Woodbridge and Dallinghoe. *Bredgar*, Kent, near Sittingburn. *Bredicot*, a little E. of Worceſter. *Bredlesford*, Hants, in the Iſle of Wight. *Bredon*, Worceſt. at the foot of Bredon-Hills, towards Tewkeſbury. *Bredwardin*, Heref. 2 miles W. of Mockas. *Breda-Parva*, Dorſetſ. N. of Abbotſbury. *Breed*, Suſſex, NW. of Winchelſea. *Breedon on the Hill*, Leiceſ. near Stanton-Harold.

BREGENTZ, a county, town, and river of Auſtria, adjoining to the Tyroleſe.

BREHAR, or BRYER, one of the Scilly Iſlands.

Brehill, Hants, near Andover. *Bremble*, Wilts, E. of Chippenham. *Bremblebam*, or *Cowitch*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

BREMEGARTEN, in Switzerland, on the river Ruſs, 10 miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 17. E.

BREMEN, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weſer and the Elbe, a little SW. of Hamburgh. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 paſtors. The air is cold, but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly was ſubject to the Swedes, but was ſold to the elector of Hanover in 1719. In the winter it is ſubject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, ſeveral thouſands of cattle were drowned, beſides ſeveral hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large and populous city on the Weſer. Lat. 53. 6. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Bremen.

Bremer, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford. *Brempton*, Somerſ. near Webmore. *Bren*, Cornw. 4 miles W. of Bodmin. *Brenshley*, Kent, 6 miles from Tunbridge-Wells. *Brenkhorn*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Brenning*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Brenſet*, Kent, W. of New Romney.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, 26 miles SW. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Brent, a river of Somerſetſhire.

Brent-Eley, Suffolk, E. of Lavenham. *Brent, E.* and *W.* Somerſetſ. *Brent, S.* Somerſetſ. near E. Brent, 18 miles from Briſtol. *Brent-Marſhes*, Somerſetſ. between Glaſton bury and the Start-Point.

BRENTA, a river which riſes in the Tyrol, E. of Trent, and paſſing by Padua, falls into the Adriatic a little S. of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middleſex, 7 miles from London, ſeated on the river Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Market on Saturday.

Brent-Street, Middl. in the pariſh of Hendon. *Brent-Tor*, Devonſ. between Lidford and Milton-Abbey, ſtands on the top of a high hill, and ſerves for a ſea-mark. *Brentknoll*, Somerſ. near the Brent-Marſhes. *Brentingly*, Leiceſ. near Melton-Mowbray.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Eſſex, on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW. of Chelmſford, and 18 ENE. of London. Lat. 51. 38. N. lon. 0. 25. E. Market on Wedneſ.

Breock, St. Cornw. near Wardbridge.

Brereton, Cheſhire, near Congleton.

BRESCIA, a ſtrong and handſome city of Italy, capital of the Breſciano. It is ſeated on the river Garza, which runs through it, and it's walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and the Navilio on the E. The number of it's inhabitants are nearly 50,000; they manufacture hardware and cloths. It is 35 miles NE. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 31. N. lon. 10. 5. E.

BRESCIANO, or THE BRESSAN, a province late of Venice. It has the country of the Griſons on the N. and although mountainous, yet abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain: it alſo contains mines of iron, copper, ſilver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and abounds in towns and villages.

BRESELLO, a town of Modena.

Breſingham, Norfolk, near Diſs.

BRESLAW, or WRATISLAW, a large city of Germany, capital of Sileſia, with a univerſity. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets. It has ſeveral large ſquares, and the public buildings are very ſtately; the ſtreets are ſtrait and wide, and the houſes generally well built. It is populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Poliſh, and other merchants; it lies 112 miles NE. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 17. 14. E.

BRESLE, a river in the N. of France.

BRESSE, a ci-devant prov. of France, now forming the department of Ain.

BRESSUIRE, a town in the dept. of the two Sevres, 35 miles NW. of Poitiers.

BREST, a town in the depart. of Cape Finiſterre, ſeated on the N. ſide of a large commodious harbour or bay, opening to the Atlantic, the fineſt in France; it's entrance, however, called the Goulet, is narrow and difficult, by reaſon of certain rocks which are covered at high water. The town ſtands upon a declivity, and the ſtreets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and here is every accommodation for the ſhipping

ſhipping and marine ſervice. It is 30 miles SW. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat 48. 22. N. lon. 4. 26. W.

BRESTE, or BRESSICI, the capital of Poleſia, in Poland. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 24. 6. E.

Breſworth, Suffolk, near Mendleſham.

BRETAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, now formed into 5 departments, viz. North Coaſt, Finiſterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Brethey, 7 miles from Derby.

BRETEUIL, a town in the department of the Eure, ſeated on the river Iton, 15 miles SW. of Evreux. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 1. 0. E.

Bretford, Warwickſhire, near Bagginton. *Bretforton*, Worceſter, near Eveſham. *Breton*, a river in Suffolk.

BRETON, CAPE, an iſland of N. America, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. latitude. It is ſeparated from Nova Scotia by the Straits of Canſo, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It produces little corn or graſs, but has an excellent fiſhery on the coaſt.

Brei's-Hall, Warw. in the pariſh of Aulley. *Bettel*, Staff. N. of Sturbridge. *Brettenham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Brettenham*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilſton. *Bretton*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Bretton Hall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barneſley.

BREVORDT, in Zutphen.

BREWER'S-HAVEN, a harbour of the iſle of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili.

Breward, Cornwall, 3 miles SW. of Camelford. *Brewer's Hill*, Hants, near Winchester. *Brewerton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Lichfield.

BREWOOD, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market on Tueſday.

BREY, a town of Liege, 14 miles NW. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 5. 39. E.

Breynandy, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

Brial-Point, in Down, Ulſter.

BRIANÇON, a town in the department of Upper Alps. Manna is gathered in it's neighbourhood, on the leaves and branches of a ſort of pine, and by making inciſions into the bark. Here is a bridge over the Durance, 180 feet in height. It is 17 miles NE. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 46. N. lon. 6. 25. E.

Brianſcombe, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles E. of Corfe-Caſtle.

Brian's-Ford, in Down, Ulſter.

Brianſton, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford. *Brian's-Piddle*, or *Tubervileſton*, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Affpiddle.

BRIARE, a town in the dept. of Loiret. It is ſeated on the Loire, and from hence there is a canal to the Seine, through the interior of France. It is 6 miles SE. of of Gien, 35 SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 40. N. lon. 2. 47. E.

Briaval's, St. Glouc. 4 miles from Colford. *Brickenden*, near Hertford. *Brickhampton*, Glouceſterſhire, near Cheltenham. *Brickhill-Bow*; *Brickhill, Magna* and *Parva*, Bucks; villages near Woburn. *Bricklehampton*, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore. *Brickleſey*, Eſſex, near Merſey-Iſle. *Brickley-Lodge*, Staffordſ. in Needwood-Foreſt.

Brick-River, in Kerry, Munſter. *Bricky-River*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Brickton, Hants, near Fording-Bridge. *Briddiſtow*, Devonſ. 4 miles SW. of Oakhampton. *Bride's Bay, St.* Pembrokeſ. where ſhips ride ſafely in 7 fathoms water. *Bride. St.* Monm. near Iſton and the Severn. *Bride, St.* Monm. S. of Tredegar. *Bridekirk*, Cumb. 3 miles N. of Cockermouth. *Bridenbury*, Heref. near Bromyard.

Bride-River, in Cork, Munſter.

Bride's, St. near Carnarvon-Caſtle. *Bridge*, Weſtmor. near Appleby. *Bridge*, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Bridge-Court*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Bridgeford*, Devonſhire, 4 miles E. of Chegford. *Bridgemore*, Cheſhire, 6 miles SE. of Namptwich.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on the river Ogmore, 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 W. of London. Lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 3. 38. W. Market on Saturday.

Bridgerevel, Devonſhire, W. of Houlſworthy. *Bridgeford, Eaſt*, or *on the Hill*, Nottingh. N. of Bingham. *Bridgeford, Weſt*, near Nottingham. *Bridgford, Great* and *Little*, 3 miles NW. of Stafford. *Bridgham*, Norfolk, near E. Harling.

*BRIDGENORTH, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a ſtone bridge. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and it's ſituation is commodious for trade. It's fairs, which fall on the Thurſday before Shrove Sunday, June 30th, Auguſt 2d, and October 29th, are reſorted to from moſt parts of the kingdom, for cattle, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandiſe. The laſt, which holds 3 days, is the largeſt. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 2. 28. W. Market on Saturday.

Bridgerule, Cornwall, bordering on Devonſhire. *Bridgeſellers*, W. of Hereford. *Bridgeſtock*, Northamptonſh. near Oundle. *Bridgetown*, Warwickſhire, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Bridgetown, in Cork, Munſter. *Bridge-*

town, in Clare, Munſter; 90 miles from Dublin.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, ſituated on Carliſle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ſhips. Here is a free-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a college. The houſes, about 1500 in number, are very elegant, the ſtreets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 58. 38. W.

*BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Parret. It ſtands 12 miles from Start-Point, where the Parret runs into the Briſtol Channel; from whence a ſpring-tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it ruſhes in with ſuch violence and roaring, that they call it the Boar; the perpendicular height, as it preſſes along, is ſeveral feet. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town. It carries on a conſiderable coaſting trade, and has ſome foreign commerce; it is alſo a good market for corn, cattle, &c. and particularly for cheeſe. It is 31 miles SSW. of Briſtol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 7. N. lon. 3. 10. W. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

*BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a ſea-port of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough-Head. It has a commodious quay for ſhips, and is a place of good trade. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, and 208 NE. of London. Lat. 54. 8. N. lon. 0. 5. W. Market on Saturday.

*BRIDPORT, a ſmall, neat town in Dorſetſhire. It has a ſafe port for about 40 veſſels, and ſtands on a little hill near the Engliſh Channel. The number of houſes is about 400; the market is remarkable for hemp, and it furniſhes lines, twine, nets, ſail-cloth, &c. to the Newfoundland fiſhery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorcheſter, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 2. 52. W. Market on Saturday.

Bridſtow, Herefordſhire, near Roſs. *Bridy*, *Long* and *Little*, and *Bonvil's-Bridy*, all in Dorſetſhire.

BRIEG, a town and territory of Sileſia.

BRIEL, or THE BRILL, capital of the iſland of Voorn, at the mouth of the Meuſe, 13 miles SW. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

BRIENTZ, a town and lake of Bern.

Brierley, Herefordſhire, SE. of Leominſter. *Brierley*, Staffordſhire, E. of Sedgeley. *Brierley*, Yorkſhire, near Barneſley.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, with a good harbour. It is one mile and a half from the ſea, and 44 NW. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 31. N. lon. 2. 38. W.

BRIEY, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, 16 miles NW. of Metz.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Ankam. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. of London. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 0. 20. W. Market on Thurſday.

Briggens, Hertfordſhire, near Hunſdon and Epping-Foreſt. *Briggeſley*, Lincolnſhire, 6 miles S. of Grimſby.

Briggs, a range of rocks N. of Carrickfergus Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Brigham, Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Cockermouth. *Brigham*, Yorkſhire, near Frodlingham.

*BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, a town of Suſſex, on the coaſt, much reſorted to in the bathing ſeaſon. The Steine is a fine lawn or public walk. Brighton, in time of peace, is the ſtation of the weekly packet-boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 0. 6. E. Market on Thurſday.

Brightley, Devonſ. SW. of Moulton. *Brightling*, Suſſex. *Bright Walton*, Berks, near Farnborough. *Brightwell*, or *Bretweil*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Brightwell*, Oxfordſ. near Aſtrop-Wells. *Brightwell*, Suffolk, E. of Ipſwich. *Brigley*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bradford. *Brigmiſton*, Wiltſhire, oppoſite Ablington. *Brignel*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Barnard-Caſtle.

BRIGNOLES, a town in the dept. of Var, noted for it's prunes. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, 325 miles SSE. of Paris. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 6. 15. E.

Brigowne, in Cork, Munſter.

Brigſter, Weſtmorland, near Leven's-Bridge. *Brigſtock*, Northamptonſhire, near Weldon.

BRIHUEGA, a town of New-Caſtile.

Brill, Middleſex, between London and Pancras. *Brill*, Bucks, near Aſhenden. *Brilley*, Heref. near Eardiſley. *Brimley*, near Little-Hereford. *Brimington*, Derbyſhire, near Cheſterfield. *Brimpſfield*, Glouceſterſhire, 6 miles from Cheltenham, and 7 from Glouceſter. *Brimpton*, Berks. *Brimpton*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Brimſley*, Nottinghamſhire, pariſh of Grieſley. *Brimſtage*, Cheſhire, near Barnſton.

BRINDISI, the ancient BRUNDUSIUM, in Otranto, Naples.

Brindle, Lanc. *Brindley*, Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Bringley*, Staff. N. of Brewood. *Bringhurſt*, Leiceſ. near Weſton. *Brington*, *Great* and *Little*, Northamptonſ. near Althorp. *Bringwin*, Monm. near Ragland-Caſtle. *Brinham*, Yorkſ. near Patley-Bridge. *Brinkhill*, Lincolnſ. near Somerby. *Brinkley*, Camb. near Carlton.

Brinkley,

Brinkley, Northumberland, near Blakedon. *Brinklow*, Warw. near Comb. *Brinkworth*, Wilts, S. of Brandon-Foreſt.

BRINN, or BRUNN, a city of Moravia.

Brinny, in Cork, Munſter.

Brinſop, Lanc. N. of Wigan. *Brinſop*, 4 miles NW. of Hereford. *Brinſpudell*, near Aſſpudell. *Brinton*, Huntingdonſhire, near Moleſworth. *Brinton*, Norfolk, near Holt.

BRIOUDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, ſeated on the river Allier, over which it has a bridge of one arch, 171 feet in diameter. It is 21 miles NW. of Le Puy, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 16. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

BRISACH, OLD, in Germany, formerly the capital of Briſgaw, is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats. It is 25 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 8. N. lon. 7. 49. E.

BRISACH, NEW, a handſome town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, about a mile from the W. ſide of the Rhine, and oppoſite to old Briſach. It is 23 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 5. N. lon. 7. 40. E.

Briſco, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Briſco*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſhire, W. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Briſe-Norton*, Oxfordſhire, near Burford. *Briſet*, Suffolk, near Bliſton.

BRISGAW, a territory in Suabia, adjoining the Rhine, ſubject to the Houſes of Auſtria and Baden. Friburg is the capital.

Briſley, Norfolk, near Lytcham. *Briſlington*, Somerſetſhire, near Briſtol.

BRISSAC, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S. of Angers. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 0. 27. W.

*BRISTOL, a city and ſea-port, partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, to which laſt it was accounted to belong, before it formed a ſeparate juriſdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it is juſtly reckoned the ſecond in England; the cuſtom-houſe receipts for Liverpool, however, have lately exceeded thoſe of Briſtol. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, about 10 miles from the place where the Avon diſcharges itſelf into the Severn. Ships of conſiderable burden come up to the quays, and their trade is extenſive; ſending 2000 ſhips yearly to different parts of the world. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow, but here are ſome elegant ſquares, and the new parts of the town are magnificent, they are built of ſtone, and much in the ſame ſtyle as Bath. Like it, they alſo extend, range above range, till they have nearly reached the ſummit of the hill, againſt which the Glouceſter ſide of the city ſtands. The Hot Wells are much reſorted to; they are of great purity, and have obtained a high reputation in conſumptive caſes. They are about a mile below the town on the ſide of the Avon; here is alſo a cold ſpring, which guſhes out of a rock, and ſupplies the cold bath. In St. Vincent's Rock, above the Wells, are found native cryſtals, well known under the name of Briſtol-ſtones. The proſpects in the vicinity of Briſtol are delightful, and the banks of the Avon, the lofty rocks, through which it finds a paſſage to the ſea, covered with herbage and trees, and preſenting the moſt awful precipices, are highly romantic. They have plenty of coal from King's Wood and Mendip-Hills, and the glaſs-houſes, founderies, ſugar-works, &c. are numerous. They make uſe of ſledges inſtead of carts, which, from their weight and friction, ſeem a heavy load in themſelves; neither do the horſes pull together, the hind horſe being perpetually raiſing the forepart of the ſledge, and the fore horſes perpetually pulling or preſſing him to the ground. It ought to be obſerved, however, that a part of the town having been built upon a moraſs, carts and waggons are not allowed to ply there, from the apprehenſion of their ſhaking and endangering the buildings. Briſtol is 40 miles nearly S. of Hereford, 60 NE. of Exeter, 34 SW. by S. of Glouceſter, 50 SSW. of Worceſter, 12 WNW. of Bath, and 124 W. of London. Lat. 51. 28. N. lon. 2. 36. W. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

BRISTOL, NEW, capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia, on the river Delaware.

Briſtow Cauſeway, Surry, near Clapham. *Briſtow-Park*, Leiceſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

BRITAIN, or GREAT-BRITAIN, the largeſt of all the European iſlands, is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales. It extends from the Lizard-Point, in lat. 50. 0. N. to Dunneſby-Head, in Lat. 58. 30. N. or taking it in a ſtrait line, from N. to S. about 8 degrees, or 550 miles; and, from Dover-Head on the E. to the Land's End on the W. about 7 degrees of longitude, or about 290 miles.

BRITAIN, NEW. See HUDSON'S BAY, and LABRADOR.

BRITAIN, NEW, an iſland N. of New Guinea, in Lat. 40. 0. S. lon. 152. 19. E. On the N. there is a ſtrait, on the oppoſite ſide of which lies New Ireland. The ſhores of both iſlands are rocky, and the inland parts mountainous, but covered

with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and the palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly headed like the Negroes, but have not the flat nose and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

Brittens, Eſſex, near Hornchurch. *Britton*, Yorkſhire, near Barnſley. *Britwell*, Oxfordſhire, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Britwell-ſalome*, Oxfordſhire, near Watlington.

BRIVES, LA GAILLARDE, an ancient town in the department of Correze, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, near the confluence of the Correze and Vezere. Here are elegant public buildings, fine walks, and manufactories of ſilk handkerchiefs, muſlins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 15. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

BRIXEN, a town, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, mountainous, but producing excellent wine, in league with the Tyroleſe, in Auſtria.

Brixham, Devonſhire, on the coaſt, SW. of Berry-Point. *Brixton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Brixton*, Devonſhire, SE. of Plymſtock. *Brixton-Cauſey*, Surry, in the pariſh of Lambeth. *Brixworth*, 7 miles from Northampton.

Brize, in Mayo, Connaught.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, in Brandenburg.

Brizles, Northumberland, 2 miles from Alnwick. *Broadbull*, Kent, between Hythe and Romney. *Broad-Campden*, Glouceſterſhire. *Broad-Chalk*, Wiltſhire, near Saliſbury. *Broad-Field*, Hertfordſhire, near Buntingford.

Broadford, in Clare, Munſter.

Broad-Hill, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Broad-Holme*, Yorkſhire, N. of Hatfield-Chaſe. *Broadhurſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Aſhdown.

BROAD-TENESSEE, a large and broad river, which riſes in North Carolina, and croſſing the parallel of 36. 0. N. lat. is ſo compreſſed in it's paſſage through the Cumberland or Laurel mountains, as to produce a very rapid whirl; below this it ſpreads into it's common width, and except the interruption of ſome muſcle ſhoals, flows in a beautiful and placid ſtream, till it joins the Cherokee-River, under which name it mingles with the Ohio.

Broad-Lands, Hampſhire, near Rumſey. *Broad Meadow*, Staff. between Longnor and Hartington. *Broad-Main*, Dorſetſ. See *Main*. *Broadſtairs*, Kent, between the N. Foreland and Ramſgate. *Broadſworth*, Yorkſ. NW. of Doncaſter. *Broadwas*, on the N. bank of the Tame, W. of Worceſter. *Broadwater*, Suſſex, W. of New-Shorcham. *Broadwater*, Herts, between Welwyn and Stevenage. *Broad-Way* and *Hill*, Glouceſ. between Moreton and the Vale of Eveſham. *Broadway*, Dorſetſ. near Weymouth. *Broadway*, Worceſ. W. of Campden. *Broadway*, Shropſ. between Church-Stock and Baybury. *Broadway*, Kent, N. of Hythe. *Broadway*, Somerſ. in the pariſh of Buckland Mary.

Broadway, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Broad-Weldon, Somerſ. W. of Biſhop's Chew. *Broadwell*, Oxf. 4 miles W. of Bampton. *Broadwell*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Stow. *Broad-Windſor*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Beminſter. *Broadwood-Kelly*, Devonſhire, 8 E. of Hatherly. *Broadwood-Wigier*, Devonſ. W. of Lyfton. *Broberry*, Heref. SW. of Stanton. *Brockdiſh*, Norf. W. of Needham. *Brockford*, Suff. N. of Mendleſham. *Brocket-Hall*, Herts, near Digſwell. *Brockham*, Surry, near Beachworth. *Brockhampton*, Heref. *Brockhampton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Bulkland-Abbas. *Brockhampton*, Glouceſterſ. *Brockhole*, Northamp. near the Bringtons. *Brockholm*, Nottingh. *Brockhurſt*, Warw. between Coventry and Lutterworth. *Brockington*, Dorſetſ. between Knowlon and Bereſton. *Brockleſby*, Linc. near Caſtor. *Brockleton*, Worceſ. S. of Tenbury. *Brockley*, Somerſ. N. of Wrinton. *Brockley*, Suffolk, near Debden. *Brockley-Hill*, Herts. *Brockley-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Abbotſbury. *Brockmonton*, Heref. E. of Leominſter. *Brockmore-Heath*, Staffordſhire, near Swynford. *Brockrup*, or *Brockthorp*, Glouceſ. 3 miles from Painſwick, and 4 from Glouceſter. *Brockton*, Staff. *Brockton*, Shropſ. near Lower-Down. *Brockton*, Shropſhire, near Eaſthop. *Brockton*, Shropſ. between Walton and Lee. *Brockton*, Shropſ. NE. of the Foreſt of Clune. *Brockworth*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Painſwick, and 4 from Glouceſter.

BROD, or BRODT, in Sclavonia.

Brodagh, in Clare, Munſter.

BRODERA, a principal town of Guzerat, in Hindooſtan, between Surat and Ougein. The country produces cotton, wheat, barley, rice, &c. and immenſe quantities of gum-lac. It's public buildings are ſtately, and the gardens fine. The calico-manufacture is carried on here pretty extenſively. Lat. 22. 15. N. lon. 73. 11. E.

Broadwell, Glouceſterſhire, two miles from Stow. *Brodnam*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Netherbury.

BROD NENEMI, or TEUTS-CH-BROD, a town of Czlazlau, Bohemia.

Brodock, Cornw. near Boconock. *Brodſteer*,

fteer. See *Broadftairs*. *Brodfworth*, Yorkfhire, 3 miles from Doncafter.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania.

BROEK, a town and county of Berg, Weftphalia.

BROEK, a neat and beautiful village, 6 miles from Amfterdam. The manners of the inhabitants, according to Madame de Sillery, late Countefs of Genlis, are extremely fingular. They marry invariably among themfelves. In every houfe they have one door fet apart for the occafion of marriage or death. It is called the door of ceremony; the new-married couples enter in at it, and never pafs through it again but to their graves; in the interval it is kept conftantly fhut. The women fcarcely ever ftir from Broek, and Amfterdam is as little known to them as London or Conftantinople. Their gardens are adorned with china vafes, grottos of fhell-work, &c. and their ftreets are paved in mofaic-work, with variegated bricks. Behind their houfes and gardens are extenfive meadows, with large herds of cattle grazing. Their outhoufes are likewife behind, fo that waggons, carts, and cattle do not enter their neat ftreets.

Broke, a river in Lancafhire. *Broke*, Norfolk, 5 miles from Norwich. *Broke-Hampton*, Warwickfhire, near Kyneton.

BROKEN-BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, New Holland, at the mouth of the river Hawkfbury.

Brokenborough, or *Brokenbridge*, Wilts, a mile from Malmfbury. *Brokenhurft*, Hants, in the New-Foreft. *Brokefby*, Leicef. 4 miles W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Brockwer*, Glouceft. *Bromborough*, Chefh. *Brome*, Bedf. near Biggleftwade. *Brome*, W. of Durham city. *Brome*, Norf. near Bungay. *Brome*, Shropf. near Clunbury. *Brome*, Shropf. 3 miles W. of Wenlock. *Brome*, Staff. near Clent. *Brome*, Suff. 2 miles from Dis. *Brome-Burnell's*, Warwickfhire, between Bitford and Salford. *Brome Hall*, Norf. between Loddon and Bungay. *Brome-Hall*, Shropf. near Ofweftry. *Brome-Hall*, Yorkf. near Sheffield. *Bromeham*, Suffex, near Battle-Abbey. *Bromehill*, Dorfetf. near Morton. *Bromehill*, Norf. N. of Walfham. *Bromehill*, Kent, three miles SW. of Lydde. *Brome-Houfe*, Middlefex, near Fulham. *Brome-King's*, Warw. near Brome-Burnells. *Brome-Park*, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick. *Bromfield*, Effex, near Chelmsford. *Bromfield*, Kent, near Lenham. *Bromfield*, Yorkfhire, between South-Cave and the Humber. *Bromford*, Northumb. NW. of Wooller. *Bromhall*, Chefh. NW. of Stockport. *Bromhall*, Chefhire, near Combermere. *Bromley*, Dorfetf. a mile and a half SW. of Abbots-Stoke.

*BROMLEY, Kent, on the river Ravenfbourn, 10 miles from London, on the road to Tunbridge. Market on Thurfday.

Bromley, Middl. near Bow, 2 miles from London. *Bromley*, Chefh. near Combermere. *Bromley*, Shropf. between Kingfwood and Nether-Heath. *Bromley*, Shropf. between Bridgenorth and Worril. *Bromley*, Staff. between Swinford and Brockmere.

BROMLEY-ABBEY, or ABBOTS'-BROMLEY, Staff. 6 miles from Stafford. Market on Tuefday.

Bromley-Bagots, W. of Bromley-Abbey. *Bromley-Gerards*, Staff. near Bloreheath. *Bromley-Hurft*, Staff. SE. of Pagets-Bromley. *Bromley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Effex, near Maningtree. *Bromley Regis*, or *King's-Bromley*, Staff. on the Trent. *Brompton*, Kent, near Rochefter. *Brompton*, Middl. in the parifh of Kenfington. *Brompton*, Dorfetf. near Bridport. *Brompton Brian*, Heref. 7 miles from Ludlow. *Bromfborough*, Glouceft. 4 miles from Ledbury.

* BROMSGROVE, a town of Worcefterfhire, near the rife of the river Salwarp, has a confiderable trade in clothing, and a good market (on Tuefday) for corn, cattle, and provifions. It is 15 miles NE. by N. of Worcefter, and 115 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon 2. 3. W.

Bromfall, Staffordf. SW. of Uttoxeter. *Bromftborp*, Norf. near Rudham. *Bromfwell*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Bromwich*. Shropf. near Ofweftry. *Bromwich*, *Great* and *Little*, and *Bromwich-Caftle*, Warwickfhire, near Colefhill. *Bromwich*, *Weft*, Staffordfhire, S. of Walfal.

* BROMYARD, a town of Herefordfhire, 16 miles NE. of Hereford, and 125 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 8. N. lon. 2. 20. W. Market on Monday.

Bromythe, or *Till*, a river in Northumberland. *Bronelfton*, Cumberland, in the parifh of Dalfton.

BRONI, or BRONNO, in the Milanefe.

Brooke, Rutl. near Oakham. *Brook*, Wilts, S. of N. Bradley. *Brook*, Kent, near Aihford. *Brook*, Ifle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Brook Green*, Middl. near Hammerfmith. *Brookhoufe*, Kent, near Dartford. *Brookland*, Kent, in Romney-Marfh, 3 miles NW. of Lyd. *Brookley*, Kent, between Eltham and St. Mary Cray.

Brooks Borough, Fermanagh, Ulfter, nearly 87 miles from Dublin.

Brookftreet, Effex, near Burntwood.

BROOM, LOCH, a lake and arm of the fea, on the W. coaft of Rofsfhire, noted for fine herrings, being efteemed one of the beft fifhing ftations on the coaft.

BRORA, a sea-port, river, and lake of Sutherlandshire, on the SE. coast.

Brosely, Shropsh. 5 miles from Bridgenorth.

Brosney, in King's County.

Broston, Norf. 2½ miles E. of Norwich.

Brotherton's Fen, Linc. 4 miles S. of Spalding.

Robertoft, Linc. NW. of Bolton.

Broughton, Yorksh. 4 miles from Gisborough.

BROUAGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. Here are the finest saltworks in France; the salt is called bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 SW. of Paris. Lat. 45. 52. N. lon. 1. 4. W.

BROUCA, 15 miles S of Catania, Sicily.

BROUCK, a town of Berne, Switzerland.

BROUERSHAVEN, a sea port in the Island of Schowen, 9 miles SW. of Helvoetsluys. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 3. 54. E.

Brough-upon-Sands, Cumberl. 5 miles NW. of Carlisle.

*BROUGH, or BURGH UPON-STANMORE, Westm. 6 miles from Appleby. Market on Thursday.

Brough, Yorkshire, in Holderness.

Brougham, Westmorland, near Penrith.

Broughshane, in Antrim, Ulster, 95 miles from Dublin.

Broughton, Lanc. 4 miles NW. of Ulverston. *Broughton*, Linc. near Glandford Bridge. *Broughton*, Northamptonsh. near Kettering. *Broughton*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Broughton*, Hants, near the Wallops. *Broughton*, Wiltshire, between Bradford and Laycock. *Broughton*, Staff. 5 miles NW. of Eccleshall. *Broughton*, Bucks, 2 miles E. of Aylesbury. *Broughton*, Bucks, between Woburn and Newport. *Broughton*, Warwickf. a hamlet of Whitchurch. *Broughton*, Herts, near Hoddesdon. *Broughton*, Hunt. 4 miles S. of Ramsey. *Broughton*, Lanc. 5 miles from Preston. *Broughton*, Shropf. in the parish of Wurthen. *Broughton*, Shropf. 3 or 4 miles from Wem. *Broughton*, Yorkf. 5 miles SW. of Skipton. *Broughton*, Yorkf. 3 miles SE. of Stokesley. *Broughton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. near Cockermouth. *Broughton-Ashley*, Leicef. 4 miles N. of Lutterworth. *Broughton Castle*, Cumb. E. of Penrith. *Broughton-Church* Derbyf. 4 miles E. of Saperton. *Broughton-Hacketts*, 3 miles E. of Worcester. *Broughton-Over*, Nottingh. and *Broughton-Nether*, Leicef. adjoins each the other. *Broughton-Poges*, Oxf. near Letchlade. *Broughton-on-the Sands*, Cumb. on Solway-Frith. *Broungelly*, Cornw. on a hill N. of Leskard. *Brownrigg*, Cumb. near Abbey-Holm. *Brown*, Somerf. near Carhampton. *Brown-Candover*, Hants. *Brownrigg*, Northumb. between Ford-Castle and Woller. *Brownsell*, Dorsetf. near Candle-Wake. *Brownsea-Isle*, Dorf. in the harbour of Pool. *Brownsover*, Warwickf. N. of Rugby. *Brownswell*, Middl. on Finchley-Common. *Broxham*, Kent, nearly 5 miles W. of Penshurst. *Broxbourn*, and *Broxbournbury*, Herts, near Hoddesdon. *Broxey*, Yorkf. N. of Pickering-Forest. *Broxholm*, 4 miles NW. of Lincoln. *Broxted*, Essex, 4 miles S. of Thaxted. *Broxton*, Cheshire, S. of Beeston-Castle. *Broxton*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Alton. *Broxtow*, or *Broculstow*, NW. of Nottingham. *Broxwood*, Heref. 3 miles E. of Kyneton. *Broyle*, Sussex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes. *Bruce-Castle*, Middl. near Tottenham.

BRUSCHAL, a town of Spire, Germany.

BRUCK, or BRUGG. See BROUCK.

Bruck-Castle, Hunt. between the Saltrys and Stilton. *Bruck-Swalk*, Sussex, between Barwash and Itchingham. *Bruern*, Oxfordsh. near Banbury. *Bruerton*, Staffordshire, near Rugeley.

Bruff, in Limerick, Munster.

BRUGES, a large city of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, formerly the English staple for wool, and the centre of communication between the Lombards and the Hanseatic merchants. Hither the Lombards brought the products of India, and the manufactures of Italy, and exchanged them for the commodities of the north. It was then the greatest trading town in Europe, every commercial nation of which had a consul here. But, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. Bruges is not therefore populous now in proportion to it's extent: but it's situation still commands some trade, as it communicates by canals with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is 8 miles nearly E. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 12. N. lon. 3. 17. E.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, in Hildesheim, Lower Saxony.

BRUGNETO, a town of Genoa.

Brumfield, Cumberland, 4 miles W. of Wigton. *Brumfield*, Somerf. 5 miles from Taunton, and 5 SW. of Bridgewater. *Brumham*, 2 miles from Bedford. *Brumham*, Wilts, 4 miles NW. of Devizes. *Brumley*, Northumb. between Newbiggen and Newcastle. *Brumpton*, Yorkf. near Northallerton. *Brumpton*, Yorkf. 5 miles SW. of Scarborough. *Brumptom-Ralph*, Somersetf. 2 miles SW. of Stokegomer. *Brumpton-Regis*, Somerf. 2 miles NE. of Dulverton. *Brumsial*, or *Brunsal*, Yorkf. W. Riding, near Appletrewick. *Brumwell*, Nort. 3 miles N. of Brandon-Ferry.

Brundall,

Brundall, Lancaſhire, SW. of Houghton-Tower. *Brundal*, 3 miles E. of Norwich. *Brunden*, Eſſex. near Sudbury. *Brundiſh*, Suff 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Brundiſh-Hall*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Ongar.

BRUNETTO, in Piedmont, near Suſa.

Brunleſs, Brecknockſ. near Crickhowel. *Brunn*, Yorkſ. in Howden wapentake.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a city of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, ſeated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW. of Gluckſtadt. Lat. 54. 2. N. lon. 9. 2. E.

Brunſlow, Shropſ. between Barlow and Lidbury. *Brunſted*, Norf. 4 miles N. of Hickling.

BRUNSWICK, capital of the duchy of Brunſwick, is ſeated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 10. 42. E.

BRUNSWICK, a country in the circle of Lower Saxony, divided into 4 duchies and 2 counties. The duchies of Brunſwick Proper, and Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheinſtein and Blanckenberg, are ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunſwick Grubenhagen, and Brunſwick Calenberg, which alſo includes the duchy of Gottingen. Brunſwick is fertile in corn and paſture, and has mines of copper, lead, &c. It's principal rivers are the Weſer, the Ocker, the Leyne, and the Ilmenau.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N. America, where the Turtle River diſcharges itſelf into St. Simon's Sound. It has a ſafe and extenſive harbour, capable of containing the largeſt ſhips. The town is regularly laid out, but not completed. From it's advantageous ſituation, and the fertility of the back country, it promiſes to be a great trading town. It is 70 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. 10. N. lon. 82. 0. W.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jerſey, in N. America, on the SW. bank of Raritan River, 12 miles above Perth-Amboy. The inhabitants have a conſiderable inland trade, and many ſmall veſſels. Here is alſo a flouriſhing college, called Queen's-College. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 74. 10. W.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, the NW. diviſion of Acadia, or Acadie, which in 1784 was divided into two governments. Nova-Scotia is now properly the peninſula; New Brunſwick forms the reſt of the main land E. of the river St. Croix. Since the concluſion of the American war, the emigration of loyaliſts to this province from the United States, has been conſiderable. Large tracts of land have been cultivated, and ſeveral new towns laid out, among which are, Shelburne, Parr-Town, Digby, and New Edinburgh. The province is now advancing in population and fertility.

Brunthorp, Linc. 2 miles SE. of Alford. *Brunton*, Northumb. near Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle.

Brury, in Limerick, Munſter.

Bruſebridge, Notting. near Worksop. *Bruſhford* Devonſ. S. of Winkley. *Bruſiard*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Bruſketh*, Cumb. a river running into the Eden, near Carliſle.

BRUSSELS, a large city in Flanders, capital of the late Auſtrian Brabant, about 7 miles in circumference. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes pretty high. In Bruſſels are 7 ſquares or market-places. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful. The public buildings are ſumptuous, and here are numerous fountains. The Rivage is the lower part of the city, cut out into canals for the convenience of ſhipping, for which a canal has been cut from the Scheldt about 15 miles from Bruſſels, which coſt this city 1,800,000 dollars, and by which trechſchuyts, or paſſage-boats, paſs between Bruſſels and Antwerp. Bruſſels is celebrated for it's lace, camlets, and tapeſtry. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 SE. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 4. 28. E.

BRUTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, well built and populous. It's chief trade is in ſerges, ſtockings, and matting. It is 12 miles SE. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lat. 51. 7. N. lon. 2. 38. W. Market on Saturday.

BRUYIERS, a town in the dept. of the Voſges, 22 miles nearly S. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 18. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Bry, *Bru*, or *Brent*, a river in Somerſetſ.

Bryan's Bridge, in Clare, Munſter, on the Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick. *Bryanſton*, a few miles from Dublin.

Bryn, Lancaſ. near Wigan. *Bryning*, Lanc. 5 miles SW. of Kirkham. *Brynton*, Staff. N. of Blimhill.

BUA, or PARTRIDGE-ISLE, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.

BUARCOS, a town of Beira.

Bubnall, Derbyſ. in the Peak. *Bubnall*, Warw. W. of Dunſmore-Heath. *Bubton*, Derbyſ. in Appletree hundred. *Bubwith*, Yorkſ. W. of Wighton. *Burham*, Norf. near Havergate, W. of Yarmouth.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, forming the NE. part of Scotland, from the ſea to the river Ythan, on the SW.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory in the diſtrict of Buchan, the moſt eaſtern part of

Scotland. Lat. 57. 28. N. lon. 1. 26. W. Between this promontory and Peterhead, is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity in the rocks, 150 feet in depth, round which is a foot path. Boats fail into it from the fea under a natural arch, reſembling a large gothic window. At a little diſtance is a vaſt inſulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaſm from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the ſea, when agitated, ruſhes in with a tremendous noiſe.

BUCHARIA, GREAT, a country of W. Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia; on the E. by Little Bucharia; on the S. by Perſia and India; and on the W. by the Caſpian Sea and a part of Perſia. The land is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are warlike, and in general tawny, with black hair. See BOKHARA.

BUCHARIA, LITTLE. See CASHGUR.

BUCHAW, a free town of Suabia.

BUCHOREST, a town of Walachia.

BUCHORN, a free town of Suabia.

Buck-a-Bank, Cumb. in Dalſton pariſh, *Buckby-Long*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Daventry. *Buckden*; ſee *Bugden*. *Buckdon*, Yorkſ. near Biſhopſdale-Chaſe. *Buckelly*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Camelford. *Bucken-Hall*, Eſſex, N. of Bocking.

BUCKENHAM, Norf. 12 miles from Thetford, and 90 from London. Market on Saturday.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, Norf, on the river Waveney, between Ipſwich and Norwich, 96 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

Buckenham, Old, NW. of New Buckenham. *Buckenham-Ferry*, over the river Yare, 5 miles E. of Norwich. *Buckenham-Houſe*, Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Thetford. *Buckerell*, Devonſ. 3 miles W. of Honiton. *Buckern*, Cornw. 3 miles N. of Bodmin. *Buckfaſtleigh*, Devonſ. 3 miles from Aſhburton. *Buckham*, Surry, near Egham. *Buckhampton*, Berkſhire, near Lamborn. *Buckhole*, Suſſex, 2 miles SE. of Hoo. *Buckholt Foreſt*, Hants, on the edge of Wilts. *Buckhorn-Weſton*, Dorſetſh. near Wincanton. *Buckhurſt*, Suſſex, under Aſhdown-Foreſt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Oxfordſhire; on the N. by Northamptonſhire; on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Herts, and Middleſex; and on the S. by Berks and Surry, from which it is ſeparated by the Thames, as it is from Middleſex by the Coln. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 8 hundreds, 185 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile, being chiefly chalk or marle. Fine wheat is grown in the uplands, barley is cultivated in the Chiltern-hills, herds of cattle, and vaſt flocks of ſheep, the largeſt in England, graze in the meadows, eſpecially in the fertile vale of Aileſbury: and the hills in many places are covered with woods, in which are great quantities of beech. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and bonelace.

* BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Bucks, is ſeated on the river Ouſe, by which it is nearly ſo rounded, and over which it has 3 handſome ſtone bridges. It is 25 miles NE. of Oxford, and 57 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 56. N. lon. 0. 58. W. Market on Saturday.

Buckingham, Suſſex, N. of Shoreham. *Buckington*, Wilts, between Devizes and Trowbridge. *Buckland-Monachorum*, Devonſ. near Taviſtock. *Buckland*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Buckland*, Bucks, NE. of Wendover. *Buckland-Ripers*, Dorſetſh. SW. of Radipole. *Buckland*, Glouceſ. 5 miles W. of Campden. *Buckland*, Herts, 34 miles from London. *Buckland*, Kent, near Dover. *Buckland*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Buckland*, Kent, near Feverſham. *Buckland*, Linc, between Tatterſhall and Horncaſtle. *Buckland*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Frome. *Buckland*, Somerſ. 5 miles from Taunton. *Buckland*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Buckland-Abbots*, Wilts, near Calne. *Buckland-Bruer*, Devonſ. NW. of Torrington. *Buckland, E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near South Moulton. *Buckland-Fee*, Somerſ. near North Petherton. *Buckland-Filly*, Devonſ. NW. of Sheepwaſh. *Buckland-Houſe*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Buckland-Mary*, Somerſ. 4 miles SW. of Ilminſter. *Buckland, North*, Devonſ. near Bear-Alſton. *Buckland-Townſand*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth. *Buckland*, Somerſ. near Wellington. *Buckland-Abbas*, or *Newton*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles NE. of Cerne-Abbas. *Buckland's-Place*, Glouc. near Badgworth. *Bucklebury*, Berks, NE. of Newbury. *Buckleſham*, Suff. between Ipſwich and Bawdſey. *Buckley*, Cheſ. W. of the Lake Combermere. *Buckley*, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Camelford. *Buckley Fekey*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Buckminſter*, Leiceſ. bordering on Rutl. *Buckminſter*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambreſbury. *Bucknall*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Horncaſtle. *Bucknell*, Oxfordſ. near Biceſter. *Bucknell*, Shropſ. on the borders of Heref. *Bucknell*, Somerſ. near Staple-Fitz-Pain. *Bucknell*, Staffordſh. 3 miles N. of Stone. *Buckneſs*, Cumb. W. of Stapleton. *Bucknol*, Dorſ. 1 mile SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Buckſtead*, Suſſ. near Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Buckſteed*, Suſſ.

near

near Haylſham. *Buckthorp*, 4 miles S. of Glouceſter. *Buckton*, Hereſ. near Brumpton-Bryan. *Buckton*, Northamp. W. of Moulton. *Buckton*, Northumb. near Fenwick. *Buckton*, Yorkſ. N. of Bridlington. *Buckware*, Eſſex, W. of Roding-Abbey. *Buckwell*, Kent, between Canterbury and Whitſtable. *Buckworth*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Buckworth*, Hunt. near Leighton.

BUDA, or OFFEN, the capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, on the W. bank of the Danube. The public buildings are elegant, and in the adjacent country are warm baths, and vineyards producing excellent wine. It is 105 miles SE. of Vienna, and 560 NW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 18. 22. E.

Budbrook, two miles W. of Warwick. *Budworth*, 3 miles from Warwick. *Budby*, Nott. near Thowerſby.

BUDDESDALE, or BOTESDALE, Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, 15 miles NE. of Bury, on the road to Yarmouth. Market on Thurſday.

BUDELICH, a town of Treves.

Budeſden, Cheſh. W. of the Merſey, oppoſite to Liverpool. *Budeſton*, *St. Peter*, or *Biddleſton*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Budic*, Northumb. near Bamburgh-Caſtle.

BUDISSEN. See BAUTZEN.

BUDLEY, Devonſh. near the mouth of the river Otter. Market on Monday.

Budnahoc, Bedf. NW. of Biggleſwade.

BUDOA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia.

Budoc, Corn. near Penryn and Falmouth. *Budox*, *St.* Devonſ. 4 miles N. of Plymouth.

BUDRIO, a town in the Bologneſe.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bechin, Bohemia.

Budworth, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſh.

BUENOS AYRES, or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is the ſeat of a viceroy, and a conſiderable ſea-port of La Plata, ſeated on the river Plata, 50 miles from the ſea, on the E. coaſt of S. America. Part of the treaſures and merchandiſe of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain, is brought here, and received by the regiſter-ſhips. Lat. 34. 35. S. lon. 58. 26. W.

Buerley, Yorkſ. near Patley-Bridge. *Buerley*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Buerton*, Cheſ. E. of Combermere. *Bugbarrow*, Dorſetſhire, adjoining Brere-Regis. *Bugbrook*, 2½ miles W. of Northampton. *Bugden*, Hunts, N. of Bodington.

BUGIA, or BOUJEIAH, a ſea-port of Algiers.

BUGIE, a port of Egypt, on the W. coaſt of the Red Sea, ſubject to Mecca.

Bugſil, Suſſex, W. of Rotherbridge. *Bugthorp*, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Pocklington. *Builth*. See *Beailt*.

BUIS, LE, in the dept. of Drome.

BUKARI, a ſea-port of Morlachia.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, of conſiderable trade, containing about 4000 families. It is ſeated on the E. ſhore of the Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the ſea-port of that city. On the N. ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the Nile by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 31. 22. E.

BULAM, a fertile iſland of Africa, in 10 degrees N. lat. at the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attempt has been lately made to coloniſe it by free negroes, under the direction of the Bulam Aſſociation in England; as alſo to eſtabliſh a friendly intercourſe with the natives, and a trade unpolluted by ſlavery; the undertaking, however, is now poſtponed on account of the war.

Bully, Linc. near Stainfleet. *Buley-Caſtle*, Weſtmor. near Appleby. *Buley-Grange*, Durh. 3 miles NE. of Stockton. *Bulford*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Ambreſbury.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey, bounded on the W. by Servia and Macedonia; on the N. by Walachia; on the E. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Romania.

Bulham, in the Iſle of Wight.

Bullock, 6 miles from Dublin.

Bulkington, Wilts, near Pottern. *Bulkington*, Warw. 4 miles from Coventry. *Bulkley*, Cheſh. NW. of Cholmondeley. *Bulkworthy*, Devonſ. W. of Torrington.

BULLINGBROOK, Linc. 4 miles SE. of Horncaſtle. Market on Tueſday.

Bullingham, *Upper* and *Lower*, S. of Hereford. *Bullingham*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Andover. *Bullings*, 6 miles E. of Lincoln. *Bullington*, Berks, between Wallingford and Oxford. *Bullington*, Hereſ. 2 miles W. of Kinnerſley. *Bullington*, Linc. 2 miles W. of Wragby. *Bully*, Glouc. 2 miles W. of the Iſle of Alderney. *Bulmarſh-Court*, Berks, near Sunning. *Bulmaſh-Heath*, Berks, near Reading. *Bulmer*, Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Bulmer*, Yorkſ 5 miles SW. of New Malton. *Bulneſs*. See *Boulneſs*. *Bulpham*, Eſſex, NW. of Horndon. *Bulſtrode*, Bucks, near Gerard's-Croſs. *Bult-Point*, Devonſ, near Salcomb. *Bultwell*, 7 miles from Nottingham. *Bulwick*, Northamp. 5 miles NW. of Oundle. *Bumford*. Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Bumſtead-Helion*, Eſſex, near Haveril. *Bumbury*, Cheſh. E. of Beeſton-Caſtle. *Bunbrook*, a river in Derbyſhire.

Buncloady, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Buncrana, in Donegal, Ulſter.

BUNDELA, or BUNDELOUND, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſeparated from the Jumna by a narrow tract of low country. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles

square, and contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Panna or Purna. It was formerly subject to a rajah named Hindooput, but is now divided among his descendants. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Chatterpour, which lies in lat. 25. 0. N. Mow, and Panna.

Bundley, Dev. 4 miles E. of Hatherly.

* BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Waveny, which separates it from Norfolk. It has a considerable trade, and the women are much employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, and 107 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 35. N. lon. 1. 30. E. Market on Thursday.

BUNGO, a kingdom in the island of Ximo, Japan. The capital is Fumay.

Bunhill, Worcest. in Bromsgrove.

BUNIVA, anciently OETA, a mountain of Greece.

Bunnidane, in Sligo, Connaught.

Bufinglofs, in Mayo, Connaught.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, 7 miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by E. of London. Market on Monday.

Buntingfdale, Shropsh. near Drayton.

Bunwell, Norf. 4 miles from Wymundham. *Bupton*, Wilts, 5 miles N. of Calne.

BURAGRAG, a river of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic at Sallee.

Burbach, Leicest. near High-Cross and Hinckley. *Burbeck*, Westm. SW. of Appleby. *Burbeck*, a river of Westm. running into the Lune. *Burbich*, Wilts, W. of Great Bedwin. *Burbrook*, Essex, between Ashden and Steeple-Bumsted. *Burchalk*, Wilts, SW. of Salisbury Plain. *Burcham, Magna, Newton*, and *Tofts*, Norf. 3 villages 4 miles NE. of Castle-Rising. *Burchills*, Staff. 1 mile NW. of Walsal. *Burchope*, between Hereford and Leominster. *Burcomb*, Dorsetf. in the parish of S. Perrot. *Burcomb Lodge*, Somers. NE. of Bruton. *Burcomb, N.* and *S.* Wilts, near Salisbury. *Burcot*, Northamp. near Towcester. *Burcot*, Shropf. NW. of Great Wenlock. *Burcot*, Somerf. SE. of Wrinton. *Burcot*, Oxf. near Dorchester. *Burdforth*, Yorkf. S. of Thirsk. *Burdham*, Suffex, 4 miles from Chichester. *Burdingbury*. Warwickf. N. of Long Itchington. *Burldon*, Durh. *Burdon*, Durh. N. of Seaton *Burdon, Great* and *Little*, Durh. between Darlington and Stockton. *Burdon, Old*, Durham, near Lumley-Castle. *Burdop Craig*, Northumb. NW. of Ellesdon. *Burdrop*, Oxf. 5 miles SW. of Banbury. *Burdrop*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Burdfwold*, Cumb. E. of Alkerton-Castle.

BURELLA, or CIVITA BURELLA, a town of Naples.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, 10 miles S. of Paderborn.

Burefs, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Burfield*, Berks, SW. of Reading.

* BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on an ascent, on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 1. 37. W. Market on Saturday.

Burford, near Warwick. *Burford*, Shropf. near Tenbury.

BURG, or DOESBURG, a town of Zutphen, on the Issel.

Burgat, Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Burgat*, Suff. near Buddesdale. *Burgate*, Surry, S. of Godalming. *Burgat-Dameram*, Wilts, on the borders of Dorsetsh.

BURGAW, a town and margraviate of Suabia, subject to Austria.

BURGDORF, a town and bailiwick of Bern.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles NNE. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Burgh, Derb. in the Peak, near Castleton. *Burgh*, Dorsetf. 3 miles from Axminster. *Burgh*, Shropf. 5 miles from Wem. *Burgh*, or *Borough*, Camb. 6 miles S. of Newmarket. *Burgh*, Norf. W. of Kirby. *Burgh*, Lanc. S. of the Pele. *Burgh*, Suff. near Clopton. *Burgh*, Yorkf. E. Riding, near Ferriby. *Burgh-Caftle*, Suff. at the mouth of the Waveney, 4 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Burgh Clere*, Hants, W. of King's-Clere. *Burgh-Hall*, Yorkf. N. Riding, N. of Masham. *Burgh-Hill*, Yorkf. near Bainbridge. *Burgh-Hill*. N. of Hereford. *Burgh Houfe*, Surry, 2 miles SE. of Epsom. *Burgh-upon Bane*, Linc. E. of Market-Raisin. *Burgh, St. Margaret* and *St. Mary*. Norfolk, near Yarmouth. *Burgh upon Sands*. See *Brough upon-Sands*. *Burgham Caftle*, Westmorland, 5 miles SE. of Appleby.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, seated partly on a mountain, and extending to the river Arlanzon. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are magnificent, and the walks agreeable. Many manufactures are carried on. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

BURGUNDY, a ci-devant province of France, fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, is now formed into the departments of Aube, Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

Burgus, Cornw. near Padstow-Haven. *Burham*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Burham*, Linc. in Gofwell parish. *Burham, N.* and *S.* Somersetshire, near Bruton.

BURHAN-

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan, the capital of Candeiſh, and, at one period, of the Deccan alſo. It is 100 miles N. of Arungabad, and 225 miles E. by N. of Surat. Lat. 21. 25. N. lon. 76. 19. E.

BURICK, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Buriens, St. Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance. *Buricourt*, Hants, between Bentley and Dogmersfield. *Buringham* Linc. near the Iſle of Axholm. *Burket*, Berks, near Shrivenham.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Low. Bavaria.

Burland, Cheſh. SE. of Combermere. *Burland*, Somerſ. between Taunton and Combe St. Nicholas. *Burlaton*, Staff. near Sheriff-Hales. *Burleigh-Houſe*, Northamp. 1 mile SE. of Stamford. *Burleſcomb*, Devonſ. near Holcombe. *Burleſton*, Dorſetſ. near Athelhamſton. *Burley-on-the-Hill*, Rutlandſ. near Oakham. *Burley*, Yorkſ. near Otley. *Burley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Burley*, Shropſ. N. of Ludlow. *Burley-Park*, Leic. near Loughborough. *Burlington*. See *Bridlington*. *Burlington*, Shropſhire, SW. of Wem.

BURLINGTON, a town of New Jerſey, in N. America, ſeated on Delaware River, which is here a mile broad, and under ſhelter of Mittinnicunk and Burlington Iſlands, affords a ſafe and convenient harbour. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and the majority of the inhabitants are Quakers. It is 17 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 17. N. lon. 75. 10. W.

BURMAH, an extenſive kingdom of India, E. of the Ganges, ſometimes called Ava, from the name of it's capital. It is bounded by Meckley and Thibet on the N. and by Pegu on the S. occupying both ſides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. On the W. it has Aracan and Roſhaan; and on the E. China and Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces ſome of the beſt teek timber in India. Ships built of teek, upwards of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian ſeas, while an European-built ſhip is ruined there in five years. There are ſeveral valuable mines here; the country is fertile, and elephants, horſes, and other animals, are numerous.

Burmaſh, Kent, in Romney-Marſh. *Burmington*, Warwickſh. SE. of Shipton. *Burnby*, Suffolk, E. of Beccles. *Burnby*, Yorkſh. near Pocklington.

Burnchurch, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Burnep, Durh. on the borders of Cumb. *Burnere*, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven. *Burnes*, Cumb. N. of Keſwick. *Burnet*, Somerſ. 4½ miles W. of Bath. *Burneton-Batail*, Northumb. near Bamburgh-Caſtle. *Burhall*, SW. of Durham. *Burngate*, Dorſ. 1 mile E. of Lulworth. *Burnham*, Bucks, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead. Near it are *Burnham-Boveney*, and *Burnham-Eaſt*. *Burnham-Deepdale*, Norfolk, in the NW. part of the county, noted for it's ſalt-marſhes, on which ſheep thrive well.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, ſeated near the ſea, 29 miles NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. Lat. 53 4. N. lon. 0. 48. E. There are ſeveral villages in it's neighbourhood, which are alſo called Burnham, as well as that of Burnham-Deepdale. Market on Saturday.

BURNHAM, a fiſhing town of Eſſex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham-Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oyſters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 44 miles from London.

Burnham, Somerſ. near the Start-Point. *Burnham*, *Nether* and *Upper*, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Burnholm*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. E. Riding, E. of Pocklington. *Burningham*, Norf. 4 miles SE. of Holt. *Burniſton*, Yorkſhire, N. of Scarborough. *Burniſton*, Yorkſ. between Bedal and Thirſk.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, in a healthy ſituation, 35 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 208 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 46. N. lon. 2. 15. W. Market on Sat.

Burnſal, Yorkſ. on the Wherfe, between Settle and Paitley-Bridge. *Burnt-Ely*, Suff. between Sudbury and Bilſton.

BURNTISLAND, a town in Fifeſhire, with an excellent harbour, ſeated under a ſtupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles NW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 8. N. lon. 3. 5. W.

Burph, Dorſetſ. N. of Bridport. *Burpham*, Suſſ. NE. of Arundel. *Burphants*, Surry, S. of Woking.

BURRAMPOOTER, or SANPOO, a river of Aſia, which riſes near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet; Iſſuing from oppoſite ſides of the ſame ridge of mountains, theſe rivers flow in different directions, till they are 1200 miles aſunder; yet meet in one point about 40 miles from the ſea, after each has run through a winding courſe of about 2000 miles. The Burrampooter, for 60 miles before it's junction with the Ganges, is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for it's freſhneſs, might paſs for an arm of the ſea: in other reſpects it bears an intimate reſemblance, during a courſe of 400 miles through Bengal, to that river.

Burram, *E.* and *W.* Hants. *Burrel*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, 3 miles N. of Snape, and W. of Bedal. *Burrels*, Weſtmor. S. of Appleby. *Burrington*, Devonſ. a little N. of Chumleigh. *Burrington*, Devonſ. N. of Plympton.

Burris, in Carlow, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. *Burriſaleigh*, in Tipperary, Munſter, 78 miles from Dublin.

Burroby, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Thirſk. *Burroden*, Northumberl. near Upper and Lower Trewhet. *Burrow*, Norfolk, near Aleſham. *Burrough*, Norf. between Fakenham and Holt. *Burrow*, S. of Lancaſter. *Burrow*, Leiceſ. near Billeſdon. *Burrow-Green*, 2 miles from Cambridge, and 2 from Newmarket. *Burrow-Hill*, Northamptonſhire, near Daventry.

BURSA, or PRUSA, one of the largeſt cities of Turkey, in Aſia, containing about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. It ſtands on ſeveral little hills at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain, covered with mulberry, and various fruit trees, and was the capital of the Ottoman dominions before the taking of Conſtantinople. The moſques and caravanſeras are elegant, and every houſe has it's fountain. The bezeſtine is a large ſtructure full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the Eaſt, beſide their own manufactures in ſilk. Here are the beſt workmen in Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapeſtry of Italy and France. Burſa is the capital of a province of Natolia Proper, called by the Turks Becſangil, and anciently Bithynia. It is 60 miles S. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 39. 22. N. lon. 29. 5. E.

Burſcough, Lancaſh. near Latham and Ormſkirk. *Burſlem*, Staff. 3 miles from Newcaſtle-under Line. *Burſeley*, Worc. 4 miles SE. of Bromſgrove. *Burſtall*, NE. of Leiceſter, on the Stour. *Burſtall*, Suff. W. of Ipſwich. *Burſtall*, Yorkſ. between Huddersfield and Leeds. *Burſtall-Garth*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burſted, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Burſtock*, Dorſetſ. W. of Bemiſter. *Burſton*, Staff. NE. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Burſton*, Bucks, NE. of Aileſbury. *Burſton*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles W. of Bere-Regis. *Burſton*, Norfolk, 1 mile from Diſs. *Burſton*, Norf. 4 miles S. of Holt. *Burſtow*, Surry, near E. Grinſtead. *Burſtwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burford-Houſe*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Burthorp*, Glouc. near Lechlade. *Burtle-Houſe*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater.

BURTON STATHER, a ſmall town of Lincolnſhire, on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 0. 36. W. Market on Monday.

BURTON, a town of Weſtmorland, 11 miles N. of Lancaſter, and 247 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 10. N. lon. 2. 50. W. Market on Tueſday.

Burton, 3 or 4 miles from Nottingham, on the road to Newark. *Burton*, Berks, near Aſhbury, and White-Horſe-Hill. *Burton*, Cheſh. NW. near the Dee. *Burton*, 5 miles E. of Cheſter. *Burton*, near Buckingham. *Burton*, Dorſetſh. W. of Wareham. *Burton*, Dorſ. near Bridport. *Burton, Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſ. a little N. of Dorcheſter. *Burton*, Heref. NE. of Pembridge. *Burton*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Burton*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Burton*, Lincolnſ. between Grantham and Market-Deeping. *Burton*, NW. of Lincoln. *Burton*, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Wurſted. *Burton*, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh Caſtle. *Burton*, Shropſ. between Wenlock and Shrewſbury. *Burton*, Shropſ. S. of Wenlock. *Burton*, Somerſ. near Wyncanton. *Burton*, Somerſ. W. of Bedminſter. *Burton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Burton*, Iſle of Wight, near Cowes. *Burton* Hants, between Lymington and Chriſt-Church. *Burton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Burton*, *E.* and *W.* Suſſ. between Petworth and Arundel. *Burton*, *E.* and *W.* Weſtmor. E. of Appleby. *Burton*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burton*, *E* and *W.* Yorkſ. 4 miles NE. of Richmond. *Burton*, Worc. in Lower and Upper Sapy. *Burton-Agnes*, Yorkſhire, E. of Kilham. *Burton-Biſhops*, Yorkſ. N. of Beverley. *Burton Black*, Oxfordſ. N. of Bradwell. *Burton Cherry*, Yorkſ. NW. of Beverley.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, Yorkſhire, between Midlam and Richmond. Market on Friday.

Burton-Conſtable, Yorkſ. NE. of Hull. *Burton-Dorſet*, Warw. 3 miles from Kyneton. *Burton-Grange*, Yorkſ. near Barnſley. *Burton-Haſtings*, Warw. near the road between Coventry and Leiceſter. *Burton-Hill*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Burton-in-Biſhopſdale*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SW. of Midlam. *Burton-Latimer*, Northamptonſ. SW. of Kettering. *Burton-Leonard*, Yorkſ. W. of Boroughbridge. *Burton-Long*, Dorſetſ. N. of the Vale of White-Hart. *Burton-Lazers*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Melton-Mowbray. *Burton-Magna*, Oxf. N. of Banbury. *Burton, North*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bridlington. *Burton-Overy*, Leic. near Hallaton. *Burton, Parva*, Oxfordſ. SE. of Burton-Magna. *Burton-Pidſey*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burton-Salmon*, Yorkſ. N. of Pontefract. *Burton-ſuper-Montem*, Glouc. W. of Morton-in-Marſh. *Burton-upon-Oldo*, Leiceſterſhire.

*BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a town of Staff. on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of freeſtone, a quarter of a mile in length. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, has a good market for corn and proviſions, and is noted for the excellence of it's ale, great quantities of which are exported.

ported. It is situated NE. of Lichfield, and is 124 miles NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 48. N. lon. 1. 40. W. Mar. on Thurf.

Burton on-the Water, Glouc. *Burton*, *E.* and *W.* Nott. 3 miles from Gainſborough. *Burton Wood*, Lanc. in W. Derby. *Burwarton*, Shropſhire, near Brown-Clee Hill. *Burwaſh*, Suff. N. of Rotherbridge. *Burwell*, Camb. 3 miles N. of Newmarket-Heath. In 1727 a melancholy event took place here: 160 perſons being aſſembled in a barn, on the exhibition of a puppet ſhow, the place took fire, and only five or ſix eſcaped; the bodies of the dead were ſo disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c. that their friends could not recogniſe them, and they were promiſcuouſly interred in one large grave. *Burwell*, Linc. near Althorp. *Burwell*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Burwell's-Green*, Herts, NW. of Ware-Park. *Burwood*, Surry, S. of Walton-upon-Thames.

BURY, a town of Lancaſhire, on the Irwell, noted for it's manufacture of fuſtians, and of half thicks and kerſeys. A melancholy event happened here in 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 perſons were buried in the ruins: ſome eſcaped unhurt; others were killed, or much bruiſed. Bury is 36 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 190 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 36. N. lon. 2. 24. W. Market on Thurſday.

*BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, in a delightful and healthy ſituation, with a large market for corn, fiſh, fowl, &c. It is 14 miles nearly E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 0. 39. E. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Buſhby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Wharlton-Caſtle. *Buſham*, Suff. S. of Arundel. *Buſhbury*, Staffordſ. between Brewood and Walſall. *Buſhby-Parva*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Stokeſley. *Buſhford*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Buſh-Hill*, Middl. near Edmonton. *Buſhley*, Worc. near Tewkſbury. *Buſh-Mead*, Bedf. near Eaton.

Buſhmills, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Buſhton, Wilts, in the pariſh of Clave-Pepper. *Buſhy*, Herts, near Watford. *Buſhy*, 2 miles from Leiceſter. *Buſhy-Hall*, Herts, NW. of Watford. *Buſhy-Leaze*, Hants, in the pariſh of Fackham. *Buſhy-Park*, Middl. near Hampton Court. *Buſſage*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Biſley.

BUSSARAH, or BASSORA, a port of Turkey, in Aſia, in Irac Arabi, on the Euphrates, 40 miles NW. of the gulf of Perſia. The circumference of the town is large, but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. Here are many Jews, but the trade is much declined.

Buſileton, Northumberl. near Heydon. *Buſileton*, Hants, 12 miles from Portſmouth. *Buſton*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Buſton*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Buſwath-Hill*, Cumberl. near Burgh-Marſh. *Butcomb*, Somerſ. SE. of Wrinton.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleſhire. They are fertile in corn and paſtures; and there is a conſiderable herring fiſhery on their coaſts. The chief town is Rothſay.

Butler's-Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Butler's-Court, Glouc. near Bodington. *Butley*, Cheſh. near Preſtbury. *Butley*, Somerſ. between Bruton and Bridgewater. *Butley-Abbey*, Suff. 4 miles from Orford.

BUTRAGO, a town of New Caſtile.

Buttleſton, Northumb. in the manor of Warkworth. *Butt's-Aſh*, Hants, in New-Foreſt. *Butſbury*, Eſſex, near Ingateſtone. *Buttcland*, Northumb. near Billingham. *Butterby*, Durh. near Braniſpeth. *Butter-Cramb*, Yorkſ. near New-Malton. *Butter-Haugh*, Northumb. near the ſource of the Tyne. *Butterley*, Derb. near Codnor-Caſtle. *Butterley*, Devonſ. near Collumpton.

BUTRINTO, a ſea-port of Albania, ſeparated by a ſtrait from the iſland of Corfu, at the entrance of the Adriatic. Lat. 39. 49. N. lon. 20. 9. E.

BUTTERMERE-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, near the ſource of the Cocker. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowſwater are not ſo extenſive as thoſe of the Derwent or Keſwick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

Butterſide, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Aſkrig. *Butterwike*, Dorſetſ. a mile S. of Folke. *Butterſwick*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Newſom. *Butterton*, Staff. SE. of Leek. *Butterton*, SW. of Stafford. *Butterwick*, Linc. NE. of Boſton. *Butterwick*, Durham, between Stockton and Durham. *Butterwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Butterwick*, *E.* and *W.* Linc. E. of Axholm.

Buttevant, in Cork, Munſter.

Buttolph, Suſſex, near Bramber.

BUTTON'S-BAY, a bay in the NW. part of Hudſon's-Bay, through which Sir T. Button and others have in vain attempted to diſcover a NW. paſſage to China. It lies in the 60th deg. of N. lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

Buxhall, Suff. between Bildeſton and Wulpet. *Buxlow*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Buxtead*, or *Buckſtead*, Suſſex, 10 miles from E. Grinſtead.

*BUXTON, in Derbyſhire, one of the wonders

wonders of the Peak, having 9 wells that rife near the ſource of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and ſulphureous, they are palatable; they create an appetite and remove obſtructions, and, if bathed in, afford relief in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous caſes, &c. It is much reſorted to in ſummer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, in the form of a creſcent, erected by the Duke of Devonſhire. It is of the Doric order, and under it is a piazza and ſhops. Buxton is 28 miles from Mancheſter, 32 NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. 1. 52. W.

Buxton, Norf. SE. of Aleſham.

BUZBACH, a town of Solmes, Up. Rhine.

Bybury, Glouc. NW. of Fairford.

BYCHOW, a town of Courland.

Byerley, N. and *S.* Yorkſ. near Bradford.

Eyfield, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry. *Byfleet*, Surry, near Cobham.

Byford, Heref. near Bredwardine-Caſtle.

Byford, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Bygrave-Hall*, Hertf. a little NW. of Baldock.

Bykeſhore, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcaſtle. *Bykeware*, Glouc. near Hawkſbury.

Byland, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Byley*, Cheſh. NE. of Middlewich. *Bynall*, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Wooton-Baſſet. *Bynamy*, Cornw. near Beeds-Haven. *Bynith-Wood*, Cornw. between Leſkard and Launceſton. *Bynton*, Warw. near Bitford. *Bynweſton*, Shropſ. on the borders of Montgomeryſ. *Byram*, Lanc. between Newton Chapel and Leigh. *Byrch, Magna* and *Parva*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Byrom*, Yorkſ. near Ferrybridge.

BYRON'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, is low, woody, and populous. The natives are tall, robuſt, and active, and their countenances expreſſive of chearfulneſs and intrepidity. Lat. 1. 18. S. lon. 173. 46. E.

Byton, Heref. E. of Preſteign, in Radnorſhire. *Byworth*, Suſſ. near Petworth.

CAANA, a handſome town of Egypt, on the river Nile, 320 miles S. of Cairo, whence they tranſport corn and pulſe to Mecca. Lat. 26. 30. N. lon. 30. 23. E.

CABAÇON, a town of Leon, in Spain.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a ſmall town of Alentejo. Lat. 39. 10. N. lon. 6. 43. W.

CABENDA, a ſea-port of Congo.

Cabons, Kent, near Denge-Marſh.

Cabragh, within 2 miles of Dublin.

CABREIRA, an iſle of Majorca.

CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN, was anciently a province of Perſia, but having been annexed to the Mogul empire, was again transferred to Perſia by Nadir Schah. It is now, however, a ſeparate territory, and is bounded on the W. and SW. by Candahar and Sableſtan, or Segeſtan; on the N. by Uſbeck Tartary; on the E. by Caſhmere; and on the S. by Lahore. The country conſiſts of mountains conſtantly covered with ſnow, hills of moderate height, and eaſy aſcent, rich plains, and ſtately foreſts, and theſe enlivened by numerous ſtreams. It produces every article neceſſary for human life, with a variety of delicate fruits and flowers. The city of Cabul is capital of the province. It is ſituated near the foot of the Hindoo-Ko, or Indian Caucaſus, near the ſource of the Attock. It's ſituation is romantic and pleaſant, having, within it's reach, the fruits and products of the temperate and torrid zones. It has ſpacious caravanſeras and palaces; and is 580 miles NW. of Delhi, and 176 NE. of Candahar. Lat. 34. 36. N. lon. 69. 58. E. See CANDAHAR.

Caburn, Lincolnſhire, near Caiſtor.

Cabus, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs.

CAÇAÇA, a town of Fez, S. of Melilla.

CACERES, a town of Eſtramadura, in Spain. Lat. 39. 11. N. lon. 5. 44. W.

CACHAN, or KASCHAN, a town of Irac Agemi, in Perſia, the inhabitants of which trade in ſilks, ſilver and gold brocades, and fine earthen-ware. It is ſeated in a vaſt plain, 55 miles N. by W. of Iſpahan. Lat. 33. 20. N. lon. 51. 55. E.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Tonquin, in India. It contains about 20,000 thatched houſes: the people are Pagans, and have a great number of pagodas. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is the beſt in the place. The factories purchaſe ſilks and lackered wares, as in China. Lat. 22. 10. N. lon. 105. 31. E.

CACHEMERE. See CASHMERE.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland.

Cackham, Suſſex, near Selſey.

CACONGO, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in the country of Loango.

CACORLA, a town of Jaen, Andaluſia.

Cadbury, N. and *S.* Somerſetſ. between Queen-Camel and Wincanton. *Cadbury*, Yorkſ. W. of Doncaſter. *Cadbury*, Devonſhire, W. of Brandninch. *Cadlington*, Bedf.

Bedf. between Kneesworth and Luton. *Caddon*, Northumb. 7 miles SW. of Hexham. *Cudeby*, near Leicester-Forest.

CADEN, or CAPDENAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 32. N. lon. 2. 0. E.

CADENET, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 5. 30. E.

Cader Idris, a mountain in Merionethshire, at the foot of which are some very deep pools.

CADILLAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, on the Garonne, 15 miles SE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 0. 22. W.

CADIZ, a large, rich, and very ancient city of Andalusia, seated on an island, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. Here the galleons and register-ships are fitted out for Terra Firma and La Plata, and the flota for Mexico; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be distributed to the foreign merchants, who principally supply the outward-bound fleets with their cargoes. Cadiz contains 50,000 inhabitants, and is 45 miles NW. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 31. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

Cadiz-Head, Lanc. near Warrington. *Cadland*, Hants, in the New-Forest. *Cadley*, Devonsf. W. of Columbton. *Cadley*, Devonsf. near Ottery St. Mary's. *Cadnam-House*, Wilts, near Christian-Malford. *Cadney*, Linc. S. of Glandford-Bridge.

CADORA, the capital of Cadorino.

CADORINO, a district of the Trevisan, late a province of Venice.

CADSANDT, an island at the mouth of the Scheldt.

CAEN, capital of the dept. of Calvados. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The river Orne runs through the town, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 0. 17. W.

Caergwrley, Flints. 7 miles from Chester.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Landaff. Market on Thursday.

Caer-Carodock, Shropsf. a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Teme.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, on the river Usk. Market on Thursday.

Caervorran, Northumberland, N. of the Picts'-Wall. *Caervent*, Monm. 4 miles SW. of Chepstow. *Caerwis*, Flintshire, 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 5 W. of Flint. *Cæsar's-Hill*, Suffex, near Findon, supposed to have been Cæsar's camp.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour; the Theodosia of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it by the Russians. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE. of Constantinople. Lat. 45. 8. N. lon. 35. 45. E.

CAFFA, or ZABACHE, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmeran Bosphorus, uniting the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

CAFFRARIA, an extensive country of Africa, divided into Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The former is S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extends along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish-River, in lat. 30. 30. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots; it's other boundaries are uncertain. The Caffres are tall, active, and robust, and evince great courage in attacking lions, and other beasts of prey. Their complexions are black; their clothing consists of hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthenware, and curious baskets. The country is fertile, and they have large herds of cattle, which are small, but very docile, coming at a whistle. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power, believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, and think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no priests, yet undergo, at 9 years of age, the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. Their government is a limited monarchy, and their king is allowed a plurality of wives. The interior parts are little known.

Caghryariff, in Clare, Munster.

CAGLI, a town of Urbino, in Italy.

CAGLIARI, a large city, with a good harbour, the capital of Sardinia. Lat. 39. 27. N. lon. 9. 14. E.

Cahir, or *Cahier*, in Tipperary, Munster, 8 miles S. of Cashell, and 85 SW. of Dublin. *Cahier*, in Kerry, Munster, NE. of Valentia Island. *Cahircanaway Drungand*, in Kerry, Munster; certain high hills, over which a road passes, hanging in a tremendous manner over the bay of Castlemayn, like that on Pemanmawr, in North Wales, except that it is here more stony and dangerous. *Cahirconlish*, in Limerick, Munster. *Cahirconlish*, in King's County, Leinster. *Cahirconrigh*, a conical mountain of Kerry, Munster, rising 700 yards above the level of the sea, and forming a peninsula between the bays of Castlemayn and Tralee. *Cahirdonel*, in Kerry, Munster. *Cahirelly, West*, in Limerick, Munster. *Cahirkegan*, in Cork, Munster. *Cahirne*,

Kirmee, in Cork, Munſter. *Cahirmorres*, in Galway, Connaught. *Cahir Trant*, the W. point of Ventry Harbour, in Kerry, Munſter.

CAHORS, a town in the dept. of Lot, ſeated on a peninſula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a rock. It is 50 miles NW. of Albi, and 287 nearly S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 26. N. lon. 1. 32. E.

CAJANEBURG, the capital of E. Bothnia, on the Lake Cajania, or Ula, 300 miles NE. of Abo. Lat. 64. 13. N. lon. 27. 45. E.

CAJAZZO, in Terra di Lavora, Naples.

CAICOS, iſlands N. of St. Domingo.

Caier, a river of Carmarthenſhire.

CAIFONG, a city of Honan, China.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, 3 in number, NW. of Jamaica, the inhabitants of which come here to catch tortoiſes, which they carry home alive.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Inverneſsſhire, famous for it's rock-cryſtals.

Cairn-Hill, in Meath, Leinſter. *Cairnlough*, in Antrim, Ulſter.

CAIRO, GRAND CAIRO, or EL KAHERA, the capital of Egypt, conſiſts of 3 towns, about a mile apart, Old Cairo, or Meſra, New Cairo, and the Port of Bulac. The inhabitants are about 300,000. Old Cairo is a ſmall place, though it be the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. New Cairo is about a mile from the river, and is 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the beſt houſes are generally built round a court, having their windows within to the incloſed court, and preſenting only a dead wall to the ſtreet. The caliſh is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has houſes built on each ſide of it. Here are ſeveral public bagnios and caravanſeras, and about 300 moſques, the lofty minarets of which preſent a very picturesque appearance. In the 15th century, this was one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the world; it has ſince declined, but the Europeans have ſtill their conſuls and factors here. It is ſeated near the E. bank of the Nile, 100 miles S. of it's mouth. Lat. 30. 3. N. lon. 31. 23. E.

CAIROAN, a town 60 miles S. of Tunis.

CAITHNESS, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Sutherlandſhire; on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Iſlands; and on the SE. by the German Ocean. It's greateſt extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The SW. part is mountainous, and the abode of wild roes and other animals; the rocky ſummits ſhelter eagles, and other birds of prey, and the lakes are reſorted to by ſwans, and various water-fowl. On the SW. this county ends in the promontory called the Ord of Caithneſs. Along the ſide of this ſteep hill, impending above the ſea, a winding road has been cut, which is the only entrance into this county from the S. The climate is good, and the ſoil round the coaſt very improvable: here the Engliſh is ſpoken; but in the Highlands the Erſe prevails.

CAKET, a town and country of Perſia.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra, or Farther Calabria, of which Reggio is the capital; and Hither Calabria, of which Coſenza is the capital. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes. One of the moſt terrible upon record happened here and in Sicily in 1783. Beſides the deſtruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 perſons periſhed by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and valleys formed in an inſtant; new rivers began to flow, and old ſtreams were ſunk into the earth, and deſtroyed; plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to places far diſtant. At Scilla, a wave, which had ſwept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on it's return, 2473 of the inhabitants.

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Caſtile.

CALAIS, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais. It is ſeated among marſhes, is a ſea-port, and has an inland navigation. The ſtreets are uniform and well paved. In time of peace, packet-boats ſail twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 58. N. lon. 1. 56. E.

CALAMATA, a town in the Morea.

CALAMIANES, a cluſter of iſlands, between Borneo and the Manillas, in the Indian Ocean, N. of Parago. They are 17 in number, and are noted for the ſwallows neſts that are gathered here for food: theſe are compoſed of a viſcous matter, found by the birds floating on the ſea, which, when diſſolved in broth, is accounted a great delicacy. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 118. 5. E.

Calary, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

CALATAJUD, a town of Arragon.

CALATRAVA, a town of New Caſtile.

CALBE, in the Old March, Brandenburg.

Calbendra, Cornwall, near Tregony.

CALCAR, in Cleves, Weſtphalia.

Calceden, *Calenden*, or *Calvedon*, near Coventry.

CALCINATO, in the Breſſan, Venice.

CALCUTTA, or FORT-WILLIAM, the emporium

emporium of Bengal, and ſeat of the governor-general of India, is ſeated on the W. ſide of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from it's mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ſhips. It is an extenſive city, being ſuppoſed to contain 500.000 inhabitants. The houſes variouſly built, ſome of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance: and the mixture of European and Aſiatic manners obſerved in Calcutta, is wonderful; coaches, phaetons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages, drawn by bullocks, palankeens, carried by the natives, the paſſing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the faquirs, form a diverſified and curious ſcene. Here the governor-general and council of Bengal reſide, who have a control over the preſidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The houſes have many of them the appearance of palaces, or temples, and their inhabitants are very hoſpitable. The ſituation of this city is not happily choſen; for it has extenſive muddy lakes, and a vaſt foreſt cloſe by it, from which, in ſo hot a climate, unwholeſome vapours muſt ariſe. Here are four judges, who diſpenſe juſtice according to the laws of England. Calcutta is 1030 miles NE. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22. 23. N. lon. 88. 28. E.

Caldbeck, Cumb. E. of Wigton. *Caldecot*, Rutl. near Lydington. *Caldecot*, Monm. *Caldecot*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Newport. *Caldecot*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Caldecot*, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Caldecot*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Caldecot*, Herts, near Aſhwell and Hinxworth. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Granborough. *Caldecot*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Weddington. *Caldecot*, or *Calcot*, Glouceſ. near Coln St. Dennis. *Calder*, Cumb. near Copeland-Foreſt. *Calder*, 3 rivers in Lanc. *Caldey-Iſland*, Pembrokeſ. 2 miles SW. of Tenby. *Caldey*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſh. on the Dee, near Hyde-Lake. *Caldicot*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Guiting-Power. *Caldmerton*, Northumb. in the barony of Veſey. *Caldmore*, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Caldwell*, near Bedford. *Caldwell*, Derb. in the pariſh of Stapenhill. *Caldwell*, Yorkſ. N. Riding near Forcet. *Caldwell*, Worceſterſ. near Kidderminſter.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 19. 0. to 23. 0. S. and from lon. 164. 0. to 168. 0. E. The inhabitants are ſtrong and active; their clothing is a wrapper made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves. The men are of a pacific diſpoſition, and the women generally chaſte. They ſubſiſt chiefly on roots, and cultivate the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry. From the hills, the ſummits of which are, many of them, clothed with wood, ſpring numbers of rivulets, which fertilize the plains. Plantains and ſugar-canes are not plentiful; bread-fruit is very ſcarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance.

Cale-Hill Kent, near Charing.

CALENBERG, a town and duchy of Brunſwick, in Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover.

Calbourn, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

CALI, a town and valley of Popayan.

CALICOULAN, or QUILON, a Dutch fort and factory on the coaſt of Malabar, 80 miles NW of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 2. N. lon. 76. 30. E.

CALICUT, a town of Hindooſtan, the capital of a country, formerly the moſt flouriſhing on the Malabar coaſt. It is 320 miles SW. of Madras. The Engliſh have a factory here. Lat. 11. 18. N. lon. 5. 40. E. The country of Calicut, or Malleami, is about 60 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds with woods and marſhes, produces pepper, ginger, aloes, rice, &c. and the trees are always green. Here is a tree which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain ſugar and oil. In 1792 part of this territory was ceded to the Engliſh by Tippoo Sultan.

Caliddon, Northumberland, in the manor of Eland.

CALIFORNIA, a large and fertile peninſula, of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean, claimed by the Spaniards.

Calke Abbey, near Derby.

Callaghan's Mills, in Clare. Munſter.

Callaghene, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Callaly Hall, Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Alnwick.

CALLAN, a town of Kilkenny, Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin.

Callan, in Kerry, Munſter. *Callan-Mountain*, in Clare, Munſter.

CALLAO, the port of Lima, in Peru.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean, on the top of a hill, encompaſſed with cocoa nut trees.

Callidon, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Callow-Hill*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

CALLOO, a fort of Waes, on the Scheldt.

Callow Hill. Staffordſhire, near Blith. *Callow-Land*, Herts, near Watford.

CALMAR, a ſea-port of Smaland, in Sweden, 150 miles SW. of Stockholm.

CALMUCS. See KALMUCS.

* CALNE, a town of Wilts, on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, 25 E. of Briſtol, and 88 W. of

London. Lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 1. 59. W. Market on Tuesday.

Callows, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Calow*, Derb. SW. of Wirksworth. *Calow*, near Hereford. *Calshot Castle*, Hants, at the entrance of Southampton-Bay. *Calstock*, Cornw. between Exeter and Truro. *Calston*, Wilts, near Market-Lavington. *Calthorp*, Norf. near Erpingham. *Calton*, Yorks. W. Riding, E. of Settle.

Caltragh, in Galway, Connaught.

CALVADOS, a department of France, so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the chief town.

Calver, Derbyshire, in the High-Peak. *Calverley*, Yorkshire, near Bradford. *Calverley*, Cheshire, near Minshull.

Calverstown, in Kildare, Leinster.

Calverthorp, Lincolns. W. of Sleaford. *Calverton*, Bucks, 1 mile from Stony-Stratford. *Calverton*, Nottinghamshire, S. of Sherwood-Forest.

Calves Islands, in Cork, Munster, 3 isles between Cape Clear and the Main.

Calvet-House, Yorks. N. Riding, near Mucker, in Swaledale. *Calvet-Heath*, Staff.

CALVI, in Terra di Lavora, Naples.

CALVI, a sea-port, district, and gulf of Corsica, on the NW. coast, about 32 miles SW. of Bastia. Lat. 42. 26. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

Cam, Glouc. 1 mile from Dursley; the inhabitants chiefly clothiers. *Cam*, a river of Cambridges. and another of Glouces.

CAMARAN, an island in the Red Sea.

CAMARET, a sea-port in the department of Finisterre, on a bay of the same name.

Camaron, a river in Radnorshire.

Cambas, Pembrokes. 3 miles from Haverfordwest. *Camberlow-Green*, Herts, between Baldock and Buntingford. *Camberton*, Herefords. between Leominster and Shropshire. *Camberwell*, Surry, 2 miles SSE. of London.

CAMBAY, a city of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, on a dangerous gulf of the same name. The country abounds in corn, cattle, silk, &c. and cornelian and agate stones are found in the rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery, some of their quilts having been valued at 40l. apiece. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles nearly S. of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lat. 22. 25. N. lon. 72. 10. E.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, SE. of Siam, and SW. of Cochin China. It's principal river and chief city bear the same name. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 104. 5. E.

Camborn, Cornwall, near Redruth.

CAMBRAY, a large town in the dept. of the North. It has a considerable manufactory of linen, and cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two, and is 22 miles SE. of Arras, and 102 NE. of Paris. Lat. 50. 11. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

CAMBRESIS, a ci-devant prov. of France, of which Cambray was the capital. It is now included in the dept. of the North.

*CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated University, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The University contains 12 colleges and 4 halls. It's buildings are elegant, and it's libraries and cabinets valuable and extensive. The town-hall and county-hall are the only buildings of note that do not appertain to the university. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and the houses old; the market-place is spacious, and in it is a handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. Cambridge is 80 miles ENE. of Oxford, 17 nearly S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 13. N. lon. 0. 9. E. Markets every day in the week, Sun. and Mon. excepted.

Cambridge, Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Massachusets-Bay, in N. America. It has an university, which, with respect to it's library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, is the first literary institution in America. It has generally from 120 to 150 students, and is 4 miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42. 25. N. lon. 70. 45. E.

Cambridge-Heath, Middl. near Hackney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; on the NW. by Lincolns. on the NE. by Norfolk, on the E. by Suffolk, and on the S. by Essex and Herts. It is 50 miles in length, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. and contains 17 hundreds, 9 market towns, and 163 parishes. The air and soil vary; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or Trent, falling into these fens. See BEDFORD-LEVEL.

Cambus, Northumb. near Blythe. *Camden-House*, Middlesex, W. of Kensington-Palace. *Came*, near Dorchester. *Camel, Queen's*, Somersetshire, between Ilchester and Wincanton.

*CAMELFORD, a town of Cornw. near the river Camel, or Alan. It has a large market for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by of London. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 4. 55. W. Market on Friday.

Camelford,

Camelford, Yorkſ. near Ferrybridge. *Camely*, Somerſ. near E. Harptree. *Cameringham*, Linc. S. of Saxby.

CAMERINA, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories.

Camerton, Somerſ. near Timſborough. *Camerton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Cameſworth*, Dorſetſhire, S. of Beaminſter.

CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, at the mouth of the Minho. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 8. 29. W.

Camlet, a river in Shropſ. *Cammas*, Northumberland, S. of Wanſpeck river.

CAMMIN, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, on the Oder. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 15. 19. E.

Camolin, in Wexford, Leinſter.

CAMPAGNA-DI-ROMA, the greateſt part of the ancient Latium, a province of Italy, extending 44 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It is ſubject to the pope, and was formerly one of the moſt populous and beſt cultivated ſpots on the globe; few villages, however, little cultivation, and ſcarcely any inhabitants are now to be ſeen; but the ruins of temples, and tombs ſcattered over the waſte, preſent the idea of a country depopulated by a peſtilence. The principal places are Rome, Velletri, Fraſcati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Oſtia.

CAMPANIA, (the ancient) was accounted the moſt fruitful and pleaſant country in Italy; now Terra di Lavora, in Naples.

CAMPANIA, ſeveral towns of Naples.

CAMPBELTON, a town of Argyleſ. ſituated on a bay towards the S. extremity of the peninſula of Cantyre. It has a conſiderable trade, being the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels that annually viſit the W. coaſt. Lat. 55. 29. N. lon. 5. 42. W.

* CAMPDEN, a town in Glouc. 10 miles from Stow, 18 NE. of Glouceſter, and 87 NW. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 1. 50. W. Market on Wedneſday.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in the peninſula of Yucatan, on the E. coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 91. 24. W.

CAMPEN, a town of Overyſſel, on the E. ſide of the Zuider-Zee, 44 miles NE. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 38. N. lon. 5. 55. E.

CAMPOLI, a town of Abruzzo, Naples.

CAMPO-MAJOR, a town of Alentejo.

CAMPREDON, a town of Catalonia.

Campſall, Yorkſ. 4 miles SE. of Pontefract. *Camp's-Caſtle*, and *Shady*, 15 miles from Cambridge, bordering on Eſſex.

Campſey-Hills, Stirlingſ. *Camſton*, Bed. near Wreſt. *Cams*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Camſwick*, Weſtmor. near Kendal. *Cam, Upper*, Glouc. S. of Cambridge. *Can*, a river in Eſſex. *Can*, Dorſ. SE. of Shaftſbury.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, N. of the United States. It is ſubject to Great Britain, and the religious eſtabliſhment is that of the church of Rome. By an act of parliament, in 1791 the country was divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city; and a conſtitution reſembling that of England was given to each of theſe provinces. The winter here for 6 months is very ſevere: the cleared lands are very fertile, and the vegetables various, and corn ripens in two months time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the ſeaſon is ſhort. Furs and ſkins are obtained here in great quantities; the rivers, lakes, and bays are numerous, large, and deep, and well ſupplied with fiſh. Here are ſeveral ancient and extenſive foreſts, and the tribes of Indians are numerous.

CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a ſtupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worſeley-Mill, 7 miles from Mancheſter, where, at the foot of a mountain, compoſed in a great meaſure of coal, a baſin is cut, capable of containing all the boats and a great body of water, which ſerves as a reſervoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a ſubterranean paſſage, nearly three quarters of a mile to the duke's coal-works. In ſome places it is cut through the ſolid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, ſome of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain diſtances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton-Bridge, 3 miles from the baſin, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal acroſs a valley, and alſo more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are 3 arches over this river, the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largeſt barges to paſs underneath with their maſts and ſails ſtanding. At Longford-Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and croſſing the river Merſey, paſſes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Merſey, at Runcorn-Gap, whence the barges can paſs to Liverpool at low water. This navigation is 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finiſhed in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer, Mr. Brindley. Coals, which, before this canal was finiſhed, were retailed in Mancheſter, at 7d. per hundred weight, is now ſold (ſeven ſcore to the hundred weight) at 3½d.

CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, was begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between

the Merſey and the Trent, and of courſe between the Iriſh Channel and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preſton-on-the-Hill, in Cheſh. to Wildon Ferry, in Derbyſhire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raiſed for more than a mile to a conſiderable height; it is alſo carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches: at Harecaſtle-Hill it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton, in Cheſhire, a ſubterraneous paſſage is effected of 560 yards in extent, and in the ſame neighbourhood another of 350: and, at Preſton-on-the-Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it paſſes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford a branch is made from this canal, to near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminſter: from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worceſter. Since the eſtabliſhment of theſe canals, many other extenſive ones have been projected and executed, in moſt of the inland, and ſome of the maritime counties.

CANAL, THE GRAND, in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the weſt-end of the town, and is intended to be carried to the river Shannon. It already communicates with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Roſs, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are paſſage-boats daily from the city to Sallans, Monaſtereven, and Athy, and from theſe places to Dublin; and veſſels carrying goods are continually paſſing and repaſſing. The execution of this work was an arduous buſineſs; beſide having to cut through hard and rocky ſtrata, and conſtruct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long tract of turf-bog, which, for a conſiderable time, baffled their efforts, as, from it's fluid-like conſiſtence, it was preſſed into, or filled up, the cut or channel, whenever they ceaſed digging. Theſedifficulties, however, were ſurmounted, and the canal itſelf has proved ſuch a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch, which has been carried, at an immenſe expence, by a circuitous courſe round the S. ſide of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin. There are other canals and modes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes, both in the N. and W. of Ireland. The Royal Canal, on the N. ſide of Dublin, is not yet completed.

CANAL, THE GREAT, in Scotland, forms the long-wiſhed for junction between the Forth and the Clyde. This bold deſign, conceived above a century ago, is now ſucceſsfully executed upon a ſcale far above the uſual dimenſions of the largeſt canals in England, and admits of veſſels conſtructed for foreign trade, provided the breadth of the beam be ſomewhat leſs than 20 feet, and their draught of water a little under 8. The extreme length of this canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, is 35½ Engliſh miles. In the ſpace of 30 miles it is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, beſides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the courſe of this inland navigation, which may be performed in leſs than 18 hours, many ſtriking ſcenes preſent themſelves to view. But above all others, the ſtupendous aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin, near Glaſgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large veſſels ſail along at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this ſtupendous work, which gives it a pre-eminence over any of a ſimilar nature in Europe. Yet, however ſingular and ſtriking this may appear, with reſpect to picturesque beauty, the utility of this communication between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Sea to navigation and commerce, is a more important conſideration, as it ſhortens the nautical diſtance 800, and, in ſome caſes, 1000 miles, and affords a ſafe and ſpeedy navigation, particularly at the end of the ſeaſon, to veſſels bound to Ireland, or the weſtern ports of Great Britain, that are too long detained in the Baltic, and that cannot attempt the voyage round by the N. Sea, without danger of ſhipwreck, or the market being loſt from delay.

CANAL, ci-devant ROYAL, or of LANGUEDOC, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finiſhed in 1682. It is carried over 37 aqueducts, and croſſed by 8 bridges. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it croſſes the Lake of Thau, and below Thouloufe is conveyed by 3 ſluices into the Garonne. The reſervoirs of water, collected from the hills for the ſupply of this navigation, are immenſe. From one of theſe the water is conveyed by 3 large braſs cocks, with mouths as large as a man's body, yet though theſe remain open for months ſucceſſively, there is no viſible diminution of water in the great reſervoir. Between Beziores and Gapeſtan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut

cut into a lofty arcade, lined with freeſtone, except where it is rock. At Adge there is a curious round ſluice, lock, or chamber, with three openings, three different depths of the water or levels meeting here; and the gates are ſo contrived, that veſſels may paſs into any one of them by opening the ſluice belonging to it. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the ſide of the Mediterranean. Regular locks for carrying boats over eminences were firſt erected in France.

Canalegie, Cornwall, S. of Padſtow.

CANANORE, a large ſea-port on the coaſt of Malabar, ceded to the Engliſh by Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Lat. 12. 0. N. lon. 75. 14. E.

CANARA, a country of Myſore, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan. The principal places are Anore, Mangalore, Barcelore, and Carwar.

CANARY ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are 7 in number, namely, Grand Canary, the chief, 42 miles long and 27 broad; it's capital, Canary, is a well-built town; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added, ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Gracioſa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They are ſubject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, ſugar-canes, wine, and excellent fruits, and it is hence that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N. lon. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

CANCALLE, a bay and ſea-port on the coaſt of France, 10 miles E. of St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Aſia, between Perſia and the river Indus. The dominions of the ſultan of this country extend weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terſhiſh, including, beſides Candahar Proper, Cabul, Ghozni, part of Segeſtan, and part of Koraſan; a tract 650 miles in length, it's breadth unknown; on the E. ſide of the Indus he poſſeſſes the territory of Caſhmere, and ſome ſmall diſtricts above the city of Attock. Theſe countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdallis. It's capital is Candahar, a rich trading town, 145 miles SW. of Cabul. It is conſidered as the gate of India to Perſia. Lat. 33. 0. N. lon. 65. 30. E.

Candal Biſhop's. *Candal-Marſh*, *Candal-Purſe*, *Candal-Sturton*, and *Candal-Wake*, Dorſetſ. *Canderton*, Worc. near Strenſham.

CANDIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the iſland, is a huge, barren, ſharp-pointed eminence. It's capital, Candia, though populous formerly, is now deſerted, there being little but rubbiſh, except at the bazar, or market-place, and the harbour being only fit for boats. It is 500 miles from Conſtantinople. Lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 25. 23. E.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province in Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa; on the W. by Guzerat; on the E. by Berar; and on the S. by Dowlatabad.

Candle-Biſhop's. See *Candal-Biſhop's*. *Candleſby*, Linc. NE. of Spilſby. *Candleſhoxo*, Lincolnſhire, near Candleſby.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, being about a quarter of the iſland. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolatrous. It's capital is of the ſame name. Lat. 7. 45. N. lon. 80. 52. N.

CANEA, a town on the NW. coaſt of Candia, with a good harbour. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 24. 15. E.

CANE', GROTTO-DEL, a grotto of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli, where many dogs have been cruelly tortured and ſuffocated, to ſhew travellers the effect of a vapour, or mephitic air, which riſes a foot above the bottom of this little cave.

Caneſby, Lincolnſ. near W. Haulton.

CANETO, a town of Mantua.

Canewdon, Eſſex, near Walfleet. *Cane-Wood*, Middl. near Hampſtead. *Canfield, Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Canford Lawnds* and *Parva*, Dorſetſ. near the Stour, eaſtward of Winborn-Miniſter.

CANGERECORA, a large river of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, deſcending from the Gaut Mountains, and flowing SW. to the coaſt of Malabar.

Canham, Suffolk, near Edmunſbury.

CANINA, a diſtrict and it's capital, in the N. part of Albania.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, in the ſtate of New-York, W. of Lake Otſego, is about 9 miles long, but narrow.

Cank, or *Cannock*, Staff. near Penkridge.

Canley, Warw. a hamlet of Stoneley.

CANNAY, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, SW. of the Iſle of Skye. In this iſland are vaſt ranges of baſaltic columns, riſing one above another, from the ſea, and forming a cauſeway of ſurpriſing extent, the ſurface of which is ſmooth and regular like a paved ſtreet.

CANNÆ, a town of Apulia.

Cannel, or *Catnel*, Suff. E. of Needwood-

Foreſt. *Cannington*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Cannings, Biſhop's*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Cannonby*, Cumb. part of Croſsby. *Cannon-Frome*, near Hereford. *Cannons*, Middl. near Edgeware *Cannon's-Leigh*, Devonſ. between Tiverton and Wellington. *Cannons, Little*, Herts, in the pariſh of Shenley. *Cannons*, Eſſex, near Nettleſwell. *Cannons*, Surry, in the pariſh of Banſtead.

CANORIO, on the Lake Maggiore, Milan.

CANOGE, a town in the country of Oude, on the W. bank of the Ganges, near it's confluence with the Calini. It is 50 miles W. of Lucknow. Lat. 27. 3. N. lon. 80. 13. E.

CANOSA, in Terra di Bari, Naples, near the ancient Cannæ.

CANSO, a cape and ſea-port of Nova Scotia, on a ſtrait which ſeparates it from Cape Breton. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 60. 55. W.

CANSTADT, in Wirtemberg, Suabia.

CANTAL, a department of France, ſo called from a high mountain, 14 miles from St. Flour, and 16 from Aurillac. The chief town is St. Flour.

CANTAZARA, in Calabria, Naples.

*CANTERBURY, an ancient city of Kent, ſeated on the river Stour. The ſilk manufactures, firſt introduced by the French refugees, are carried on here; it is noted for it's fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is 26 miles SE. by E. of Rocheſter, and 56 from London. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 1. 4. E. Markets on Wedneſ. and Saturd.

Canterwood, Kent, in Eltham pariſh. *Canterton*, Hants, in the New-Foreſt.

CANTIN CAPE, on the W. coaſt of Morocco.

Cantley, 8 miles E. of Norwich. *Cantley*, Yorkſhire, S. of Doncaſter.

CANTON, or QUANG-TCHEOU, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, ſeated on one of the fineſt rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quangtong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It conſiſts of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The ſtreets are long and ſtraight, paved with flag ſtones, and adorned with lofty arches. The covered market-places are full of ſhops. They have manufactures of their own, eſpecially of ſilk-ſtuffs. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, many of whom reſide conſtantly on the water, in barks which have apartments in them for families. Lat. 23. 8. N. lon. 113. E.

Cantre'y-han, E. of Carmarthen. *Cantremeto*, N. of Carmarthen.

CANTYRE, a peninſula of Argyleſhire, 50 miles long from N. to S. and from 5 to 8 broad. Acroſs the iſthmus which joins it on the N. to the mountainous diſtrict of Knapdale, and which is ſcarcely a mile broad, it has been uſual to draw boats and ſmall veſſels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the headland, amid ſhoals and currents. A canal might eaſily be cut acroſs it. To the S. the peninſula terminates in a great promontory, ſurrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The ſoil in general is fertile, particularly in the S. parts.

CANVEY, ISLE, Eſſex, about 5 miles in length, from Hole Haven to Leigh, is often overflowed by the Thames, (which is here 2 miles over) except the hilly part, to which the ſheep that are fed here in great numbers, at ſuch times retire.

Canwell, Staffordſhire, 3 miles SW. of Tamworth. *Canwick*, near Lincoln. *Canyeke*, Cornwall, at the NW. point of the Land's-End.

CAORLO, an iſland of Friuli, Venice.

CAPACCIO, in Principato Citra.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE; and other Capes, in like manner, ſee under their reſpective names, CLEAR, CAPE; GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, &c.

Capel, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *Capel*, Kent, between Folkeſton and Dover. *Capel*, Suff. near Orford. *Capel*, Yorkſ. N. of Howden. *Capella, St. Spiritous*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Capellar-Hill*, Hereford, near Brockhampton.

CAPELLE, a town in the department of Aiſne, 8 miles NE. of Guiſe. Lat. 49. 58. N. lon. 3. 50. E.

Capel's-Court, Kent, near Ivy-Church, in Romney-Marſh.

CAPESTAN, a town in the department of Aude, near the river Aude, and the Canal, ci-devant Royal, of Languedoc. Lat. 43. 21. N. lon. 3. 8. E.

Capeſthorn, Cheſhire, 3 miles SW. of Macclesfield. *Capheaton*, Northumberland, 12 miles from Newcaſtle.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples. It is a level country, without trees, a ſandy ſoil, and hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in paſtures. The principal towns are Manfredonia, Troja, Mount St. Angelo, Foggia, and Vulturara.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock and a harbour in the territory of the Genoeſe.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a conſiderable town on the gulf of Trieſte, lately ſubject to Venice.

Cappa, in Waterford, Munſter. *Cappaghtaggel*, in Galway, Connaught. *Cappab*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Cappel-Canon, and *Cappel St. Silim*, Cardiganſhire.

Cappernaze,

Cappernane, in Mayo, Connaught. *Cappoquin*, or *Caperquin*, in Waterford, Munſter, 97 miles from Dublin.

CAPRAJA, an iſland NE. of Corſica.

CAPRI, a town and iſland in the bay of Naples, famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius. It is 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth.

CAPUA, an ancient city of Naples.

Car, Lancaſhire, near Preſcot. *Car*, a river in Dorſetſhire.

CARACCAS, or ST. JUAN DE LEON, a town and diſtrict of Terra Firma. Lat. 10. 3. N. lon. 65. 10. W.

CARAMANIA, a province of Natolia; the capital is Cogni.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both ſides the river Cauca. It is a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, in which are rivulets whence the natives get good ſalt. It's capital is Caramanta. Lat. 5. 18. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

Caran, a river in Glouceſterſhire. *Carantock*, Cornwall, near Padſtow.

CARARA, in Terra di Lavora, Italy.

CARASU, a river of Natolia.

CARASU MESTRO, or NESTUS, a river of Romania, which riſes in Mont Rodolpho.

CARASUI, a lake of Bulgaria, formed by a branch of the Danube, near it's mouth, which contains ſeveral iſlands.

CARAVACCA, ST. CRUZ DE, a town of Murcia.

Carberton, Nott. in the pariſh of Edenſtow. *Carbridge*, Oxfordſhire, SW. of Witney. *Carbroke*, Norf. near Watton.

Carbury, in Cork, Munſter.

Carcalton, or *Colſton*, Nottinghamſhire, on the N. ſide of Bingham.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, in the dept. of Aude, divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, by the Aude, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. The Upper Town, or the city, is very ancient; the Lower is modern, in the form of a long ſquare, regularly built, and provided with an aqueduct which brings the water of the river to different fountains. Here are manufactures of various ſorts of cloth. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lat. 43. 14. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Carclew, Cornwall, 2 miles from Pentryn. *Carden*, Cheſhire, NW. of Malpas. *Carden-Hall*, Cumberland, S. of Carliſle.

* CARDIFF, a compact and well-built town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on the river Tave, over which there is a bridge. The haven is a very commodious one. This town has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol and other places; and near it are iron-works. A canal, 25 miles in length, has been lately completed, from Cardiff to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. Cardiff is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 3. 12. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

*CARDIGAN, the county town of Cardiganſhire, is populous, and pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is 33 miles NE. by E. of St. Davids, and 225, WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 4. 38. W. Market on Saturday.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan-Bay, in the Iriſh-Channel; on the N. and NE. by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire; on the E. and SE. by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire; and on the S. by Carmarthenſhire. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, and 64 pariſhes. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are paſtures well ſtocked with ſheep and cattle. Here is alſo plenty of tame and wild fowl, and it is well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea, and from it's own lakes and rivers, near which there is a great number of otters. The mountains abound with lead and ſilver ore, mines of which have ſeveral times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and the Iſtwith. Cardigan-Bay lies on the coaſt.

Cardingham, Cornwall, NE. of Bodmin. *Cardington*, SE. of Bedford. *Cardington*, Shropſhire, between Biſhop's-Caſtle and Wenlock. *Cardiſſon*, Norfolk, near Repeham. *Cardock-Hill*, Shropſhire, near Cardington.

CARDONA, a town of Catalonia, ſeated on an eminence near the river Cardonero, 30 miles NW. of Barcelona. A mountain in the neighbourhood yields immenſe quantities of ſalt. Here are very lofty pine trees, and the vineyards produce excellent wine. Lat. 41. 46. N. lon. 1. 40. E.

Cardunack, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Boulneſs. *Careby*, Lincolnſh. 8 miles N. of Stamford. *Carehouſe*, Northumb. between Hexham and Bellingham.

CARELIA, the SE. part of Finland.

CARENTAN, a town in the dept. of the Channel, 8 miles from the ſea, and 36 N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 16. N. lon. 1. 4. W.

Careſbrooke-Caſtle, Iſle of Wight, S. of Newport. *Careſwell*, Staff. W. of Cheadle. *Careſley*, Warw. N. of Coventry. *Cary Lites*, Somerſetſhire, E. of Somerton.

Carey's-Fort, 7 miles SW. of Wicklow.

Cargillen, Cornwall, between Dulo and Morual. *Cargeron*, Cornw. 2 miles NE. of Saltaſh. *Carhampton*, Somerſ. near Dunſter.

CARIA, a country in Asia Minor, between Lycia and Ionia, now, Aidinelli and Guzelhissar.

CARIATI NUOVA and VECCHIA, 2 towns of Calabria Citra.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. See INDIES W.

Carigaline, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Carrigaline, in Cork, Munster.

CARIGNAN, a town in the department of the Ardennes.

CARIGNANO, a town and principality of Savignano, in Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 miles S. of Turin.

Carigtowhill in Cork, Munster.

CARIMON JAVA, three or four islands N. of Java, where European ships touch for refreshments in their voyage to Borneo. Lat. 5. 56. S. lon. 109. 15. E.

Caringham, Cheshire, 3 miles NW. of Congleton. *Carington*, Cheshire, in the parish of Bowden.

CARINOLA, in Terradi Lavora, Naples.

CARINTHIA, UPPER and LOWER, a duchy in the circle of Austria, mountainous and woody, yet abounding in corn.

CARISTO, or CASTEL ROSSO, in Negropont.

Carlanstown, in Meath, Leinster, nearly 33 miles from Dublin.

Carlbury, Durh. near Darlington. *Carlby*, Linc. N. of Stamford. *Carleton, East Carleton*, or *Carleton Rode*, Norf. NE. of Buckenham. *Carleton*, or *Carleton in Lindrick*, Nottingh. 4 miles SW. of Blith.

CARLINGFORD, a sea-port town in Louth, Leinster. The harbour is between 3 and 4 miles long, and as many broad, and the largest vessels may anchor here. Very fine oysters are taken here. It is 52 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54. 11. N. lon. 6. 22. W.

Carlingthwate-Hall, Derbyf. NE. of Alfreton.

*CARLILSE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of 3 fine rivers, abounding with fish, by which it is nearly surrounded. It has long been noted for making whips and fish-hooks; and considerable quantities of printed linens, checks, and cottons are manufactured here. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 56. N. lon. 2. 53. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

CARLISLE, the county town of Cumberland in Pennsylvania. It contains about 1500 inhabitants, and 300 stone houses, besides 3 churches, a college, and a courthouse. Thirty-six years ago this place was inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. It is 100 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 10. N. lon. 77. 30. W.

Carlogus-Point, Cornw. Land's End.

CARLOW, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 28 miles in length, and 18 at it's greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's County; on the N. and NE. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. SE. and SW. by Wexford and Kilkenny. It contains 42 parishes. It's chief town is

CARLOW, a neat town, seated on the Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand Canal. It is 16 miles NE. of Kilkenny. Lat. 52. 48. N. lon. 7. 14. W.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia.

CARLSCRONA, or CARLSCROON, a town of Blekinge, in S. Gothland, with a harbour large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky sands at it's mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basons, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and thence along 2 long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants; some of the buildings are brick, but generally they are of wood. Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and a covered one, whose bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than of a receptacle for ships. In 1680 the town was founded, in 1724 the former dock, and in 1779 the latter was completed. According to the original plan, 3 basons and 30 docks, communicating by sluices, were intended, but a century will probably elapse before they can be completed. Carlscrona is 220 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 20. N. lon. 15. 25. E.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia.

CARLSTADT, a town of Vermeland, in Sweden, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. The houses are built of wood, and painted. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across the lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 16. N. lon. 13. 43. E.

CARLSTADT, in Wurtsburg, Franconia.

Carlton, Bedf. NE. of Oulney. *Carlton*, Yorksh. W. Riding, near Drax and Snaith. *Carlton*, Camb. 6 miles N. of Horsheath. *Carlton*, Cumb. near Carlisle. *Carlton*, Cumberl. NW. of Ravenglass. *Carlton*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Carlton*, Cumb.

Cumb. NE. of Penrith. *Carlton*, Durh. NW. of Stockton. *Carlton*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Carlton*, Leicest. N. of Bosworth. *Carlton*, 3 miles SE. of Norwich. *Carlton*, Northamp. W. of Rockingham-forest. *Carlton*, Suff. 5 miles E. of Beccles, called Carlton-Colvile. *Carlton*, Suff. near Brinkley. *Carlton*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Helmsley. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, E. of Bishopsdale. *Carlton*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Wharlton-Castle. *Carlton*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Carlton*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Rothwell. *Carlton*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Skipton. *Carlton Castle*. Linc. E. of Louth. *Carlton, E.* and *W.* Yorks. W. Riding, in Craven. *Carlton in Moreland*, Linc. bordering on Nottinghamshire. *Carlton, Magna* and *Parva*, Linc. E. of Louth. *Carlton, N.* and *S.* Linc. NW. of the city of Lincoln. *Carlton, N.* and *S.* Northumb. 6 or 7 miles from Alnwick. *Carlton, St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, Norf. NE. of Windham. *Carlton Scroop*. Linc. 5 miles from Grantham. *Carlton Curlew*, Leicest. W. of Hallaton. *Carlton Parva*, or *S. Carlton*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Muscomb. *Carlton-upon-Trent*, Nottingh. between Newark and Tuxford.

CARMAGNOLA, in Saluzzo, Piedmont.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 26 at it's greatest breadth, is bounded on the W. by Pembrokeshire; on the N. and NE. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; on the E. and SE. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, and on the S. by Bristol Channel. It contains 6 market towns and 87 parishes. It is fruitful in corn, grass, wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon. The air is mild, it not being extremely mountainous. It's chief town is

*CARMARTHEN, a well-built, populous town, usually reckoned the first in South Wales. It is seated on the river Gwilly, near the Towy, over which is a narrow stone bridge, to which vessels may come up. It is 24 miles SE. of Cardigan, and 207 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 52. N. lon. 4. 23. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine.

Carmino, Cornwall, S. of Helston.

CARMONA, a town of Friuli, in Italy.

CARMONA, a town of Andalusia.

Carmony, in Antrim, Ulster.

Carnaby, Yorks. near Bridlington-Bay.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of North Wales, about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, is bounded on the W. and N. by the sea, and the Isle of Anglesea, on the E. and SE. by Denbighshire, and Merionethshire, and on the S. by Merionethshire and the sea. It contains 68 parishes and 5 market towns. The air is cold; this country, being the most mountainous district of N. Wales. It's central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute it's dreary region. Cattle, goats, and sheep, are it's rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden.

*CARNARVON, is a well built and populous town, on the sea shore, surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and 2 rivers. It carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports. It is 7 miles SW. of Bangor, and 251 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 20. W. Market on Saturday.

CARNATIC, THE, a rich, populous, and fertile country of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin; including it's appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Tritchinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. and from 120 to 75 miles wide. The revenue of the sovereign, or nabob of Arcot, is about 1,500,000l. *per ann.* out of which the E. India Company receive a subsidy of 160,000l. toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 103 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; it's revenue is 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras.

Carndonagh, in Donegal, Ulster. *Carnew*, in Wicklow, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, adjoining Hungary, and subject to Austria. It is rocky and mountainous, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Carnb, a river in Montgomeryshire. *Carnon*, Cornwall, NW. of Columb. *Carnonbigh*, Cornwall, between St. Ives-Bay and the Land's End.

Carnteel, in Tyrone, Ulster.

CAROLINA, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the W. by Louisiana; on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. by Georgia. It lies between 32½ and 36½ degrees N. lat. and produces rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. The birds, beasts, and fish, are

are very numerous. Their native fruits are peaches, but the beſt fruits, tranſplanted from Europe, thrive well here.

CARPATHIAN, or KRAPACK MOUNTAINS, divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, the chief town of Venaiſſin, in France, ſeated on the river Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 8. N. lon. 5. 6. E.

Carper'ly, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Aiſkrig.

CARPI, a town and diſtrict of Modena.

CARPI, a town in the Veronese.

Carpmanſel, Lincolnſ. on the Winſter.

Carra, a river in Kerry, Munſter.

Carram, Northumberl. on the Tweed.

Carrants, Dorſetſhire, near Winterborn St. Martins. *Carraw*, Northumberland, between Scawenſhale and Welton. *Carre*, a river in Somerſetſhire.

Carrigart, in Donegal, Ulſter.

CARRICK, the S. diviſion of Ayrſhire.

CARRICK, ON SHANNON, a town of Leitrim, in Connaught, 77 miles NW. of Dublin.

CARRICK, ON SUIR, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter. The manufacture of broad cloth and ratteens is carried on here. It is 14 miles NW. of Waterford, and 74 from Dublin. Lat. 52. 12. N. lon. 7. 23. W.

Carrickaſticken, a river and mountain of Louth, in Leinſter. *Carrickbeg*, in Waterford, Munſter, on the river Suir, oppoſite to Carrick on Suir. *Carrick Edmond*, in Louth, Leinſter.

CARRICKFERGUS, a town of Antrim, in Ulſter. It is ſeated on a ſafe and ſpacious bay of the ſame name, and has an excellent harbour. It is 88 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 43. N. lon. 6. 8. W.

Carrickmacroſs, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 42 miles from Dublin. *Carrickmines*, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Carrigans*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Carrigeneeelogh*, in Cork, Munſter, 147 miles from Dublin. *Carringoon*, near Mallow, in Cork, Munſter.

Carrog, or *Kenog*, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Carrock*, a mountain in Cumberland, 755 yards above the level of the ſea. *Carrock-Paſſage*, Cornwall, near Fowey-Haven.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingſhire, riſing on the S. ſide of the Campſey-hills, and flowing into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from it's ſource it forms a fine caſcade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly, and on it's banks, one mile from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron-works, founded in 1761, on a ſpot where there was not a ſingle houſe: this is now the largeſt iron foundery in Europe, conſtantly employing above 1000 men. All ſorts of iron goods are made in it, from the moſt trifling article for domeſtic uſe, to cannon of the largeſt caliber.

Carſey, Suff. near Hadley. *Carſhalton*, Surry, SW. of Croydon, near Banſtead-Downs, a beautiful village, ſituated among ſprings and water-brooks. *Carſington*, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Carſon*, 3 miles W. of Shrewſbury. *Carſop*, 6 miles NW. of Hereford. *Carſwell*, Northumberland, on the ocean, 6 miles NE. of Morpeth.

Cart, *Black* and *White*, two rivers of Renfrewſhire, which uniting their ſtreams, fall into the Clyde near Renfrew.

CARTAMA, two towns of Granada.

CARTERET ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is about 6 leagues long, from E. to W. Lat. 7. 56. S. lon. 158. 56. E.

Carter-Fells, Northumberl. near Blackburn.

CARTHAGENA, a town of Murcia, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in which vaſt quantities of mackarel are caught. It has the beſt harbour in Spain, and is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 0. 36. W.

CARTHAGENA, a large and rich city, capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, and one of the beſt harbours in S. America; the entrance, however, is ſo narrow, that only one veſſel can enter at a time. The revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma are brought to this place. Lat. 10. 27. N. lon. 75. 22. W.

CARTHAGE, once a celebrated city of Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 10. 25. E.

CARTHAGO, capital of Coſta Rica, Mexico.

Carthkenny, a river in Carmarthenſhire. *Cartington*, Northumberland, near N. and S. Carlton. *Cartlone Paſſage*, Lancaſhire, on the Kent-Sands, near Cartmel. *Cartlidge*, Buckinghamſhire, near Cheſham.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancaſhire, ſeated among the hills, called Cartmel-Fells, near the river Kent. It has a harbour for boats, and a market well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, and fiſh. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 260 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 3. 6. W. Market on Monday.

Carton, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Cart-Vonan, Northumberl. near Great-Cheſter, S. of the Picts-Wall.

CARWAR, a bay and ſea-port on the coaſt,

coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore.

CASA DEL CAMPO, near Madrid.

CASAL, the chief city of Montferrat, in Italy.

CASAL MAGGIORE, in Lucca, Italy.

CASBIN, or KASWIN, a large trading city of Irac Agemi, in Perſia.

CASAN. See KASAN.

CASCAES, a ſea-port of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, N. of the mouth of the Tajo.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, in Hungary.

Caſcaragan, in Leitrim, Connaught.

CASCO, a town and bay on the coaſt of Main, in New England; the latter is 25 miles wide, and interſperſed with ſmall iſlands.

Caſh, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, 90 miles from Dublin. *Caſhin*, a river in Kerry, Munſter.

CASHEL, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 76 miles SW. of Dublin, and 13 NW. of Clonmell. Lat. 52. 26. N. lon. 8. 12. W.

CASHEN. See CACHAN.

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BUCHARIA, a country of W. Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia, on the E. by Chineſe Tartary, on the S. by Thibet and Hindooſtan, and on the W. by Great Bucharia. It is populous and fertile, but the air is cold. Here are rich mines of gold and ſilver, which the natives do not work, being wholly employed in feeding cattle. The muſk animals are found in this country; and they have ſeveral precious ſtones beſide diamonds. It's capital,

CASHGUR, ſtands at the foot of the mountains, and is a place of ſome trade. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 73. 25. E.

Caſhiobury, Herts, near Watford.

CASHMERE, a province of India, ſubject to the ſultan of Candahar. It lies N. of the Indian Caucaſus, and E. of the Indus. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad. Surrounded by lofty mountains, from which there fall numerous caſcades, this valley is celebrated for it's romantic beauties, the fertility of the ſoil, and the temperature of the atmoſphere; it is ſubject, however, to earthquakes, on which account the houſes are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Caſhmere, is that of ſhawls, which are diſtributed over many parts of Aſia, and into Africa and Europe. It's capital,

CASHMERE, is a large city, built on both ſides of the Chelum, a large navigable river, and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 49. N. lon. 73. 11. E.

Caſhmore, Dorſetſhire, near Chettle.

CASHNA, part of the extenſive country called Soudan by the Arabs, and Negroland by the Europeans, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, S. of Zaara, E. of Tombuctou, and W. of Zamfara. It reſembles Bornou in climate and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religious profeſſion, and government of the people. It's monkeys and parrots are numerous, and of various ſpecies. A thouſand towns and villages are ſaid to be included in this empire, which like Bornou, conſiſts of different tribes or nations, ſubject to the dominion of one ſovereign. It's capital,

CASHNA, is about 800 miles nearly S. of Tripoli, in lat. 16. 20. N.

Caſhop, 3 miles from Durham.

CASIMIR. See CAZIMIR.

Caſimul, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Caſley*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, E. of Otley.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland ſea of Aſia, on the N. of Perſia, about 680 miles in length, and 260 in breadth. It has no tide, but has ſtrong currents, and is ſubject to violent ſtorms, which the Ruſſian veſſels weather with difficulty. It's waters are brackiſh; the fiſheries extenſive. The roe of the ſturgeons and beluga ſupply large quantities of caviare; and the fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, form a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire.

CASSANO, 3 towns of Naples, and 1 of Milan.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſel, circle of Upper Rhine. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and ſpacious. The caſtle or palace commands a delightful proſpect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It is ſeated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. Paderborn. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 34. E.

CASSEL, a town in the depart. of the North, ſeated on a mountain, whence may be ſeen 32 towns, and the ſea, though 50 miles diſtant. It is 10 miles NE. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 48. N. lon. 2. 36. E.

CASSEL, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the E. ſide of the river Rhine, oppoſite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Caſſel, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Caſſenton*, on the Iſis, 4 miles from Oxford.

CASSERTA, a palace N. of Naples.

Caſſey, near Norwich, on the Hier. *Caſſiberry*, Hertfordſhire, 3 miles NE. of Ware. *Caſt*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Frome Selwood.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia.

CASTELAMARA, two towns of Naples.

CASTEL-

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, in Sardinia.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of the Veronese.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Beira.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Alentejo.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Catalonia.

CASTEL-GONDOLFO, near Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, on the river Avance. Lat. 44. 20. N. lon. 0. 25. E.

CASTEL NUOVO, 3 towns of Italy.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, in Tralos-Montes.

CASTEL-NUOVO DE CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy in the Modenese.

CASTELLANE, a town in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on the river Verdon, in a mountainous country, which, however, is fertile in corn and pasture. It is 42 miles NW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 55. N. lon. 6. 34. E.

CASTELLANZA, a town of Milan.

CASTELLON, a town of Catalonia.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large basin of the Canal ci-devant Royal. It is 15 miles NW. of Carcassone. Lat. 43. 19. N. lon. 2. 0. E.

CASTIGLIONE, several towns of Italy.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Estramadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. and SE. by Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. It is divided into 3 parts; Agraria to the N.; Mancha to the E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biscay, Asturia, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Arragon; and on the S. by New Castile. It produces excellent wine; it's plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE-DEL-ORO, a country of Terra Firma, W. of Orinoko.

CASTELLARO, 2 towns of Italy.

CASTILLON, a town in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 52. N. lon. 0. 2. E.

Castle-Acre, Norfolk, 4 miles NW. of Swaffham. *Castle-Ashby*, Northamptonshire, W. of Wellingborough.

Castlebaldwin, in Sligo, Connaught.

CASTLEBAR, the county town of Mayo, in Connaught. It is 35 miles N. of Galway, and 114 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 9. 15. W.

Castlebellingham, in Louth, Leinster, 34 miles from Dublin. *Castleblakeney*, in Galway, Connaught, 80 miles from Dublin. *Castleblaney*, in Monaghan, Ulster, 80 miles NW. of Dublin. *Castlebrack*, in Queen's County, Leinster. *Castlebridge*, in Wexford, Leinster.

Castle-Camps, Cambridgeshire, E. of Linton.

Castlecarberry, in Kildare, Leinster, nearly 26 miles from Dublin, near the Bog of Allen. *Castlecargan*, or *Castcarrigan*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin.

Castle-Carew, Pembrokeshire, nearly Tenby.

CASTLE CAREY, a town of Somersetshire, 3 miles from Wincanton, 12 SSE. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 5. N. lon. 2. 42. W. Market on Tuesday.

Castlecomb, Wiltshire, near Chippenham.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 45 miles SW. of Dublin, noted for it's coal-pits, which produce the Kilkenny coal, remarkable for burning without emitting smoke.

Castlecuff, in King's-County, Leinster.

Castle-Beare, Middlesex, N. of Great-Ealing. *Castle-Bitham*, Lincolnshire, 3 miles SW. of Bourn. *Castle-Danis*, Cornwall, a hill near St. Columb.

Castledawson, in Derry, Ulster. *Castlederg*, in Tyrone, Ulster.

CASTLEDERMOT, a town of Kildare, in Leinster. It is situated in a pleasant country on the little river Lane, in the road between Cork and Dublin, from which latter it is 34 miles to the SW. Lat. 52. 53. N. lon. 6. 55. W.

Castlefin, in Donegal, Ulster, 107 miles from Dublin. *Castlefreke*, in Cork, Munster, 3 miles SE. of Ross.

Castle Dykes, Northamptonshire, 1 mile S. of Weedon. *Castle-Eaton*, Wiltshire, 3 miles NW. of Highworth. *Castle-Goodwin*, Gloucestershire, near Painswick. *Castle-Hean*, Herefordshire, at the foot of Hatterel-Hill. *Castle-Hedingham*, Essex, 7 miles SW. of Sudbury. *Castle-Hill*, Warwickshire, NW. of Kyneton. *Castle-Hill*, Devonshire, 6 miles from Tawton.

Castle-Guard, in Louth, Leinster. *Castle-Hacket*, in Galway, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Castle-Haven*, a small but safe harbour of Cork, Munster. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

Castle-

Caſtle-Hornock, Cornw. on a mount near Penzance. *Caſile-How*, Weſtm. an artificial hill near Tebay. *Caſtle-Howard*, the ſeat of the earl of Carliſle, near Malton.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 8 miles E. of Tralee, 30 NW. of Cork, and 133 from Dublin.

Caſtle-Knock, 3 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle-Laghan*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CASTLE-LEHAN, a town of Cork, in Munſter, pleaſantly ſeated in a fruitful foil, and well watered, 12 miles NE. of Cork.

CASTLEMAINE, a bay, and ſmall ſeaport of Kerry, in Munſter, 152 miles from Dublin. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 9. 45. W.

CASTLE MARTYR, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 12 miles SE. of Cork, and 123 miles from Dublin. Lat. 51. 48. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

Caſtle-Mill, near Bedford.

Caſtlemorris, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Coſtleotway*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Caſtleotway*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Caſtle-Peveral, Derbyſh. in the High-Peak.

Caſtleplunket, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 79 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle-Pollard*, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 64 miles from Dublin. *Caſtlepooky*, in Cork, Munſter, near Doneraile. *Caſtlerea*, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin. *Caſtlereagh*, in Down, Ulſter.

CASTLE-RISING, Norf. 7 miles NE. of Lynn; it's harbour is choked up with ſands, and it's market diſuſed.

Caſtle-Rock, in Antrim, Ulſter, on a hill E. of Carrickfergus-Bay.

Caſtle-Ruff, Kent, near Milton.

Caſtle-Samſon, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Caſtle-Shane*, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 59 miles from Dublin.

Caſtle-Steed, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Caſtle-Thorp*, Bucks. near Hanſlop. *Caſtleton*, Derbyſ. by the Peak's-Hole, a very curious cavern, whence a ſtream of water iſſues. *Caſtleton*, Oxf. bordering on Glouceſterſhire. *Caſtleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Caſtleton*, Yorkſ. in Cleveland. *Caſtleton*, Dorſetſ. near Sherborn, to which it is a ſuburb.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Iſle of Man, ſeated on the SE. It's harbour is ſhallow and rocky. Lat. 54. 2. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

Caſtletown, in Cork, Munſter, 110 miles from Dublin. *Caſtletown*, in Queen's County, Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin. *Caſtletown*, in Louth, Leinſter. *Caſtletown*, in Kildare, 9 miles from Dublin. *Caſtletown-Delvin*, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin. *Caſtletown-Geoghan*, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Caſtletownlands*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Caſtletown-Macenery*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Caſtletown-Roche*, in Cork, Munſter, 115 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle-Vellin*, in Down, Ulſter, 65 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle-Ward*, in Down, Ulſter, a mile W. of Strangford.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles N. by W. of Norwich, has a bridge over the Bure. Market on Tueſday.

Caſton, Hants, between Avington and Kingſworthy.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnſhire, 20 miles NE. of Lincoln, between Binbrook and Glandford-Bridge. Market on Mon.

Caſtor, Northamp. 3 miles from Peterborough. *Caſtor*, Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Norwich. *Caſtor Light-Houſe*, Norf. N. of Yarmouth. *Caſtor-Trinity*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth.

CASTRES, capital of the dept. of Tarne, ſeated in a fine valley, on the river Agout, 20 miles S. of Albi. Lat. 43. 37. N. lon. 2. 20. E.

Caſtrigg, Cumb. pariſh of Croſthwaite.

CASTRO, in the Pope's territories.

CASTRO, in Otranto, Naples.

CASTRO, capital of Chiloe, in Chili.

CASTRO-DEL-REY, a town of Galicia.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Algarve.

CASTRO-VIREYNA, a diſtrict of Peru.

Caſtwald How, Cumb. E. of Whitehaven. *Caſtwell*, Oxf. SW. of Witney. *Caſtworth*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Arragon and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees; and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. It's greateſt extent from E. to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 148. The air is wholeſome. It's mountains, which are numerous, are covered with foreſt and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and has quarries of marble, and ſeveral ſorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated city of Sicily, with an univerſity, on a gulf of the ſame name. It's ſtreets are wide, ſtraight, and well paved with lava. The inhabitants are about 30,000. The city ſtands on the E. coaſt, near Mount Etna, and has often ſuffered by earthquakes, particularly in 1669 and 1693. In the laſt the town was entirely deſtroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has ſince been rebuilt and repeopled, the land about it being fertile in corn, wine, fruits, &c. It is 47 miles SSW. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 36, N. lon. 15. 29. E.

CATANZARO, in Calabria Ultra.

CATARO,

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia.

Catchaſide, Northumb. 4 miles SE. of Elleldon. *Catchborn*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Catcomb*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Catcomb*, Somerſetſ. near Murlinch. *Cat-Dean*, Durh. W. of Wearmouth.

CATEAU, or CHATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town in the depart. of the North, 12 miles SE. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 3. N. lon. 3. 31. E.

CATTEGAT, a gulf between Denmark and Sweden, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean.

Caterham, Surry N. of Blechingley. *Catern*, Somerſ. NE of Bath. *Catſby*, Northamp. NW. of Daventry. *Cateſmore*, Linc. near Stamford. *Catfield*, Norf. near Hickling. *Catford-Hall*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Preſton. *Caſoſs*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

CATHARINENBURG, or EKATERINBURG, a town and province of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm.

CATHARINENSLAF, the new name of the extended government of Aſoph, which is now made to compriſe New Ruſſia and the Crimea. This government is divided into 2 provinces, namely Catharinenſlaf, which includes New Ruſſia, and the late government of Aſoph; and the province of Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of the province of the ſame name, (ſee ASOPH) is 178 miles NE. of Cherſon. Lat. 47. 23. N. lon. 35. 15. E.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

Catherſton, Dorſetſ. N. of Charmouth. *Cathorp*, Nott. in the pariſh of Lowham. *Cathorp*, Leiceſ. near Rugby. *Cathorp*, Linc. W. of Sleaford. *Cathorp*, Yorkſ. W. of Bridlington. *Catley* Linc. W. of the ferry over the Witham. *Catlidge*, Camb. 2 miles from Newmarket.

CATMANDU, the capital of Napaul, in Hindooſtan Proper, 445 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 84. 51. E.

Catmer, Berks, near Farnborough. *Catmoſe, Hill* and *Vale*, Rutl. SE. of Okeham. *Caton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarborough.

CATOCHE, CAPE, the NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 87. 30. W.

Catſgrove-Hill, Berks, near Reading. *Catſley*, Dorſetſ. in Carſcomb pariſh. *Catſlock*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton. *Catſtreet*, Suſſex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, a city and diſtrict of Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Berar rajah, a Mahratta prince. It is a poſt of conſequence, from it's being the only road between Bengal and the northern Circars, and is ſeated on the river Mahanuddy, near it's entrance into the Bay of Bengal, 184 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 20. 51. N. lon. 86. 1. E.

Cattal, Magna and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge.

* CATTERICK, Yorkſ near Richmond.

Catterall, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Catterly*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Catterton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Bilburgh and Belton. *Catterworth*, Somerſ. near Bowditch, a Roman camp of a circular form on the ſummit of a hill. *Catteſfield* Suſſex, W. of Cowhurſt. *Catteſhall*, Surry, near Godalming. *Catthorp*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Catton*, Derbyſ. on the borders of Staff. *Catton*, Lanc. in Lonſdale. *Catton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Thirſk. *Catton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pocklington. *Cat-wade-Bridge*, Suff. near Maningtree. *Cat water*, one of the three harbours at Plymouth. *Catwick*, Yorkſh. near Hornſey, in Holderneſs. *Catworth*, *Great* and *Little*, Hunt. near Spaldwick.

CAVA, in Principato Citra, Naples.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaiſſin, 20 miles SE. of Avignon.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in Ulſter, bounded on the W. and SW. by Leitrim and Longford; on the NW. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the NE. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S by E. and W. Meath. It is about 47 miles long and 24 broad, contains many beautiful lakes, and is in ſome parts rich and fertile. It is populous, and the linen manufacture is carried on in it pretty extenſively, it's yearly trade in it having been averaged at 68,200l. It's capital, Cavan, is 54 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 7. 19. W.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Aſia, which extend from the Black to the Caſpian Sea, inhabited by 7 diſtinct nations, each ſpeaking a different language, namely, the Tartars, the Abkas, the Circaſſians, the Oſſi, the Kiſti, the Leſguis, and the Georgians. Theſe mountains are the higheſt in Aſia, and their tops are always covered with ſnow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines hereabout grow winding round the high trees.

CAUCASUS, one of the governments of Ruſſia, divided into the provinces of Aſtracan and Caucaſus; the latter compriſes the Cuban and the diſtrict between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, as far as the confines of Georgia. The principal town is Aſtracan.

CAUDEBEC, a trading and populous town in the dept. of Lower Seine, at the foot of a mountain near the Seine, 18 miles

miles NW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 31. N. lon. 0. 46. E.

Caudle-Green, Glouceſ. in Brimpsfield hamlet. *Cave*, Devonſ. near Bampton. *Cavehurſt*, Hants, near King's-Clere. *Cave, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. a little N. of the Humber. *Cavendiſh*, Suſſex, between Long Melford and Clare.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a conſiderable river of Hindooſtan, which riſing among the Gauts, takes a SE. direction through Myſore; and watering Seringapatam, Tritchinopoli, and Tanjore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between Cuddalore and Negapatam.

Caveſham, Suffolk, between Bury and Milden-Hall. *Caverleigh*, Devonſ. SW. of Tiverton. *Caversfield*, Bucks, N. of Biceſter, in Oxf. *Caverſham*, Oxf. 2 miles N. of Reading. *Cavet-Houſe*, Yorkſ. S. of the Swale, towards Aſkrigg.

CAVITE, a town in the iſland of Manilla.

Caulcot, Northamp. E. of Higham-Ferrers. *Cauldon*, Staff. W. of Biore.

CAUNE, LA, a town in the dept. of Tarn, near the mountains, where the Agout has it's ſource. It is 21 miles NE. of Caſtres. Lat. 43. 40. N. lon. 2 43. E.

Caunton, Nott. near Norwell. *Caus-Caſtle*, Shropſ. 4 miles E. of Powis-Caſtle. *Cauſby*, Linc. W. of Alford. *Cauſey-Park*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Cauſton-Hill*, Warw. near Dunchurch. *Cauſway*, Suſſex, near Arundel.

CAUTERETS, a village in the dept. of the Up. Pyrenees, noted for it's mineral waters. It is 18 miles SW. of Bagneres.

Cauthorp, Yorkſ. NW. af Barneſley. *Cauthorp*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, NW. of Pickering. *Cauthorp*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Maſham. *Cauthwate*, Cumb. E. of Inglewood-Foreſt. *Cauton*, Yorkſ. near Hovingham, W. of Malton. *Cawcot, Upper* and *Lower*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Cawderſhaw*, Suſſ. S. of Petworth. *Caudwell*, Leiceſ. near Waltham-on-the-Would. *Cawboniborn*, Worceſ. near Honiborn. *Cawkwell*, E. of Stanton. *Cawley-Wood*, Bucks, near Little Gaddeſden in Herts, ſtands on a hill that overlooks 11 counties. *Cawner*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

CAWOOD, a town of Yorkſhire, on the Ouſe, near Selby, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 47. N. lon. 1. 0. W. Market on Wed.

Cawood, Lanc. in Loynſdale. *Cawthorp*, Linc. near Bourn. *Cawthorp*, Linc. W. of Saltfleet. *Cawton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Cawton*, Staff. E. of Cheadle. *Cawton*, Staff. E. of Handbury.

*CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

Caxton, Kent, 2 miles from Rocheſter.

CAYA, a river which riſes near Portalegre, in Alentejo, and running SE. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajox.

CAYENNE, a town and iſland of South America, a part of the French ſettlements there. It lies on the coaſt of Guiana, in about the 5th deg. of N. lat. The paſtures feed a great number of horſes, ſheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will, and there are plantations of ſugar, cocoa, coffee, indigo, maize, caſſia, and vanilla. The iſland is about 45 miles in circumference.

Cayley, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Otley. *Cayne*, Cornw. SW. of Lefkard. *Caynham*, Shropſ. near Stotteſdon. *Cayo*, Carmarthenſ. *Cayſo*, Bedfordſh. bordering on Huntingdonſhire.

CAZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, on the Viſtula, on the ſide oppoſite to Cracow, from which it is ſeparated by a bridge. It was once an univerſity containing 11 colleges and 14 ſchools.

Cebbe, a river in the Iſle of Man.

CEBU. See SEBU.

Ceciſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge. It is remarkable for it's natural bridge, on the aſcent of a hill, which ſeems to have been cloven through it's length by ſome great convulſion. The fiſſure at the bridge is, by ſome admeaſurements, 270 feet deep, by others only 250, and is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top; over this tremendous chaſm a maſs of rocks has ſo fallen as to form an extraordinary and ſtupendous arch, in part covered with large trees, and affording a public and commodious paſſage over a valley which cannot be croſſed elſewhere for a conſiderable diſtance.

CEDOGNA, in Principato Ultra, Naples.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of Greece, SW. of Livadia, and NW. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muſcadine wine; the climate is warm, and the trees bloſſom throughout the year. It has been ſubject to the Venetians, ſince 1449, but is now held by the French. Lat. 38. 22. N. lon. 20. 36. E.

CEFALU, a ſea-port in the N. of Sicily.

CELANO, in Abruzzo Ultra, Naples.

CELBRIDGE, a town in Kildare, Leinſter, on the Liffey, about 10 miles from Dublin. Here is a curious manufacture of chip-hats.

CELEBES, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, called alſo Macaſſar, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas. The heat would be inſupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which conſtantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during two months that the ſun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year, and monkeys and ſerpents are numerous. The Dutch have ſeveral forts and ſettlements here. The natives are Mahometans, of an olive colour, low of ſtature, but ſtrong and hardy. The NE. point of the iſland is in lat. 1. 42. N. lon. 122. 14. E.

CENADA, a town of Treviſano, Venice.

CENIS, MOUNT, in the Piedmont Alps.

CENU, a town of Terra-Firma.

CERAM, one of the Molucca Iſles.

CERDAGNA, a ſmall diſtrict, partly of the E. Pyrenees, and partly of Catalonia.

CERENZA, a town of Calabria Citra.

CERET, a town in the dept. of the E. Pyrenees, with a bold, lofty bridge of one arch over the river Tech, 12 miles SW. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

CERIGO, a mountainous iſle of the Archipelago, between the Morea and Candia.

CERINES, a ſea-port of Cyprus.

CERNE-ABBEY, Dorſ. ſtands on the river Cerne, in a pleaſant vale ſurrounded with ſteep hills, on one of which, Trendle-Hill, is a gigantic figure, with the left hand extended, and a club in the right, cut in the chalk; it covers nearly an acre. It is 6½ miles from Dorcheſter, and 2 from Great Mintern. Market on Wedneſday.

Cerne, Nether and *Upper*, on oppoſite ſides of Cerne-Abbey. *Cerney, N.* and *S.* Glouc. the former near Cirenceſter, and the latter near Cricklade. *Cerriog-Druidon*, 8 miles from Denbigh.

CERTOSA, a famous monaſtery of Milan.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia.

CERVIA, a ſea-port; and

CESENA, a town of Romagna, in Italy.

CETTE, a ſea-port in the dept. of Herault, ſeated at the place where the Canal ci-devant Royal begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 43. 14. N. lon. 3. 47. E.

CEVA, a town of Alti, in Piedmont.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the ci-devant Languedoc.

CEUTA, a ſea-port of Africa, on the Straits of Gibraltar, held by the Spaniards.

CEYLON, or SERENDIB, a large and mountainous iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coaſt of Coromandel, about 200 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and it's pepper is of ſuperior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uſes; but the moſt remarkable tree in the iſland is the tallipot, one of whoſe leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In ſome places there are mines, whence are got rubies, ſapphires, topazes, and other ſtones of leſs value. The Dutch are, or lately were, in poſſeſſion of all the coaſt of this fertile iſland, and to the diſtance of 10 or 12 leagues up the country. The natives are the Bedas, a hardy race, on the north; and on the ſouth the Cinglaſſes, a people more refined and equally inoffenſive, but ſuperſtitious; they implore the interpoſition of their ſaints and heroes, whom they ſuppoſe to be miniſtering ſpirits of the Great Creator. They have, beſides, various idols of monſtrous forms. They are divided into tribes like the Hindoos, and their language, which is peculiar to themſelves, is ſaid to be copious, ſmooth, elegant, and polite. Lat. from 6. to upwards of 9. degrees N. lon. from 80. to nearly 83. degrees E.

CHABLAIS, the N. part of the dept. of Mont-Blanc, of which Thonon is the chief town.

CHABLIS, a town in the depart. of Yonne, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles from Auxerre. Lat. 47. 42. N. lon. 3. 59. E.

CHACKTOOLE-BAY, in Norton-Sound.

Chadbury, Dorſetſ. near Holt Foreſt. *Chad-Chapel*, Cheſ. near Malpas. *Chaddenſden*, 1 mile from Derby. *Chaddeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Chadfield*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Chadleworth*, Berks, SE. of Fawley. *Chadlington*, Oxfordſhire, near Chipping-Norton. *Chadſon*, Northamptonſh. near Aſhby Caſtle. *Chadſhunt*, Warw. near Kington. *Chadwell*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Chadwick*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Chadwick*, Warwickſ. pariſh of Hampton, in Arden. *Chafcomb*, Somerſ. near Chard. *Chafford*, and *Chagford*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Chagford*, or *Chegford*, Devonſhire, near Dartmore.

CHAGRE, a fort and river of Darien.

CHAISE DIEU, LA, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 17 miles NNW. of Le Puy. Lat. 45. 15. N. lon. 3. 40. E.

Chackendon, Oxf. near Woodcot. *Chalbary*,

bury, Dorſetſhire. *Chalcomb*, Northamptonſhire, on the borders of Oxfordſhire.

CHALDEA. See IRAC-ARABIA.

Chaldecote, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, E. of Smedmore. *Chaldown*, or *Chalkdown*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Chaldon*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. between Wareham and Weymouth. *Chaldwell*, Eſſex, NE. of Tilbury. *Chale*, Iſle of Wight, below Sandown-Caſtle. *Chalefworth*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Chalfont*, *St. Giles*, and *Chalfont*, *St. Peter's*, Bucks, near Amerſham. *Chalford*, Glouc. in Biſley pariſh; has a woollen manufacture. *Chalford*, one mile from Oxford. *Chalgrave*, Bedf. S. of Tuddington. *Chalgrave*, Oxf. NE. of Dorcheſter. *Chalk*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Chalk-Head*, Cumb. near Caldbeck. *Chalk-Hill*, Bedf. near Dunſtable. *Chalk-Street*, Kent, between Chalk and Graveſend. *Chalk-Well*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Challock*, Kent, W. of the Wye. *Challorn*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Chalmington*, Dorſetſ. one mile from Catſtock.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire. It is the ſtaple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. It is ſeated on the Saone, 35 miles nearly S. of Dijon. Lat. 46. 47. N. lon. 4. 57. E.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a town in the dept. of Marne, ſeated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons, and other woollen ſtuffs. It is 40 miles SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 4. 27. E.

Chalow, *Weſt*, Berks, near Wantage. *Chalton*, Hants, 6 miles E. of Buſh Waltham.

CHAMB, a town, county, and river of Bavaria.

Chamber-in-the-Foreſt, Cheſhire, near Delamere-Foreſt. *Chamber in-the Foreſt*, Cheſhire on the borders of Derbyſhire, near Buxton-Wells.

CHAMBERRY, the chief town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, and late capital of Savoy. It is populous, well-built, and watered by many ſtreams, which run through ſeveral of the ſtreets. There are piazzas under moſt of the houſes, where people may walk dry in wet weather. It has large and handſome ſuburbs, and is 27 miles NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1792. Lat. 45. 35. N. lon. 6. 4. E.

CHAMBORT, a ci-devant royal palace of France, in the dept. of Loir and Cher, 9 miles E. of Blois. It is a very large building in the Gothic ſtyle, and ſtands in a park 21 miles in circumference. Marſhal Saxe died here in 1750. The National Aſſembly, before the war with England, offered this large concern to the Society of Quakers, at half it's value, as a public ſchool for indigent children.

CHAMOND, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lat. 45. 29. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Chamois-Court, Suſſex, N. of Lewes.

CHAMPAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Ardennes, Aude, Marne, Upper-Marne, and Seine and Marne.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, divides the ſtates of New-York and Vermont. It is 80 miles long from N. to S. and about 14 broad.

CHANCHA, a town near Grand Cairo.

CHANDA, a conſiderable city of Berar, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is ſeated on a branch of the Godavery, 67 miles S. of Nagpour. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 79. 40. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, a city of Bengal, ſubject to the French, but lately conquered by the Engliſh. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Hoogly, a little NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandoſe, Herts, SW. of Hempſtead. *Changton*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet.

Channeray, a village of Roſsſhire.

Chantmerles, Dorſetſ. SE. of Everſhot.

CHANTILLY, 17 miles from Paris.

Chapel, Eſſex, NE. of Coggeſhall. *Chapel*, Kent, near Limme. *Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknockſhire. *Chapel*, Surry, SW. of Newdigate. *Chapel-Allerton*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

CHAPEL-IN-THE-FRITH, Derbyſ. on the confines of the Peak, near Cheſhire, 17 miles SE. of Mancheſter. Market on Sat.

Chapel-Garth, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Chapel-Hill*, Surry, near Haſcomb. *Chapel-Hill*, Monm. 3 miles N. of Chepſtow. *Chapel of-the-Ings*, Weſtmorl. 6 miles from Kendal, on the Ambleſide road. *Chapel in-the-Street*, Cheſh. W. of Knotſford. *Chapel Long*, Shropſ. 2 miles NW. of Saltfleet. *Chapel*, *New*, Shropſ. 2 miles SE. of Clun-Caſtle. *Chapel*, *New*, Surry, in Burſtow pariſh, bordering on Suſſex. *Chapel*, *North*, Suſſ. near Blackdown Beacon. *Chapel of-the-Grune*, Cumberland, near Boulneſs. *Chapel on the-Heath*, Oxfordſhire, near Chipping-Norton. *Chapel-of-Plaiſter*, Wilts, near Box.

Chapel Bay, in Big-Iſland, one of the Copeland-Iſlands, on the NE. coaſt of Down, Ulſter. *Chapel Izod*, on the Liffey, 3 miles from Dublin, which it ſupplies with ſtrawberries. *Chapel-Midway*, ſeven miles from Dublin.

Chapmanſlade, Wilts, NE. of Warminſter.

CHARABON, a sea-port of Java.

Charborough, Dorsetshire, SW. of Winbourn Minster.

CHARCAS LOS, a province of Peru, in which are the richest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See POTOSI.

* CHARD, a town in Somersetshire. It has several streams running through it, and one in particular, which, by being turned to the N. or the S. will, it is said, run into the Bristol, or the English Channel. Here is a woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkherne, and 141 W. by S. London. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 3. 18. W. Market on Monday.

Chardstock, Dorset. 2 miles S. of Wambroke. *Chards*, Devonf. E. of Barnstaple.

CHARENTE, a dept. of France, so called from a river which rises in the Limosin, and running by Angouleme and Saintes, falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Rochefort. Angouleme is the chief town.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, on the sea-coast, N. of the river Gironde. It's chief town is Saintes.

CHARITE, LA, a town in the dept. of Nievre. It stands near the Loire, over which there is a bridge. From it's situation on the road between Paris and Lyons, and it's vicinity to the canal of Briare, it's trade is brisk. The woollen manufacture and extensive iron-works are carried on here. It is 13 miles NNW. of Nevers

Charfield, Glouces. N. of Wickware. *Charfinch*, Somers. W. of Bridgewater. *Charford*, *N.* and *S.* Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Charing*, Kent, between Lenham and Westwell. *Charingaworth*, Glouc. near Ebberton. *Charlcomb*, Somersetshire, near Bath. *Charlcot*, Shropf. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Charlcot*, Warw. NE. of Stratford. *Charlcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Armagh, Ulster. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles nearly S. of Dungannon, and 68 NW. of Dublin.

CHARLEMONT, a town in the dept. of the North, on the river Meuse, 25 miles SW. of Namur. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 4. 40. E.

CHARLEROY, or CHARLES-SUR-SAMBRE, a town in the dept. of the North, on the Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 4. 30. E.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, at the N. side of the outlet of Chesapeak-Bay. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the NW. part of the Strait, entering Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARLESTON, the capital of S. Carolina, is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of these rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which render the situation of the town very pleasant. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. In 1787 there were 1600 houses, 9600 whites, and 5400 negroes. Lat. 32. 50. N. lon. 79. 30. W.

CHARLETON, an isle in Hudson's Bay.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Cork, in Munster, 30 miles N. of the city of Cork, and 112 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

CHARLEVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes. The streets are straight, and the houses of equal height; and here is a magnificent square, in the centre of which is a handsome fountain. It is seated on the river Meuse, near Mezieres, with which it communicates by a bridge and a causeway. It is 15 miles NW. of Sedan, and 115 NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50. N. lon. 4. 45. E.

Charley, or *Charnwood*, Leic. SW. of Loughborough. *Charley*, Staff. 3 miles NE. of Walfall. *Charley Wood*, Herts, NE. of Rickmansworth. *Charlton*, Worc. near Evesham. *Charlton*, Kent, between Greenwich and Woolwich. *Charlton*, Northamp. parish of Newbottle. *Charlton*, *N.* and *S.* Northumb. in Tindale. *Charlton*, Somers. S. of Keynsham. *Charlton*, Suss. 3 miles E. of Goodwood. *Charlton*, Staff. near Swinnerton. *Charlton*, Berks, in Wantage parish. *Charlton*, near Dorchester. *Charlton*, Devonf. S. of Dartmouth. *Charlton*, Glouc. near Henbury. *Charlton*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *Charlton*, Hampshire, near Andover. *Charlton*, Kent, near Dover. *Charlton*, Dorset. 3 miles from Sherburn. *Charlton*, Middl. dear Sunbury and Hampton-Court. *Charlton*, Oxfordf. between Woodstock and Piddington. *Charlton*, Hants, between Clanfield and Compton. *Charlton*, Wilts, towards Shaftesbury. *Charlton*, Wilts, near Downton. *Charlton*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Malmsbury. *Charlton*, Wilts, near Uphaven. *Charlton-Abbots*, Glouces. 2 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Charlton-Canvile*, Somers. E. of Queen-Camel. *Charlton*, *E.* and *W.* Somerset. near Somerton. *Charlton*, *King's*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham. *Charlton-Marshall*, Dorsetshire, a mile NW. of Spettisbury. *Charlton-Musgrave*, Somersetshire, near Bruton. *Charlwood*, Surry, S. of Ryegate.

CHARMES, a town in the dept. of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 8 miles NE. of Mire-Court. Lat. 48. 21. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

Charminster, or *Chadminster*, near Dorchester.

cheſter. *Charmouth*, Dorſetſ. at the mouth of the river Char, on the NE. of Lyme. It ſtands at the foot of a ſteep hill, 1005 feet high, and oppoſite to it is another hill 970 feet high. *Charnes*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Charnet*, Northumberland, in the manor of Eland. *Charney*, Berks, 2 miles from Deachworth. *Charnham-Street*, Wilts, near Hungerford. *Charnock*, Lancaſhire, near Burgh.

CHAROLLES, a town in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Raconce, 24 miles WNW. of Macon. Lat. 46. 28. N. lon. 4. 24. E.

CHAROST, a town in the dept. of Cher, on the river Arnon, 6 miles NE. of Iſſoudun. Lat. 47. 1. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

Charringworth, Glouceſ. near Camden, or Moreton. *Charsfield*, Suff. near Wickham. *Chart*, Surry, 5 miles from Godalming. *Chart-Sutton*, Kent. *Chart-juxta Sutton Valence*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Charter Houſe*, Somerſ. three miles NE. of Bruton. *Charter-Houſe*, N. of Mendip-Hills, between Chedder-Rocks and E. Hartry. *Chart*, *Great* and *Little*, Kent, near Aſhford and Charing. *Charterhay*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles W. of Abbot's Stoke. *Chartham*, Kent, three miles from Canterbury. *Chartley-Caſtle*, 3 miles NE. of Stafford.

CHARTRES, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of Eure and Loir. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the river Eure, 45 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 1. 34. E.

CHARTREUSE, THE GRAND, ſeated on the top of a high mountain, lately one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France. It is 8 miles N. of Grenoble, in the dept. of Iſere.

Charwelton, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry, by the river Charwell.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool 30 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Meſſina, between Calabria and Sicily. It's horrors were deſcribed by the ancients with all the extravagance of poetic fiction; it is ſaid, however, to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in 1783.

Chaſeley, Worceſterſ. near Ridmarley. *Chaſely*, Glouc. between Upton and Glouceſter. *Chasfrench*, Cornwall, SE. of Leſkard. *Chatburn*, Lanc. N. of Clithero. *Chatcall*, Staffordſhire, E. of Bloreheath.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Nantes. Lat. 47. 46. N. lon. 1. 16. W.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town in the dept. of Nievre. It has manufactures of cloth, leather, wool, &c. and is ſeated on the Yonne, near it's ſource, 36 miles NNE. of Nevers. Lat. 47. 3. N. lon. 4. 8. E.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a fortreſs of Saluzzo, Piedmont.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town in the department of Sarte, on the Loir, 22 miles SE. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 40. N. lon. 0. 30. E.

CHATEAUDUN, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loir. The ſtreets are ſtraight, the houſes uniform, and the great ſquare is ſpacious. It is ſeated on an eminence near the Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 4. N. lon. 1. 22. E.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town in the department of Mayenne, on the river Maine. It has a mineral ſpring; it's trade conſiſts in linens. It is 22 miles NW. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 47. N. lon. 0. 36. W.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town in the department of the Seine and Marne, ſeated on a hill, 5 miles S. of Nemours, and 46 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 11. N. lon. 2. 41. E.

CHATEAULIN, a town in the department of Finiſterre, 18 miles N. of Quimper, on the little river Auzon, where there is a ſalmon-fiſhery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town in the dept. of Cher, 25 miles S. of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town in the department of Cher, 16 miles S. of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, 12 miles NW. of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town in the department of Mayenne and Loir, on the Sarte, 12 miles N. of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town in the department of Indre and Loir, 10 miles nearly N. of Amboiſe, and 88 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 33. N. lon. 1. 1. E.

CHATEAUROUX, a town in the dept. of Indre. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Indre, 15 miles SW. of Iſſoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 46. N. lon. 1. 51. E.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, ſeated on the river Marne, 27 miles SW. of Rheims, and 57 NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 2. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

CHATEL, a town in the dept. of Voſges, on the Moſelle, 8 miles E. of Mirecourt. There are ſeveral other towns in France of this name.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town in the department of Jura, 20 miles S. of Dole. Lat. 46. 46. N. lon. 5. 38. E.

CHATELLERAULT, a town in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country, on the river Vienne, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is noted for it's cutlery, watchmaking, &c. It is 22 miles NE. of Poitiers, and 168 SW. of Paris. Lat. 46. 51. N. lon. 0. 42. E.

Chatford, 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury.

*CHATHAM, a town of Kent adjoining

Rocheſter, and ſeated on the Medway. The warehouſes here for naval ſtores, are the largeſt in dimenſions, and moſt in number to be ſeen any where; the rope-walks and forges are proportionably extenſive; as alſo the wet-dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping maſts and yards under water, for preſerving them. The largeſt veſſels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with aſtoniſhing expedition. It is 31 miles ESE. of London. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 0. 36. E. Market on Saturday.

Chatherſton, Dorſetſhire, between Lyme and Bridport.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town in the department of Ain, 12 miles nearly W. of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town in the department of Indre, 10 miles SE. of Loches. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town in the department of Marne, 17 miles S. of Rheims. Lat 48. 58. N. lon. 4. 5. E.

CHATILLON SUR-SEINE, a town in the dept. of Côte-d'Or. The river Seine runs through it; it is 36 miles NNW. of Dijon, and has iron-works in the neighbourhood. Lat. 47. 42. N. lon. 4. 35. E. There are 13 other towns of France, leſs noted, which have the name of Chatillon, with different additions.

Chatley, Eſſex, NW. of Witham. *Chatmore*, near Buckingham. *Chatmoſs*, Lancaſhire, W. of Irwell.

CHATOQUE-LAKE, in Pennſylvania, 9 miles from Lake Erie, towards the NE.

CHATRE, LA, a town in the dept. of Indre. It has a conſiderable trade in cattle, and is ſeated on the river Indre, 37 miles nearly S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 2. 6. E.

Chatſham, Suff. SW. of Ipſwich. **Chatteris*, Camb. near Garter's-Bridge, in the Fens. *Chatterton*, Lanc. near Rochdale. *Chatteſworth*, Derb. 6 miles from Cheſterfield, the ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire. *Chatton*, Northumb. E. of Woller. *Chatwell, Magna* and *Parva*, Staff. on the borders of Shropſhire. *Chatwell*, Shropſ. SW. of Acton-Burnel.

CHAVEZ, a town of Tralos-Montes.

Chauley, Devonſ. 10 miles from Crediton, and 18 from Exeter. *Chaulton*, Bedfordſhire, SE. of Tuddington. *Chaulton*, Shropſhire, E. of Colbatch.

CHAUMONT, the chief town in the dept. of Upper Marne. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville. Lat. 48. 8. N. lon. 5. 9. E.

Chaunſton, Heref. in the Golden-Vale. *Chaunton*, Suſſ. W. of Haylſham. *Chaunton-Wick*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury-Plain.

CHAUNY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 17 miles NE. of Noyon. Lat. 49. 32. N. lon. 3. 18. E.

Chawerton, Lancaſ. S. of Mancheſter. *Chawley*, Devonſhire, SE. of Chimleigh. *Chawley*, Berks, S. of Wallingford. *Chaworth*, Nott. near W. Retford. *Chawrith*, Eſſex, at Broxted. *Chawton*, Hants, near Alton. *Chayley*, or *Chealey*, Suſſex, 7 miles from Lewes.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, ſeated in the Moorlands, near the ſource of the Dove, 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 1. 56. W. Market on Saturday.

Cheadle, Cheſhire, W. of Stockport. *Cheam*, Surry, near Ewel.

CHEBRECHIN, in Red Ruſſia, Poland.

Chebſey, Staffordſhire, near Eccleſhall.

CHEBUCTO HARBOUR, in Nova Scotia, near Halifax. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 31. W.

Checheley, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Checkerel, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. W. of Weymouth. *Checkley*, Cheſh. SE. of Nampt-wich. *Checkley*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Checkley*, Suff. SW. of Bury. *Chedder*, Somerſ. SE. of Axbridge, noted for large cheeſes of a delicate taſte. *Chedder-Cliffs*, lie NW. of Axbridge. *Cheddington*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Cheddiſton*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Cheddon*, Somerſetſh. near Taunton. *Chedgrave*, Norf. between Yardley and Seching. *Chedington*, Dorſetſ. N. of Beminſter. *Chedleton*, Staff. of Leek. *Chedſey*, Somerſ. a little E. of Bridgewater. *Chedworth*, Glouc. 4 miles SW. of North-Leach. *Cheffield*, Herts, N. of Stevenage. *Chegford*, Devonſ. 15 miles from Exeter.

CHEITORE, a town in the circar of Oudipour, one of the principal of the Rajpoot ſtates in Agimere, Hindooſtan. The country conſiſts, in general, of plains environed by mountains, acceſſible only by narrow paſſes, or defiles, yet it has an extent of arable land ſufficient for the ſupport of a numerous population, and enjoys a mild climate It has long preſerved it's independence, but is now tributary to the Mahrattas. Cheitore was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, and a city of great ſtrength, ſituated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins the laſt 100 years. The capital is now Oudipour. Cheitore is 43 miles N. of Oudipour, and 76 S. of the city of Agimere. Lat. 25. 21. N. lon. 74. 56. E.

Chekeſgrove, Wilts, E. of Hindon.

CHEKIANG, or TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, SE. of Nankin, one of the moſt fertile and trading provinces of the empire. It is interſperſed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants manufacture gold and ſilver, brocaded ſilks, which are

ſold

fold cheap, as great quantities of silk-worms are bred here. Chekiang contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and many populous villages.

Chelborough, E. and *W.* Dorsetsh. near Eversnot. *Cheldon,* Devonf. NE. of Chimleigh. *Chelford,* Cheshire, W. of Macclesfield. *Chelive,* Shropf. NE. of Chirbury. *Chell,* Staff. near Burflem. *Chellaſton,* 3 miles SE. of Derby. *Chellington,* Bedf. between Bedford and Okeham. *Chellington,* Somerf. S. of Ilminſter. *Chellington,* Staffordſhire, near Dudley-Caſtle.

CHELM, a town in Red Ruſſia, Poland.

Chelmarſh, Shropf. S. of Bridgenorth.

Chelmer, a river of Eſſex, running into the ſea at Malden. *Chelmerſcote,* Warw. near Brayles. *Chelmerton,* Derbyſ. in the High-Peak. *Chelmondeſton,* or *Chemſton,* Suffolk, between Ipſwich and Harwich.

* CHELMSFORD, a pretty populous town, nearly in the centre of Eſſex. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley between the Chelmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants, on each ſide of the town, extending to thoſe rivers. Here are ſome good public buildings, and a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water. It is a great thoroughfare, and has a conſiderable market for corn, cattle, and proviſions, the great eaſtern road from London paſſing through it. It is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury, 21 SW. by W. of Colcheſter, and 29 NE. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 43. N. lon. 0. 33. E.

Chelſea, a large and populous village of Middleſex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extenſive and well-ſtocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Batterſea; here alſo is the magnificent hoſpital erected for the ſuperannuated ſoldiers of the Engliſh army.

Chelsford, Kent, SW. of St. Mary Cray. *Chelſham,* Surry, in Warlingham pariſh. *Chelſworth,* Suffolk, NW. of Hadleigh. *Chelſworth,* Wilts, near Cricklade.

*CHELTENHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, noted for it's mineral-waters. It is 9 miles NE. of Glouceſter, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 2. 21. W.

Chelton, Somerſetſ. NE. of Bridgewater. *Chelveſton,* Northamp. NE. of Higham-Ferrers.

CHELUM, the ancient Hydaſpes, a river of Hindooſtan. It riſes above Caſhmere, waters that city, and flowing in a SE. direction through the province of Lahore, unites with the Indus below Moultan.

Cheney-Middleton, Northamptonſ. E. of Banbury in Oxfordſhire. *Chenkbury,* Suſſ. 2 miles from Ciſbury. *Chenock, Eaſt,* Somerſetſhire, near Hinton St. George.

CHENSI, a province in the NW. part of China. It contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third, beſides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, the ſoil fertile, and it abounds in wheat and millet. They have alſo honey, wax, rhubarb, muſk, cinnabar, and coal-mines; a great number of muſk-goats, deer, bears, wild bulls, and other animals. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHEPELO, an iſland in the bay of Panama.

Chepperfield, Herts, near King's-Langley. *Chepſtead,* Kent, in Chevening pariſh.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthſhire, on the Wye, near it's confluence with the Severn. It is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the Wye and Lug. Ships of good burden may come up to it. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briſtol, and 127 W. of London. Lat. 51. 42 N. lon. 2. 36. W. Market on Saturday.

CHER, a department of France. It receives it's name from the river Cher, which riſes in Auvergne, and, paſſing by Veirſon, St. Aignan, Montrichard, &c. falls into the Loire, 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. Bourges is the chief town.

CHERASCO, a city and county of Piedmont.

CHERBURG, a maritime town in the dept. of the Channel. Woollen ſtuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build ſmall veſſels. Here is a ſociety whoſe object is to explore and improve the natural hiſtory, navigation, and commerce of the country. Cherburg is 50 miles NW. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38. N. lon. 1. 33. W.

Chergworth, Surry, near Eſher.

CHERCHESENE, a town of Curdiſtan.

Cherrington, Warw. near Shipton. *Cherrington,* Wilts, SE. of the Devizes. *Cherrington,* Glouc. 3 miles SE. of Minchinghampton. *Cheriton,* Kent, near Hythe. *Cheriton,* Somerſ. near Horſington. *Cheriton,* Shropſhire, NW. of Newport. *Cheriton,* Hants, S. of Alresford. *Cheriton, Biſhop's,* Devonſ. 9 miles from Exeter. *Cheriton, Fitz-Payne,* Devonſ. NE. of Crediton. *Cherlbury,* Oxfordſhire, near Chadlington. *Cherlton-Caſtle,* Shropſ. under Wrekin Hill. *Cherrock,* Wilts, E. of Calne.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See BROAD TENESSEE.

CHERRY ISLAND, between Norway and Greenland. Lat. 74 30. N. lon. 20. 3. E.

Cherſcomb, Somerſetſhire, near Chard.

Cherſley, Buckinghamſh. near Quarendon.

CHERSO, an iſland with a town in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Morlachia, lately ſubject to the Venetians, but now to the Houſe of Auſtria. The ſoil is ſtony and mountainous, but the air is good; it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 14. 40. E.

CHERSON, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlay, lately erected on the banks of the river Dnieper, 10 miles above the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the Empreſs Catharine to be the principal mart for foreign trade, in this part of her dominions. It is not yet very large, but the houſes are of ſtone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the conſtruction of large veſſels, from which ſeveral have been already launched. The public works are executed, and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to ſome hundreds. It is ſupplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an immenſe foreſt in the ſhallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houſes are made of them. They are tall and ſtrong, and afford ſhelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, ſome of which are very beautiful. In this city Howard the philanthropiſt ended his days; he was to the laſt engaged in the merciful employment of viſiting thoſe who were ſick and in priſon. Cherſon is 50 miles NE. of Ockzakow. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 33. 10. E.

Cherſton, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Cherton*, Wiltſhire, near the Devizes.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, in a low ſituation near the Thames, over which there is a handſome bridge of 7 arches. It is 7 miles W. of Kingſton, and 20 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 20. W. Market on Wedneſday.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largeſt bays in the world. It's entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 200 miles nearly northward, on both ſides of the ſtate of Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a ſafe and eaſy navigation, and many commodious harbours. It receives the Suſquehannah Patomac, Rappahanoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Cheſelbourne, Dorſetſ. two miles SE. of Melcomb Horſey. *Chiſelburgh*, Somerſetſ. between Ilcheſter and Crookhorn. *Cheſel-bury*, Wiltſhire, near Uphaven. *Cheſelton*, Dorſetſhire, in the Iſle of Portland.

CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, on the borders of Herts, 12 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 42. N. lon. 0. 36. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Cheſham-Boyes, Bucks, near the river Coln, SE. of Cheſham.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, ſeparated on the N. from Lancaſhire by the river Merſey, but juſt at the NE. point it borders on Yorkſhire, on the E. it is bounded by Derbyſhire and part of Staffordſhire, on the S. by Shropſhire, and a detached part of Flintſhire, and on the W. and SW. by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, from which latter it is ſeparated by the river Dee: on the NW. it is waſhed by the Iriſh Sea, that part of it being a peninſula, about 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Merſey and the Dee. Without including the peninſula, the county extends 33 miles from N. to S. and 42 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing one city, 11 market towns, and 101 pariſhes. The air is temperate and very healthy. The ſoil is rich in paſture and corn land. Immenſe quantities of cheeſe are made in this county; but a conſiderable quantity of what goes by the name of Cheſhire cheeſe, is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Lancaſhire. London alone is ſaid to conſume 14,000 tons of it; vaſt quantities are alſo ſent to foreign parts, to Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England. The manufactures of Cheſhire are extenſive, as at Stockport, Macclesfield, and Congleton; and it is noted for it's ſalt-ſprings at Namptwich, Middlewich, Winsford, and Northwich, at which laſt place there are vaſt pits of ſolid ſalt-rock, forming a conſiderable article of export. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Dee, Weaver, and Dane; and here are ſeveral ſmall lakes.

Cheſhunt, with it's *Park* and *Waſh*, Herts, near Hoddeſdon. *Cheſilborn*, Dorſetſ. near Middleton. *Cheſington*, Surry, between Eſher and Ewel. *Cheſil-Bank*, Dorſetſ. is compoſed of gravel and pebbles thrown up in the ſea, 9 miles in length: between it and the ſhore there is a narrow ſea, and it connects Portland with the main land. *Cheſtal*, Staffordſhire, in Longton pariſh.

*CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire, is a large, ancient, and populous city. It is ſeated on the Dee, over which it has a fine bridge of 12 arches, by which veſſels come from the ſea to the quay, and by a canal, lately cut, it alſo has communication with ſeveral new inland navigations. It has alſo a conſtant communication with Ireland by it's packet-boats. It's 3 annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each laſting a week, are the moſt noted in England, eſpecially for Iriſh linens. The main ſtreets have a peculiarity of conſtruction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a conſiderable depth, and the houſes have elevated in front

front a ſort of covered porticos, which are called rows, and afford a ſheltered way for foot-paſſengers. Cheſter has a manufactory of gloves, and a conſiderable traffic of ſhop-goods into N. Wales. It is 182 miles NW. of London. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 3. 3. W. Markets on Wedneſ. and Saturd.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Cheſter, in Pennſylvania. It is ſeated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 75. 27. W.

Cheſter, Northamp. near Archeſter and Wellingborough. *Cheſter, Black*, Somerſ. NW. of Bruton. *Cheſter-in-the-Street*, 5 miles N. of Durham. *Cheſter-in-the Wall*, Northumberl. near Buſy-Gap. *Cheſter, Little*, near Derby. *Cheſter-Over*, Warw. a hamlet of Monk's-Kirby.

* CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, ſeated on a gentle riſe between two ſmall rivers, is next to Derby the moſt conſiderable town in the county. It has one of the largeſt free ſchools in the N. of England. Here is a manufactory of worſted and cotton ſtockings, and of carpets; alſo four potteries, for brown ware, and, near the town are large iron-founderies, which are ſupplied with ore and coal, dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are ſent hence by the new canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainſborough. The country round Cheſterfield produces great quantities of camomile. The ſpire of the church, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped awry. It is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 18. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Saturday.

Cheſterfield, Staff. on the Tame, S. of Lichfield. *Cheſterford, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Walden, on the Cam. *Cheſterton*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Cheſterton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Cheſterton*, Staff. N. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Cheſterton*, Glouc. a hamlet of Cirenceſter. *Cheſterton*, Hunts, 3 miles SW. of Peterborough. *Cheſterton*, Oxf. near Biceſter. *Cheſterwood*, Northumb. near Langley-Caſtle. *Cheſton*, Devonſ. W. of King's-Bridge. *Cheſwardine*, Shropſ. 5 miles from Newport. *Cheſwick*, Northumb. on the coaſt, between Berwick and Holy Iſland. *Cheſeworth*, Suſſ. E. of Horſham. *Cheeſwring*, Cornw. near St. Neot's, a monument of ſtones, like the Hurlers. *Cheſwyke*, near Warwick. *Chete-Wall*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Chetelhampton*, Devonſ. on the Taw, near S. Molton. *Chetham*, Lanc. N. of Mancheſter. *Chetlop*, a river in Northumberland. *Chetnol*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Yateminſter. *Chetſham*, Camb. in the iſle of Ely. *Chettell*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Chettered-Lodge*, Dorſetſ. in Tarent-Monkton. *Chetteſcomb*, Devonſ. N. of Tiverton. *Chetton*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Chetwin Aſton*, Shropſ. SE. of Newport. *Chetwin-End*, Shropſ. S. of Newport. *Cheveley*, Camb. near Newmarket. *Cheveley*, Berks, S. of E. Aſtley. *Chevelley*, Somerſ. N. of Wrington. *Cheverel, Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Chevington, E.* and *W.* or *Chevelington*, Northumb. near Akelynton. *Chevelſton*, Devonſ. near Stokenham. *Chevening*, Kent, 3 miles from Sevenoaks. *Cheveril's-Green*, Herts, 3 miles from Dunſtable. *Chevers*, Eſſex, E. of Chipping-Ongar. *Cheverton*, iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Chevington*, Suffolk, SW. of Bury.

CHEVIOT, a mountainous diſtrict, ſeparating the NW. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent, but the country is almoſt depopulated by the practice of throwing many ſmall farms into ſingle ones of great extent, conſiſting either of wide ſheep-walks, or of vaſt corn-fields.

Chew, Magna, or *Biſhop's-Chew*, Somerſ. between Keynſham and Wrington. *Chewſtock*, Somerſ. SW. of Stanton-Drew. *Chewton-Bunny*, Hants, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch. *Chewton-Keynſham*, Somerſ. near Keynſham. *Chewton-Mendip*, Somerſ. among Mendip-Hills. *Cheyney*, Bucks, 3 miles from Amerſham, the family burying place of the dukes of Bedford. *Cheyney-Longville*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow.

CHIAPA, a prov. of Guatimala, Mexico.

CHIAPA-DOS-ESPAGNOLS, or CIVIDAD-REAL, and CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, two towns of Chiapa.

CHIARENZA, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of the Morea, 84 miles SW. of Livodia, and 80 W. of Corinth.

CHIARI, in the Breſciano, Italy.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in alliance with the Griſons. It has ſome trade in cattle, wine, ſilk, and fruits, and is the principal *entrepot* for the tranſport of merchandiſe between the Milaneſe and Germany. It is ſeated near the lake of Chiavenna, and about 8 miles N. of the lake of Como. Lat. 46. 15. N. lon. 9. 27. E.

* CHICHESTER, the capital of Suſſex, is a neat and handſome city, ſeated in a plain, on the river Lavant, by which it is encompaſſed on every ſide, except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the 4 principal ſtreets are directed to the cardinal points of the

compass, and bear the names of E. W. N. and S. Street. It's market is well supplied with provisions, it exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufactory of needles. The haven, which is at a considerable distance from the town, affords excellent lobsters. It is 61 miles SW. of London. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 0. 48. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Chickfot, Essex, in the marshes, near Holland-Parva. *Chickerill, E.* and *W.* Dorf. NW. of Weymouth. *Chicklade*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Chickney*, Essex, near Thaxted. *Chickfand*, Bedf. near Shefford. *Chidcomb*, or *Chudcomb*. See *Chitcomb*. *Chidden*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Chiddingfold*, Surry, near Haslemere. *Chiddingford*, Devonf. near South-Molton. *Chiddinfton*, Kent, near Pensherft. *Chidham*, Suff. between Chichester and Havant. *Chidioke*, Dorfetf. near Charmouth. *Chidley-Mount*, Som. on the Parret, oppofite to Bridgewater. *Chidfall*, Yorkf. NW. of Wakefield.

CHIELEFA, a town in the Morea.

CHIEMSEE, a town on an island in the Lake Chiemsee, in Bavaria, SW. of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, a town 6 miles E. of Turin, furrounded by hills covered with vines.

CHIETI, capital of Abruzzo Citra.

Chignal, St. James, and *Chignal Semeley*, Essex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Chigwell*, Essex, between Waltham-Abbey and Rumford. *Chigwell Dews* and *Chigwell-Row*, 2 hamlets adjoining to Chigwell.

CHIHIRI, a sea-port of Arabia Felix.

Chilbolton, Hants, N. side of Stockbridge. *Chilcomb*, Dorfetf. SE. of Bridport. *Chilcomb*, Hants, near Winchester. *Chilcompton*, Somerf. near Mendip. *Childcot*, Staff. near Hogfnorton. *Chilcot*, Derbyf. bordering on Staffordf. *Chilcot*, or *Chalk-Hill*, Middl. near Belfize. *Childerditch*, Essex, S. of Burntwood. *Child Frome*, Dorfetf. NW. of Frampton. *Childerley*, 6 miles from Cambridge. *Childhoy*, Dorfetf. parifh of Broad-Windfor. *Child Ockford*, Dorf. near Shilling-Ockford. *Childrey*, Berks, near Wantage. *Child's-Hill*, Middl. near Hampftead. *Childwall*, Lanc. E. of Liverpool. *Childwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Chilfrome*, Dorfetf. 2 miles SE. of Wraxhall. *Chilham*, Kent, N. of Godmerfham. *Chilhampton*, Wilts, NE. of Wilton.

CHILI, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the S. Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immenfe deferts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of S. America; and on the S. by Patagonia. It is upwards of 800 miles in length, but it's breadth is uncertain; the Spanifh colonies are thinly difperfed along the borders of the S. Sea, on a narrow tract extending from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. A profufion of natural productions is feen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable and of a good body; and brandy is diftilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The ufeful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied furprifingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greater part of it is poffeffed by the ftill unconquered and independent natives.

CHILKA, a lake of Hindooftan, on the SW. fide of the fea-coaft of Oriffa, and on the NW. fide of the bay of Bengal. It communicates with the fea by a narrow but deep opening, and is fhallow within. It is 36 miles in length, and in moft places from 10 to 13 in breadth, having many inhabited iflands in it, and only a narrow flip of flat fandy foil between it and the fea.

Chillenden, Kent, near Wingham. *Chillesford*, Suff. near Orford. *Chilling*, Hants, between Titchfield and it's bay. *Chillingham-Caftle*, Northumberl. near Alnwick. *Chillington*, Kent, near Maidftone. *Chillington*, Staff. SW. of Breewood. *Chillington*, Suffex, N. of Lewes. *Chilmark*, Wilts, near Chicklade. *Chilmore*, Warw. near Coventry.

CHILOE, an island on the coaft of Chili, about 110 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The chief town is Caftro. Lat. 43. S.

Chilfton, Kent, near Bockton-Malherb. *Chilfwell*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Chiltern*, a chain of chalky hills, feparating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, Herts, to Henley-upon-Thames, Oxf. They are covered in various parts with woods, and fome of the eminences are of confiderable height, and afford rich profpects. *Chiltern All Saints*, Wilts, E. of Warminfter. *Chiltern St. Mary*, Wilts, near Hareffbury. *Chiltern-Green*, Herts, between Welwyn and Luton. *Chiltington*, Suff. near W. Grinftead. *Chilton*, Berks, near Cuckhamfey Hill. *Chilton*, Bucks, near Tame. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Chilton*, Shropf. SE. of Shrewfbury. *Chilton*, Somerf. near Barwick and Queen's-Camel. *Chilton*, Somerf. near Bridgewater. *Chilton*, Somerf. near Stoke and Eddington. *Chilton Candover*, Hants, near Alefford. *Chilton Dummer*, Somerf. near Yeovil. *Chilton Foliot*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Ramfbury. *Chilton-Hall*, Suff. near Sudbury. *Chilton, Magna* and *Parva*, Durh.

near

near Biſhop-Auckland. *Chilverſcoton*, Warw. S. of Nuneaton. *Chillwell*, near Nottingham. *Chilworth*, Surry, near Guildford. *Chilworth*, Hants, E. of Rumſey.

CHIMAY, a town in the depart. of the North, on the river Blanche, 20 miles SSW. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 4. 15. E.

CHIMÆRA, a town on the coaſt of Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea.

CHIMLEIGH, a town of Devonſ. almoſt ſurrounded by the river Dart. It is 21 miles NNW. of Exeter. Lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 3. 53. W. Market on Thurſday.

Chimley, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Bampton.

CHINA, an extenſive empire in Aſia, bounded on the W. by mountains and deſerts which divide it from part of Tartary, Thibet, and the kingdom of Ava; on the N. by E. Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a wall above 2000 miles in length, on which there are about 45,000 towers; on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the Chineſe Ocean; and on the S. by the ſame ocean, Tonquin, Laos, Pegu, and Ava. It lies between 20 and 41 deg. N. lat. and between 96 and 125 deg. E. lon. As this extenſive country lies under a variety of climates, it's air is very different. In the S. they are expoſed to tropical heats and periodical rains, while the rivers in the N. are generally frozen up for ſome months during the winter. It is chiefly a flat open country, but there are ſome mountains, which are generally well cultivated and covered with trees, and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver. There is abundance of corn, and pulſe of all ſorts, eſpecially rice; and here are ſeveral trees and fruits, and a great number of ſimples peculiar to the country, particularly a tree that produces peas, differing little from thoſe of Europe; another, bearing a kind of gum, which makes excellent varniſh; a third bearing white berries, of the ſize of a hazel-nut, whoſe pulp is tallow, of which candles are made; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, producing that article ſuperior to the common bees-wax. The bamboo-cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and though it is hollow within, the wood is hard, and proper for many uſes, ſuch as pipes to convey water, boxes, baſkets, and the making of paper, after it is reduced into a ſort of paſte. China is the only country which produces the tea-plant, and ſupplies other nations with that article, when prepared. There is ſcarcely a village of China, eſpecially in the S. but what enjoys the benefit of ſome navigable river, lake, canal, or arm of the ſea, and wherever there is a town on ſhore, there is another of boats upon the water, and many families are born, live, and die there; hogs, poultry, dogs, and other domeſtic animals, being kept on board as on ſhore. Beſides theſe veſſels, there is a prodigious number of floats of timber perpetually paſſing up and down the rivers and canals, which carry vaſt numbers of people on them. Some of theſe floats are a mile in length, and the proprietors build little huts upon them, where they live till they have diſpoſed of their timber, which they ſometimes carry 1000 miles. There is no part of the world where the inhabitants obſerve the forms of politeneſs ſo much as in China; they are perpetually interchanging civilities and ſalutations: the children ſhew the greateſt reſpect for their parents, and theſe ſhew a great veneration for their anceſtors. They are, however, very deceitful and treacherous. The complexion of the Chineſe is rather tawney; thoſe are thought to be the moſt handſome who are the moſt corpulent. The women are modeſt, and remarkable for their little feet. Polygamy, and various forms of idolatry, deform this improved country; here are followers of the Lamas blended with the diſciples of Confucius. The articles exported from China are, tea, China-ware, lackered-ware, paper, and the water-colour, known by the name of Indian ink, raw ſilk, cotton, manufactured ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

CHINCA, a valley and ſea-port of Peru.

Chineham, Hants, 1 mile from Baſingſtoke. *Chineley*, Derb. in the High Peak.

CHINEY, or CINEY, a town of Liege.

Chingford, Eſſex, near Woodford. *Chinner*, Oxf. 2 miles N. of Stoken-Church. *Chinnock*, *E. W.* and *Middle*, Somerſ. between Crewkerne and Yeovil.

CHINON, an ancient town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, on the river Vienne, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, and 150 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 12. N. lon. 0. 22. E.

CHINSURA, a pretty large town of Bengal, with a mole projecting into the river. It is a ſettlement of the Dutch, and is ſeated on the river Hoogly, between Chander-Nagore and the town of Hoogly.

CHIOURLIC, a town and river of Romania.

CHIOZZA, a town and iſland near Venice.

Chipchaſe, Northumb. on the N. Tyne. *Chip Meadow*, Suffolk, SW. of Beccles. *Chipnal*, Shropſ. near Knighton.

* CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wilts, ſeated on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 arches. It is 21 miles E. of Briſtol, and 94 W. of London. Lat. 51. 27. N. lon. 2. 8. W. Market on Thurſ.

Chippenham, Camb. 14 miles from Cambridge. *Chipping*, Herts, N. of Buntingford. *Chipping*, Lanc. 10 miles E. of Garſtang.

* CHIPPING-

* CHIPPING-NORTON. See NORTON.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, Eſſex, 20 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

CHIPPING SUDBURY, a town of Glouceſter, 12 miles from Briſtol, and 23 from Cirenceſter. Market on Thurſday.

Chipping-Warden, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxf. *Chipſlable*, Somerſ. W. of Wivelſcomb. *Chipſtead*, Surry, near Gatton and Banſtead-Downs. *Chirbury*, Shropſ. 1 mile NE. of Montgomery. *Chirden*, Northumb. in Tindale, near Whitcheſter. *Chirk*, Denbighſ. S. of Wrexham. *Chirton*, Northumb. near N. Shields. *Chiſſelborough*, Somerſ. 4 miles from Crookhern. *Chiſlebury*, Wilts, between Wilton and Shafteſbury. *Chiſlehampton*, Oxf. near the Thame, oppoſite to Milton. *Chiſlehurſt*, Kent, near Eltham. *Chiſlet*, Kent, between Reculver and Thanet Iſle. *Chiſleton*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Marlborough.

CHISME, ancient CYSSUS, a ſea-port of Natolia.

Chiſſel, *Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, in the NW. angle of the county. *Chiſton*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge. *Chiſwick*, Middl. SW. of Hammerſmith. *Chiſworth*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Chitcomb*, Dorſetſ. near Ibberton. *Chithurſt*, Suſſ. NW. of Midhurſt. *Chitman*, Suſſ. near Chittingley.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia.

CHITTELDROOG, a town of Myſore, Hindooſtan, 86 miles NNW. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 5. N. lon. 76. 15. E.

Chittenholt-Wood, Devonſ. near S. Moulton. *Chittingley*, Suſſex, NW. of Hayliham. *Chitwood*, or *Chetwood*, near Buckingham.

CHIVAZZO, or CHIVAS, in Piedmont.

Chivington, *E.* and *W.* Northumberland.

CHIUSI, a town of Sienne, Tuſcany.

CHIUTAYA, capital of a diſtrict in Natolia.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dneiſter. Lat. 48. 52. N. lon. 26. 45. E.

CHOISEY, four towns of France: the firſt 6 miles S. of Paris; the ſecond in the dept. of the Seine and Marne; the third in the dept. of Loiret; and the fourth in the dept. of Oiſe.

Cholderton, Wilts, E. of Ameſbury. *Choldſbury*, Bucks, S. of Tring.

CHOLLET, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, 170 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 10. N. lon. 0. 45. W.

Cholilacomb, Devonſ. SE. of Comb-Martin. *Cholmondeley*, Cheſh. 3 miles NE. of Malpas. *Cholmſton*, Cheſh. 5 miles NW. of Namptwich. *Cholmundeſton*, Cheſh. near Cholmſton. *Cholſey*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Cholton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Cholworthy*, or *Elworthy-Houſe*, Somerſetſhire, near Stoke-Gomer.

CHONAD, N. of Temeſwar, Hungary.

Chopwell, Durh. W. of Gibſide.

CHORGES, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 10 miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44. 35. N. lon. 6. 23. E.

Chorleton, NW. of Cheſter. *Chorleton*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Chorley*, Cheſh. E. of Knottesford.

CHORLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, on the rivulet Chor, near the river Yarrow, 7 miles SE. of Preſton, and 203 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 38. N. lon. 2. 45. W. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Chorlſtree, Herefordſ. near Leominſter. *Choſeley*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Choter*, a river in Rutland.

CHOULE, a ſea-port of Concan, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is about 36 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 42. N. lon. 72. 47. E.

Chowle, Cheſh. between Cheſter and Whitchurch.

CHREMNITZ, a town in the N. of Hungary.

* CHRISTCHURCH, a town of Hants, ſeated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW. of London. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 1. 46. W. Market on Mon.

Chriſtchurch, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

CHRISTIANIA, ANSLO, or OBSLO, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, containing about 9000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are projected in ſtraight lines, and at right angles to each other, and are uniformly 40 feet broad. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It's principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The ſaw-mills here are numerous. It is pleaſantly ſeated along the ſhore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the N. extremity of the gulf of Chriſtiania, 25 miles from the open ſea, and 200 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

CHRISTIANBURG, a Daniſh fort and ſettlement on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

Chriſtian Malford, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a ſmall well-built town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekinge. The exports are alum, tar, &c. and here are manufactures of cloth and ſilkenſtuffs. It is 50 miles NE. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 58. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

Chriſtigneth, a river in Denbighſhire.

CHRISTINA, ST. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. ſide of which is a bank of fine ſand, extending a mile into the ſea, and affording good anchorage. The ſoil is light and black, compoſed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and ſand.

Here

Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, ſhrubs, and plants, ſome birds, and plenty of fiſh and turtles. Lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 32. W.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. or St. KITS, one of the Caribbee and Leeward Iſlands, in the W. Indies, about 18 leagues NW. of Antigua. It is 20 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great uſe to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices, and thick woods; and, in the SW. parts, hot ſulphureous ſprings at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the ſoil light, ſandy, and fruitful; they are, however, ſubject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh. Lat. 17. 15. N. lon. 63. 14 W.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonſ. ſeated near the river Teign, 9 miles SW. of Exeter, and 183 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 3. 39. W. Market on Saturd.

Chulmleigh Devonſhire, between Crediton and Barnſtaple.

CHUNAR, an Engliſh fort and ſettlement of Benares, in Hindooſtan. It is ſeated on the Ganges, 19 miles S. of Benares. Lat. 25. 10. N. lon. 83. 50. E.

CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the five branches of the Indus, which falls into that river 20 miles below Moultan.

Church, Lancaſhire, NE. of Blackburn. *Churcham*, 5 miles NW. of Glouceſter. *Churchdown*, between Glouceſter and Cheltenham. *Church-End*, Glouc. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Church-End*, Glouc. in Slimbridge pariſh. *Church-End*, Glouceſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Church End*, Glouceſ. in Twining pariſh. *Church Heath*, SE. of Cheſter. *Church-Hill*, Oxf. near Chipping-Norton. *Church-Hill*, Worc. N. of Kidderminſter. *Church-Hill*, Worceſterſhire, SE. of Worceſter, near Hagley.

Church-Hill, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Churchill, Somerſ. SW. of Wrington. *Churchill*, Worceſterſhire, near Brediſcot.

CHURCHILL-FORT and RIVER, on the NW. part of Hudſon's-Bay. Lat. 58. 48. N. lon. 94. 3. W.

Churchingford, Devonſ. *Church-Holm*, Cheſh. on the banks of the Dan. *Church-Honeyborn*, Worc. 4 miles E. of Eveſham.

Church-Land, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Church-Langton, Leiceſ. near Market-Harborough. *Church-Over*, Warw. oppoſite to Cheſter-Over. *Church-Stanway*, Glouc. *Church-Stempton*, Devonſh. near Chard.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropſ. 14 miles S. of Shrewſbury. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 2. 46. W. Market on Thurſday.

Church-Town, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Church-Town*, in Cork. Munſter. *Church-Town*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Church-Town*, in Derry, Ulſter.

Church-Wharton, Norf. near Lynn-Regis. *Chrun*, a river running into the Thames at Cricklade. *Churnet*, a river in Staffordſhire. *Churton*, Cheſhire, 2 villages N. and S. of Lea-Hall.

CHUSAN, an iſland of China, in lat. 30 N.

Chute, a river in Wilts. *Chute*, Wilts, NE. of Luggerſhall. *Chutenham*, Somerſetſhire, near Mendip Hills.

CHIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin-China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean and the river Cambodia.

CICLUT, a fortreſs of Dalmatia.

CILLEY, a town and diſtrict of Stiria.

CIMBRISHAM, a ſea-port of Schonen, in Sweden. Lat. 55. 40. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Cimen Shore, Suſſex, near Witterlings, in the iſle of Selſey.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, otherwiſe called the Rock of Liſbon, on the N. ſide of the entrance to the Tajo. Near it is a town of the ſame name. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 9. 20. W.

CIOTAT, LA, a ſea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is famous for muſcadine wine, and is ſeated on the bay of Laquee, between Marſeilles and Toulon. Lat. 43. 12. N. lon. 5. 46. E.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, 5 provinces lying NE. of the Carnatic. Of theſe, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and Guntoor is ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. The firſt four occupy the ſea-coaſt from Chilka-Lake, on the confines of Cattach, to the N. bank of the Kiſtna, forming a ſlip of country 350 miles in length, and from 20 to 75 in breadth, having mountains and extenſive foreſts on one ſide, and the ſea on the other, while the extremities only are open. The Circars are 350 miles from Bengal, and 250 from Madras, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l. that of Guntoor is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, one of the ſeven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, and comprehend an extent of territory, including nearly 10 degrees of longitude. They are a nation of mountaineers, who ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and fix themſelves on the banks of rivers for the ſake of paſturage and water. The Circaſſians of the Cuban are ſcarcely known, even to the Ruſſians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with their neighbours, the Abkas and Nogays. The Circaſſians are divided into three claſſes; the princes, the nobles,

nobles, called uſdens, and the vaſſals, or people. They have never had any written laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient uſages. On great occaſions the whole nation is aſſembled; a meaſure is propoſed by the oldeſt of the princes, it is firſt debated among the uſdens, and afterwards by the deputies of the people, who are old men, and often poſſeſs greater influence than the prince himſelf. They have few manufactures; their agriculture hardly produces ſufficient for their own ſubſiſtence. Sheep and horſes form a principal part of their commerce, and ſlaves, which they take in their predatory excurſions. To ride, uſe their arms, to ſteal, and conceal their thefts, is their education; and the name of thief is only diſgraceful as it implies a detection. Girls are brought up by the mother. They learn to embroider, to make their own dreſs, and that of their future huſbands. The daughters of ſlaves receive the ſame education, and are ſold from 20 to 100l. Theſe are principally Georgians. Their food conſiſts of a little meat, paſte made of millet, and beer made of the ſame grain fermented. They have both the Bible and the Koran; but, not having letters of their own, thoſe who write their language make uſe of Arabic characters. This nation has been, of late years, gradually reduced under the dominion of Ruſſia, to which it is now almoſt wholly ſubject, and is included in the government of Caucaſus.

*CIRENCESTER, a trading town in Glouc. by ſome accounted the largeſt and moſt ancient in the county. It is ſeated on the river Churn, in the great road from Oxford to Bath and Briſtol, and has communication with Stroudwater, from which it derives great advantage. It is 18 miles SE. of Glouceſter, and 89 W. of London. Lat. 51. 43. N. lon. 1. 58. W. Markets on Monday and Friday.

CIRENZA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Ciſsbury-Hill, Wilts, near Wanſdyke.

Ciſsbury-Hill, Suſſex, near Selſey.

CITTA DI-CASTELLO, a town of Umbria, in Italy, ſeated on the river Tiber.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Iſtria.

CITTA-NUOVA COTTONERA, a town of Malta, with the port of St. Margarita.

CITTA-VITTORIOSA, or IL-BORGO, a town in the iſland of Malta, ſeated on a narrow neck of land, in an excellent harbour, to the left of Valetta.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing glove-leather.

CIVIDAD RODIRGO, a conſiderable town of Leon, on the river Aguada, 40 miles SW. of Salamanca.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, in Friuli, Venice.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, in Abruzzo Ultra.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town on a high rock, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

CIVITA-NUOVA, a town of Ancona, in Italy, 9 miles from Loretto.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a ſea-port in the Campagna-di Roma, where the pope's galleys are ſtationed. It is 35 miles NW. of Rome.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a fortified town in Malta.

Claby, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Clack, Wilts, near Chriſtian-Malford.

Clack, Devonſhire, 7 miles from Frome.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſurrounded by Perthſhire, unleſs on the W. where it is ſeparated from Stirlingſhire by the Forth. It is 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces good corn and paſture, and plenty of coals and ſalt. The town of

CLACKMANNAN is ſeated on the N. ſhore of the Frith of Forth, 23 miles N. by E. of Glaſgow. Lat. 56. 5. N. lon. 3. 40. W.

Clady, in Derry, Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin. *Clady*, Tyrone, Ulſter.

Claerborough, Nott. near Hayton.

CLAGENFURT, capital of Carinthia.

Claghans. See *Briggs*.

Clains, near Worceſter.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N. America, 90 miles in circumference, which receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and diſcharges them through the ſtrait called Detroit into Lake Erie.

CLAIRAC. See CLERAC.

CLAIRMONT. See CLERMONT.

Clakton, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, E. of Merſey Iſland, near St. Oſythe.

CLAMECI, a town in the dept. of Nievre. It is ſeated on the Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 28. N. lon. 3. 36. E.

Clandon, E. and *W.* Surry, near Guildford.

Clane, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Claneconnel*. See *Waringſtown*.

Clanfield, Oxfordſ. near Radcothridge. *Clanfield*, Hants, near Fifield. *Clanfield*, Hants, NE. of Hambledon. *Clanmay*, a river in the iſle of Man. *Clannaborough*, Devonſhire, near Bow and Crediton.

Clanroad, in Clare, Munſter.

Clapcot, Berks, near Wallingford. *Clapperſgate*, Weſtm. near Amblehde. *Clapham*, near Bedford. *Clapham*, Berks, near Wickham. *Clapham*, Surry, 3 miles SW. by S. of London. *Clapham*, Suſſ. SE. of Arundel. *Clapham*, Yorkſ. 6 miles NW. of Settle. *Clapton*, Glouc. on an eminence W. above Bourton-on-the-Water. *Clap-*

ton,

ton, Middl. in Hackney. *Clapton*, Somerſetſhire, near Portbury.

CLARA, ST. a ſmall iſland of Peru.

Clara, in King's County, Leinſter. *Claranbridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Clare*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Clare*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CLARE, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market-towns, and 79 pariſhes, and breeds more horſes than any other county in Ireland. The town of Clare, called alſo Ennis, though diſtinct from Ennis, which is 2 miles diſtant, is 17 miles NW. of Limerick, and 112 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 9. 14. W.

*CLARE, a town of Suffolk, on the river Stour, into which the river Clare falls a little below. Here is a manufacture of baize. It is 15 miles S. of Bury, and 56 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 12. N. lon. 0. 36. E. Market on Friday.

Clare-Iſland, in the Bay of Baltimore, Cork, Munſter. *Claremore*, or *Clarmore*, in Galway, Connaught.

Claremont, Surry, near Eſher. *Clarendon-Park*, 3 miles E. of Saliſbury.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village in the Pays de Vaud, Swiſſerland, the principal ſcene of Rouſſeau's Eloiſe. It is delightfully ſituated in a fertile country, on an eminence, which ſlopes gently toward the Lake of Geneva, of which it commands an extenſive view, as well as of the lofty precipices of Mont-Blanc.

Claret-Hall, Eſſex, near the Stour.

Claretown, in Clare, Munſter. *Clariſford*, in Clare, Munſter, near Killaloe.

Clarken-Green, Hants, 4 miles W. of Baſingſtoke. *Claro*, Northumberl. N. of Picts-Wall, near Halton-Hall. *Clarthy*, or *Clarven*, a river in Radnorſhire. *Clafey*, Lanc. near Hawkeſhead.

Claſhmore, in Waterford, Munſter.

Clatercot, Oxf. *Clatford*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Clatford, Upper*, Hants, near Andover. *Clayton*, Staff. S. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Clayton-Hall*, Lanc. E. of Manchester. *Claton-in-the-Dale*, and *in-the-Moor*, Lancaſ. between Blackburn and Burnley. *Clatworthy*, Somerſetſhire, between Bridgewater and Dulverton.

CLAUDE, ST. a town in the dept. of Jura, ſeated among high mountains, on the river Liſon. In this city are many public fountains, with large baſins. It is 35 miles NW. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 24. N. lon. 5. 54. E. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine proſpect of Swiſſerland and the ci-devant Savoy, the Lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays-de-Vaud.

Clavel, Devonſ. near Horton. *Claverdon*, Warw. near Henley. *Claverham*, Suſſex, SW. of Hayliſham. *Claverham*, Somerſ. in Yatton. *Clavering*, Eſſex, near Saffron-Walden. *Claverley*, Shropſ. SE. of Whitchurch. *Claverley*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Claverton*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Clauford*, Somerſ. near Frome-Selwood. *Claugh's-Hill*, Lanc. near Wierſdale-Foreſt. *Claughton*, NE. of Lancaſter.

CLAUSENBURG, or COLOSVAR, in Tranſylvania, where the ſtates aſſemble. On one of the gates is an inſcription in honour of the Emperor Trajan.

Clauſworth, Somerſ. near Hardington. *Clawdock*, a river in Denbighſ. *Clavghton-Hall*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Claworth*, Nott. in the manor of Mansfield. *Clawſton-Long*, Leic. near Nether-Broughton. *Clawton*, Devonſhire, near Houlſworthy. *Claxby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Alford. *Claxby*, Linc. near Market-Raiſin. *Claxby*, Linc. W. of Bullingbroke. *Claxton*, Norfolk, on the Yare, near Thurſton. *Claxton*, Durham, near Gretham.

CLAY, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on an arm of the ſea between two rivers. It is 8 miles from Walſingham, and 20 NW. of Norwich. Lat. 53. 2. N. lon. 1. 5. E. Market on Saturday.

Clay-Hill, or *Brown Clee-Hill*, Shropſ. on the N. bank of the river Temd. *Claybury*, Eſſex, between Wanſted and Rumford. *Clay-Cockle*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Clay-Coton*, Northamp. E. of Daventry. *Claydon, Eaſt, Middle*, and *Steple*, Bucks, W. of Winſlow. *Clay-Hanger*, Devonſ. N. of Aſhbridge. *Clay-Haydon*, Devonſ. near Church-Stempton. *Clay-Hill*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Clay-Hill*, Middl. near Enfield Chace. *Clay-Pool*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Clay Thorp*, Linc. E. of Burwell. *Clayton-Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Chorley. *Clayton-cum-Kimer*, Suſſ. NW. of Lewes. *Clayton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford. *Clayton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Byerley-Park. *Cleader*, Cornw. E. of Camelford. *Cleagate*, Surry, W. of Ewell.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little iſland, on the S. coaſt of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N. lon. 9. 23. W. There is alſo another iſland called Cape-Clear-Iſland, at a ſmall diſtance from Baltimore-Haven; they are both inhabited.

Cleaſby, Yorkſ. on the Tees, SW. of Darlington. *Cleator*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Cleatop*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, 1 mile from Settle. *Cleborne-Hall*, Weſtmorl. near Penrith.

Clebury, a town in Shropshire, N. of the river Temd, and 28 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. Lat. 52.21. N. lon. 2.23. W. Market on Thursday.

Clebury Park, Shropsh. on the river Rea, and borders of Worcestershire. *Cledagh*, rivers in Monmouthsh. Carmarthen. Glamorgansh. and Pembrokesh. *Cledhewen*, a river in Pembrokesh. *Cledoll*, Heref. between Hatterel-Hills and Monm. *Clee*, Linc. between Grimsby and the sea. *Clee, St. Margaret's*, Shropsh. SW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Cleere, St.* Cornw. N. of Lesskard. *Cleeton*, Shropsh. S. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Cleeve*, Devonshire, near Culliton. *Cleeve*, Glouceſterſ. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Cleeve, Biſhop's*, Glouceſt. 5 miles from Tewkesbury. *Cleeve-Prior*, Worc. 6 miles NE. of Eveſham. *Clegge*, Lanc. SE. of Rochdale. *Clehonger*, near Hereford. *Clement, St.* Cornw. between Falmouth-Haven and Truro. *Clement, St.* Devonſ. N. of Dartmouth. *Clench-Wharton*, Norfolk, NW. of Lynn. *Clendon*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Clenhill*, Northumb. in Herreſheved manor. *Clenſton*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Middleton. *Clent*, Staff. 2 miles from Stourbridge.

Clentibret-Church, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 57 miles from Dublin.

Cleophill, Bedfordſhire, near Luton.

Clerac, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot. It is 10 miles from Agen. Lat. 44. 20. N. lon. 0. 33. E.

Clere-Place, Surry, near Farnham. *Clere's, St.* Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Clerke's Islands, two inhabited iſlands in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Kamtſchatka and N. America. Lat. 63. 15. N. lon. 169. 30. W.

Clermont, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, 127 miles NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 12. N. lon. 5. 9. E.

Clermont, a town in the dept. of the Oiſe, on an eminence, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 25. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Clermont Ferrand, a rich and populous town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome. The cathedral, public ſquares, and walks are ſplendid, but the ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved, and the houſes are built of ſtones of a ſombre aſpect. It has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, ſerges, and leather; and mineral ſprings are found in the neighbourhood. That of the ſuburb, St. Allyre, has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral-Bridge, and carriages may paſs over it. Clermont is 300 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 45. 47. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

Clery, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 7 miles SW. of Orleans; and a town in the dept. of the Somme, 3 miles NW. of Peronne.

Cleve, Kent, near Ightam, or Ilkham. *Cleve*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Cleve*, Shropſ. S. of Wem. *Cleve*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Clevedon*, Somerſ. on the ſea-ſide, nearly oppoſite to the Flatholm. *Cleveland*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, a tract on the borders of Durham. *Clevelod*, Worc. *Cleve, Old*, Somerſetſh. SW. of Watchet. *Cleverton*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

Cleves, the duchy of, one of the fineſt countries of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided in two by the Rhine, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns.

Cleves, it's capital, is a handſome town ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and 10 ESE. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 5. 56. E.

Clevefend, Great and *Little*, Kent, S. of the Iſle of Thanet. *Cleworth*, Berks, W. of Windſor. *Cleybrook*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Cleybrook, Great* and *Little*, Leic. NW. of Lutterworth. *Cleydon*, Oxf. near Clatercote. *Cleydon*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland. *Cleydon*, Suff. near Ipſwich. *Cley-End-Green*, Kent, NE. of Bromley. *Cleygate*, Surry, 3 miles from Kingſton. *Cley-Hall*, Warw. near Kineton. *Cleytham*, Linc. N. of Kirton. *Clianger*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Buckland-Abbas. *Cliddeſdon*, Hants, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Cliefden*, Bucks, 5 miles NW. of Windſor. *Cliff*, Kent, below Graveſend. *Cliff*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles from Dorcheſter. *Cliff*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Cliff*, Suſſex, between Seaford and Beachy-Head. *Cliff*, Warw. near Whatley. *Cliff*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Cliff*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Pearce-Bridge. *Cliff*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard-Caſtle.

Cliffe, King's, a town of Northamptonſhire, 27 miles NE. of Northampton, and 88 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 33. N. lon. 0. 37. W. Market on Tueſ.

Cliff, Long, Yorkſ. W. Riding. *Cliff, N.* and *S.* E. Riding, E. of Spalding-Moor.

Cliffony, in Sligo, Connaught.

Clifford, Glouc. near Luddington. *Clifford*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby and Tadcaſter. *Clifford-Caſtle*, Heref. near Kington. *Clifford Chambers*, Glouc. near Tewkesbury. *Clifford-Hill*, Northamp. on the river Nen. *Clifton*, Cheſh. near Rock-Savage. *Clifton*, Cornw. SE. of Saltaſh. *Clifton*, Derb. in Aſhborne pariſh. *Clifton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Sherburn. *Clifton*, Glouc. near Briſtol, adjoining Durdam-Downs. *Clifton*, Lancaſ. W. of Preſton. *Clifton*, Lancaſ. NW. of Manchester. *Clifton*, 4 miles from

Nottingham. *Clifton*, Oxfordſ. near Dedington. *Clifton*, Oxfordſ. between Dorcheſter and Abingdon. *Clifton*, Warw. E. of Dunſmore-Heath. *Clifton*, Worc. between Tewkeſbury and Worceſter. *Clifton*, Worc. upon the Temd, bordering on Heref. *Clifton*, W. of York. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Maſham. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Halifax. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Clifton*, *Great* and *Little*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Workington. *Clifton*, Bedf. SE. of Shefford. *Clifton*, Weſtmor. 3 miles from Penrith. *Clifton-Canvil*, Staff. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Clifton-Maubank*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Yateminſter. *Clifton Raymes*, Bucks, near the rivers Ouſe and Oulney. *Cliftons*, *N.* and *S.* Nott. on the river Trent, between Normanton and Thorney. *Climping*, Suſſex, near the mouth of the Arun. *Clinger*, Glouceſterſ. in Hinchcombe pariſh. *Clint*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Hempſtwait. *Clipſby*, Norf. W. of Yarmouth. *Clipſham*, Rutl. in Okeham hundred. *Clipſton*, Nott. in Plumbtree pariſh. *Clipſton*, Northamp. NE. of Naſeby. *Clipſton*, *King's*, Nott. between Allerton and Mansfield.

CLISSA, in Dalmatia, near Spalatro.

CLISSON, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, on the river Sevre, 12 miles SE. of Nantes. Lat. 47. 4. N. lon. 1. 14. W.

Cliſt, *Biſhop's*, or *Sackvil*, *Cliſt-Honiton*, *Cliſt-St.-George*, and *Cliſt-St.-Mary*, Devonſ. are 4 villages on the E. and SE. ſides of Exeter, which take their name from the river Cliſt. *Cliſt Broad*, *Cliſt-St. Lawrence*, and *Cliſt-Heydon*, NE. of Exeter. *Cliſt-Heath*, 4 miles E. of Exeter.

CLITHERO, a town in Lancaſhire, near Pendil-Hill, 33 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 213 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 2. 21. W. Market on Saturday.

Clitha, Monm. SW. of Ragland-Caſtle. *Clive*, Cheſh. SW. of Middlewich. *Clixby*, Linc. N. of Thongcaſter. *Clocaynog*, Denbighſhire.

Cloga, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Clogh*, in Antrim, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin. *Clogh*, in Down, Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin. *Cloghamon*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Cloghan*, in King's-County, Leinſter, 62 miles from Dublin. *Cloghan*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 118 miles from Dublin. *Cloghanbeg*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 152 miles from Dublin. *Clogharney Church*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, nearly 92 miles from Dublin. *Clogheen*, in Tipperary, Munſter, 91 miles from Dublin.

CLOGHER, a town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54. 30. N. lon. 7. 41. W.

Clogkjordan, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clognakelty*, or *Clonekilty*, in Cork, Munſter; here is a good market for linen-yarn. *Clogh-roe*, in Cork, Munſter. *Clonagam*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clonakenny*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clonard*, on the borders of Meath, Leinſter. *Clonaſlee*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Clonbullock*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Cloncurry*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Clondalkin*, 5 miles W. of Dublin. *Clondrohid*, in Cork, Munſter. *Clonea*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clone*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Clonee*, 7 miles from Dublin. *Cloneen*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clonegall*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Clonegall*, in Carlow, Leinſter. *Clonegowan*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Clones*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Clonfert*, in Galway, Connaught. *Clonkeen*, in Louth, Leinſter. *Clonlea*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clonloſt*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

CLONMEL, a neat and improving town in Tipperary, Munſter. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the Suir, on the great road between Dublin and Cork, 19 miles SE. of Tipperary, 39 NE. of Cork, and 85 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 7. 38. W.

Clonmellan, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 32 miles from Dublin. *Clonmene*, in Cork, Munſter.

CLONMINES, a town of Wexford, in Leinſter, 6 miles SW. of the town of Wexford. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 35. W.

Clonmulſh-Church, in Carlow, Leinſter, 43 miles from Dublin. *Clononaſlee*, in Queen's-County, Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin. *Clonony*, in King's-County, Leinſter. *Clonoulty*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clonroch*, in Wexford, Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin. *Clontarf*, 2 miles from Dublin, pleaſantly ſeated on the N. ſide of the bay. *Cloonakenny*, in Limerick, Munſter, 118 miles from Dublin. *Cloncurry*, in Kildare, Leinſter, about 5 miles from Kilcock.

Clopham, Bedf. W. of Shefford. *Clophill*, Bedf. near Shefford. *Clopton*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Clopton*, Camb. on the Cam, oppoſite Shengay. *Clopton*, Glouc. in Mickleton pariſh. *Clopton*, Northamp. E. of Thrapſton. *Clopton*, Somerſ. near Portbury. *Clopton*, Suff. between Woodbridge and Debenham. *Clothall*, Hertf. SE. of Baldock. *Clothallbury*, Hertfordſ. near Clothall. *Clotton-Hofield*, Cheſhire, between Tarven and Torpurley.

CLOUD, ST. a town, near Paris, in which was lately a royal palace, gardens, a caſcade, &c.

Clover-Hill, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Clown Callow*. See *Cloghnakelty*.

Cloudeſley-Buſh, Warw. NW. of Lutterworth. *Clovelly*, Devonſ. a harbour on the

the E. ſide of Hartland-Point. *Cloughton*, Yorkſ. between Scarborough and Robin-Hood's-Bay. *Clowant*, Cornwall, near Helſton. *Clowbet*, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Darlington. *Clow-Croſs*, Camb. N. of Wiſbeach. *Clowedock*, a river in Radnorſ. *Clowerwall*, Glouc. in Newland pariſh. *Clowhouſe*, Linc. between Crowland and Spalding. *Clown*, Derb. NW. of Bolſover.

CLOYNE, a town of Cork, in Munſter, a mile from the ſea-coaſt, 10 SW. of Youghal, 12 SE. of Cork, and 125 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

Cluggin, in Limerick, Munſter.

Clumber, Nott. in the pariſh of Worksop. *Clun*, Shropſ. S. of Biſhop's-Caſtle, on the Clun. *Clunall*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Clunbury*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Clungonas*, or *Clungunford*, Shropſ. near Hopton-Caſtle. *Clunther*, Nott. between Tuxford and Worksop. *Clunton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow.

CLUNY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated on the Groſne, 10 miles NW. of Maçon. Lat. 46. 24. N. lon. 4. 33. E.

Clurewall, Glouc. in Dean-Foreſt.

CLUSE, a town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, on the Arve, 22 miles SE. of Geneva. Lat. 45. 57. N. lon. 6. 37. E.

Clutton, Cheſhire, NW. of Malpas. *Clutton*, Somerſ. S. of Pensford.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Denbighſhire, incloſed by high mountains, extending from the ſea inland above 20 miles: a river of the ſame name runs through it. It's breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and it is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's ſeats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, and running NW. through Clydeſdale, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, and falls ſoon after into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for ſeveral miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in it's courſe many ſtupendous cataracts.

CLYDESDALE, a wild diſtrict in the S. part of Lanerkſhire, where are extenſive lead-mines. See LEAD-HILLS.

Clynfegfaur, in Carnarvonſ. N. Wales.

Coagh, in Antrim, Ulſter, 82 miles from Dublin. *Coagh*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin. *Coal-Iſland*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin. Here are coal-works, and a canal from Lough-Neagh, which paſſes by this place towards Dungannon.

Coal-Pit, Glouc. in Weſterleigh pariſh.

COAST-CASTLE, CAPE, or CAPE CORSO, a ſtrong fort and ſettlement of the Engliſh, on the Coaſt of Guinea. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 0.

Coat, Glouc. in Eaſtleach-Martin pariſh. *Coates*, Glouc. a hamlet of Winchcomb. *Coates*, Glouc. 3 miles SW. of Cirenceſter. *Coates*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Coates*, Suſſex, near Wollavington. *Coates-Hall*, Linc. near Grimſby. *Coates*, *Great* and *Little*, Linc. on Grimſby river. *Cobden-Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Cober*, a river in Cornwall.

* *Cobham*, a village in Surry, 19 miles SW. by W. of London.

Cobham-Hall, Kent, W. of Rocheſter. *Cobham Street*, Surry, 5 miles from Epſom.

COBLENTZ, an ancient town of Treves, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle.

Cobley, Warw. near Hewell-Grange. *Cobsfield*, Oxfordſhire, in Woodſtock.

COBURG, a territory and it's capital, of Upper Saxony, inſulated in Franconia.

COCA, a town of Old Caſtile.

COCHEIM, a town of Treves.

COCHIN, a ſea-port and country of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſituated NW. of the Travancore country, and by ſome included in it. The chief trade was in the hands of the Dutch, but the Engliſh have lately made a conqueſt of the ſettlement. It is 86 miles SSE. of Calicut. Lat. 10. 0. N. lon. 75. 30. E.

COCHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Cambodia; on the N. by Tonquin and Laos; on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean; and on the S. and SW. by Ciampa and Cambodia. It abounds in gold, raw ſilk, drugs, ſaffron, pepper, indigo, tea, ivory, and various kinds of trees and animals. It is upwards of 300 miles in length, and about 90 in breadth, and contains 50 ſea-port towns. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, and in manners reſemble the Chineſe.

Cockatree, Devonſ. on the river Taw, near Bow. *Cockbridge*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Cockbridge*, 9 miles S. of York. *Cockbury*, Glouc. a hamlet of Biſhop's-Cleeve. *Cockbury*, Glouc. in Winchcomb pariſh. *Cocken*, N. of Durham, on the Wear.

COCKER, a river in Cumberland, which flowing from the Lakes of Buttermere, Crowmack Water, and Lowes Water, joins the Derwent below Cockermouth.

Cockerel's-Bridge, Kent, between Lydd and Denge-Marſh. *Cockerham*, SW. of Lancaſter. *Cockerington*, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſhire, NE. of Louth.

* COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-

place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle, an extenſive ruin, with 5 lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other ſtands the church, and the Kirkgate, an irregular but ſpacious part of the town. The latter eminence gradually aſcends eaſtward, forming a mountain about 2 miles from the town, called Slate-Fell; the other extremity of the eminence on which the caſtle ſtands, is loftier, and is called the Hay, being at the ſame diſtance from the town. From this laſt, an extenſive country, the ſea, and Scotland, may be ſeen in clear weather. Through the valley between them, the top of the towering Skiddaw may be deſcried over the intervening country. The lower part of the town is on a plain, conſiſting of a ſpacious ſtreet, with croſs lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are ſeparated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of ſhalloons, ſerges, ſtockings, hats, and leather. Here are pleaſant walks on the banks of the rivers, and on the uplands. It is 10 miles NE. of Whitehaven, 23 SW. of Carliſle, and 300 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 42. N. lon. 3. 25. W. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Cockerton, Durh. NW. of Darlington. *Cocket*, a river in Northumberland. *Cockfield*, Suff. NW. of Biddeſton. *Cockfield*, Durh. NW. of Raby-Caſtle. *Cockham-Wood-Fort*, Kent, on the W. ſide of the Medway, has 34 guns mounted. *Cockhill*, near Worceſter. *Cocking*, Suſſex, S. of Midhurſt. *Cockington*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Torbay. *Cock-Law*, Northumb. near Berwick. *Cock-Law-Hill*, Northumb. near the Cheviot-Hills. *Cockleford*, Glouc. a hamlet to Elkſton. *Cockley-Chapel*, Lancaſh. near Bury. *Cockley-Park*, Northumb. near Haughton. *Cockſey*, Durham, SE. of Sunderland. *Cockſhot*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Cockthorp*, Norfolk, near Wells.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont.

COD, CAPE, in N. America, on the S. ſide of Boſton-Bay, in Maſſachuſets State. Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 70. 18. W.

Codbeck, a river in Yorkſ. *Coddenham*, Suff. near Needham. *Coddicot*, Herts, near Stevenage and Welling. *Coddington*, Nott. near Newark. *Coddington*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Coddington*, Oxf. N. of Biceſter. *Coddington*, Cheſ. near Delamere-Foreſt. *Codford, St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, Wilts, between Upton and Badhampton. *Codgrave*, Nott. SW. of Bingham. *Codlingſtock*, Nott. between Gotham and Willoughby. *Codmarton*, Northumberl. near Woller. *Codnor-Caſtle*, Derb. near Alfreton.

CODOGNO, in the Lodeſan, Milan.

Codrington, Glouc. S. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Codrington*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Wapley. *Codſal*, Staff. on the borders of Shropſ. *Codſall*, Staff. 1 mile N. of Tetenhall.

COESFELDT, in Munſter, Weſtphalia.

COEVORDEN, in the Drent, Overyſſel.

Cofton-Hacket, Worceſ. NE. of Bromſgrove. *Cogenhoo*, Northamp. E. of Clifford-Hill. *Cogges*, Oxf. near Whitney.

COGGESHALL, a town in Eſſex, ſeated on the river Blackwater. It has a manufactory of baize, and is 43 miles ENE. of London. Lat. 51. 52. N. lon. 0. 47. E. Market on Thurſday.

COGNAC, a town in the dept. of Charente, 17 miles W. of Angouleme. It is ſeated on the river Charente, and is noted for it's wines and brandy. Lat. 45. 44. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

COGNI, or KONICH, the capital of Caramania, a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulſe, and cattle. Here are ſheep whoſe tails weigh 30lb. Cogni is 260 miles SE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 37. 56. N. lon. 35. 56. E.

Cohor, or *Chore*, a river in Cornwall.

COIMBETTORE, a town and province of Myſore, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan. The former is 90 miles nearly S. of Seringapatam. Lat. 10. 40. N. lon. 77. 10. E.

COIMBRA, a town and univerſity of Beira, containing 18 colleges, 4000 ſtudents, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

COIRE, or CHUR, a town in the country of the Griſons, Swiſſerland, and capital of one of the juriſdictions, called THE GRISE LEAGUE. It is ſituated half a mile from the Rhine, in a rich plain, between 2 and 3 miles wide, and partly on the ſteep ſide of a rock, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is 24 miles nearly S. of Appenzel. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 9. 36. E.

Coke-Hill, Worc. 2 miles E. of Inkborough. *Cokeney*, Nott. S. of Welbeck-Abbey. *Cocken-Hatch*, Herts, in Barkway manor.

COKENHAUSEN, in the government of Riga.

Coker, E. and *W.* Somerſ. 2 miles from Yeovil. *Cokeley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Cokesford*, Norf. near Rudham. *Cokeſwoord*, Linc. N. of Bimbroke. *Cokethorp*, Oxf. near Stanlake.

COL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, 11 miles NW. of the Iſle of Mull. It is 13 miles long and 3 broad, contains a few horſes, ſheep, and goats, and has many lochs, which abound in fiſh. The inhabitants are about 800.

Colan, Little, Cornwall.

COLBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, in Up. Saxony, remarkable for it's salt-works. Lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 15. 39. E.

Colbury, Hants, W. of Southampton harbour. *Colby*, Norf. 4 miles from Alesham.

* COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, on a fine eminence near the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, to a place called the Hythe. Here is a manufactory of baize; and it is noted for oysters and candied eringo-roots. It is 22 miles ENE. of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 1. 0. E. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Colderton, Hants, between Tidworth and Monkston. *Coldham*, Camb. near Waldersey-Fens. *Cold-Harbour*, Herts, 2 miles NW. of Ware. *Cold-Henton*, Somers. NE. of Mendip-Hills. *Cold-Hill*, Essex, in Newport parish. *Coldingham*, a township of Berwickshire.

COLDING, a town of N. Jutland, remarkable for it's bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pay toll that go from Jutland into Holstein. It was formerly the residences of many Danish kings. Colding, which is situated on a bay of the Little Belt, is 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lat. 55. 35. N. lon. 9. 17. E.

Cold Maton, Northumb. near Chatton. *Cold Norton*, Oxf. near Chipping-Norton. *Coldon*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Coldre*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham. *Coldred*, Kent, near Walderschare. *Coldrinch*, Cornwall, near Leskard.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwickshire.

Cold Waltham, Hants, near Basingstoke. *Cold Waltham*, Suffex, 4 miles from Arundel. *Cole*, a river of Worces. and Warw. *Cole*, Wilts, near Wotton Basset.

COLEBROOK-DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very considerable iron-works, and a large and elegant bridge of cast-iron, of one arch. There is also in the Dale a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, together with a spring of brine; and a work has been erected here for obtaining a kind of tar from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

* COLEBROOK, Monm. near Usk.

Colecester, Northumb. near Corbridge. *Coleburn*, Northumberl. near Morpeth. *Colegreen House*, 2 miles W. of Hertford. *Colehall*, Essex, near Ingatestone. *Coleharbour*, Surry, SW. of Darking.

Colehill, in Longford, Leinster, 51 miles from Dublin.

Coleman's-Green, Herts, NE. of Noman's-Land. *Colemere*, Shrops. NW. of Wem. *Cole-Park*, Wilts, SE. of Malmsbury. *Colepit-Hill*, Durh. S. of Newbiggin.

* COLERAIN, a town of Derry, in Ulster. It is 4 miles from the sea, on the Ban, which being rapid, it is difficult for vessels to come up to the town. It is about 23 miles NE. of Londonderry, and 114 from Dublin. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 6. 57. W.

Colerain, in King's-County, Leinster, 48 miles from Dublin.

Colesbourn, Little, Glouc. in Withington parish. *Colesbourn*, Glouc. 6 miles from Cheltenham. *Coleshall*, Berks, near Farringdon.

* COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, seated on the ascent of a hill, near the Coln. It is 11 miles NW. of Coventry, and 102 from London. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 1. 35. W. Market on Wednesday.

Coleshill, Herts, in a part of the county insulated in Bucks, 4 miles W. of Rickmansworth. *Coley*, or *Coln*, Yorks. near Halifax.

COLFORD, or COVERD, a town of Gloucestershire, 5 miles E. of Monmouth, and 124 NE. of London. Lat. 51. 48. N. lon. 2. 40. W. Market on Tuesday.

Colford, Suffolk, near Bury. *Colham*, or *Collan-Green*, Middlesex, near Hayes.

COLIMA, a sea-port of Mechoacan, on the W. coast of Mexico, capital of a district of the same name, abounding with cattle and orchards of cocoa-trees. It is nearly 200 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 50. N. lon. 106. 6. W.

Colkin, Kent, near Feversham. *Collkirk*, Norf. S. of Fakenham. *Collam*, Yorks. E. Riding, S. of Culham, and NW. of Kilham. *Collaton*, Devons. near the mouth of the Arm. *Collaton*, Devons. near Sidmouth. *Collaton*, Devons. SW. of Chimleigh.

COLLE, two towns of Tuscany, and two of Naples.

Colledge, Lanc. S. of Manchester. *Collercotes*, Northumb. near Newcastle. *Collerford*, Northumb. near Walwick. *Collern*, Wilts, near Cosham. *Collerton*, or *Coleoverton*, Leic. NE. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Colley*, Surry, NW. of Ryegate. *Collier*, Essex, near Dagenham. *Collier-Row*, Essex, near Abery-Hatch. *Collier's-End*, Herts, between Ware and Puckeridge. *Colligreen*, Cornw. SW. of Lestwithiel. *Collingburn-Duke*, Wilts, 10 miles from Marlborough. *Collingburn-Kingston*, Wilts, SW. of Great Bedwin. *Collingham*, Yorkshire, near Wetherby. *Collingham, N.* and *S.* Nott. 2 or 3 miles from Newark. *Collingthwaite*, Nott. a hamlet of Cokeney. *Collington*, Heref. near Whitborn. *Collington*, Dorset. near Beminster. *Collingtrough*, 3 miles from Northampton.

COLLIOURE, a small sea-port in the dept.

dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 10 miles SE. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 34. N. lon. 3. 8. E.

Colliweſton, Northamp. about 6 miles from Stamford.

COLLON, a neat well-built town in Louth, Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin. It has an excellent ſtocking manufactory, with an extenſive bleach-green.

Collon's-town, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Colloſtock, Upper and *Lower*. Cornwall, on the borders of Devonſhire.

Colloville, in Armagh, Ulſter.

* COLLUMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Columb, which carries on a manufacture of woollen. It is 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 3. 29. W. Market on Saturday.

COLMAR, a large town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 35 miles S. by W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 5. N. lon. 7. 27. E.

COLMARS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 17 miles NE. of Digne. Lat. 44. 7. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

Colmere, Hants, near Barton-Stacy.

Colmington, Shropſ. near Stanton-Lacy.

COLMOGOROD, CHOLMOGORI, or KOLMOGORI, a town of Ruſſia, on an iſland in the Dwina, 28 miles SE. of Archangel.

Colmworth, 5 miles from Bedford.

Coln, See *Coley*.

Coln, St. Alwin's, Glouc. on the banks of the Coln, 5 miles from Lechlade.

Coln, St. Dennis, and *Coln-Rogers*, Glouc. 7 miles from Cirenceſter.

Coln, a river of Herts and Middleſex; another of Eſſex, and a third of Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, 18 miles from London, on the Bath road. Part of the town is in Middleſex. Market on Wedneſday.

COLNE, a town of Lancaſhire, near Pendil-Hill, 36 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 50. N. lon. 2. 5. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Colne-Earls, and *Colne-Engame, Colne-Wake*, and *Colne White*, Eſſex, between Colcheſter and Halſted, on the river Coln.

Colney, Herts, 3 miles from St. Albans.

Colney, Norf. near Norwich.

Colnham, Berks, 2 miles from Abingdon.

Colnhead Park, Weſtmor. NW. of Kendal.

COLOKITA, a town in the Morea.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary.

COLOGNA, a town in the Paduan.

COLOGNE, an electoral biſhopric, and one of the moſt fertile and conſiderable countries of Germany. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and is divided into ſeveral diſtricts by other ſtates: the greater part of it, however, is ſituated on the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg. It contains 72 cities and towns, and produces, beſides corn and other neceſſaries, excellent wine. The revenues are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOGNE, the capital of the electorate, is an ancient, large, and conſiderable city, ſeated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large veſſels with the Netherlands and Holland. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of ſtaying in it many days together, without the conſent of the citizens, nor is he permitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The public buildings are numerous; but the ſtreets, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill paved, and the houſes appear dark, and are thinly inhabited. Oppoſite to the city, on the other ſide of the Rhine is the village of Dentz, where there is a flying-bridge of boats over the river, acroſs which a large company of men, horſes, &c. may paſs at a time. It is 17 miles SE. of Juliers, and 45 E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 7. 10. E.

COLOMBOTZ, a caſtle on a hill, in Bulgaria.

COLOMEY, in Red Ruſſia, Poland.

COLONNA, a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a town in Dalmatia.

COLONSA, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Scotland, 6 miles long and 2 broad. It is 8 miles W. of Jura.

Coloony, in Sligo, Connaught.

COLOOR, a town and diamond mine near Condavir, in the circar of Guntoor, Hindooſtan.

COLORNO, a town in the Parmezan.

COLOSVAR. See CLAUSENBURG.

Colquite, Cornw. NW. of Fowey.

Colrudge, Devonſ. SE. of Eggisford.

Colſhall, Kent, E. of Upchurch.

Colſterdale, Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Maſham.

Colthorp, Yorkſ. E. of Richmond.

Coltſhall, Glouc. in Standiſh pariſh.

Coltſhall, Suff. near Clare.

* COLTSWORTH, or COLSTERWORTH, Linc. 3 miles from Grantham.

Colverſore Green, Kent, between Wrotham and the Hallings.

* COLUMB MAGNA, or ST. COLUMB, a town in Cornwall, ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river which falls into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 from London. Lat. 50. 30. N. lon. 5. 10. W. Markets on Monday and Thurſday.

Columb-Parva lies near the former.

COLUMBO, a town on the W. ſide of the Iſland of Ceylon, formerly ſubject to the

the Dutch, but lately taken by the Engliſh. Lat. 7. 10. N. lon. 79. 56. E.

Columb-David, Devonſ. on the river Columb, and borders of Somerſetſhire, has a conſiderable woollen manufacture. *Columb John*, Devonſ. S. of Bradninch. *Columbſtock*, Devonſ. on the river Columb, between Taunton and Tiverton, has a woollen manufacture.

Columbton. See *Collumpton*.

COLUMNA, in the government of Moſcow.

COLURI, anciently SALAMIS, an iſland of Greece, and it's chief town, ſituated on an excellent harbour. It is 9 miles W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 0. N. lon. 23. 50. E.

Colwall, Heref. between Lidbury and the Malvern-Hills. *Colwall*, Northumb. near Coal. *Colway*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Lyme-Regis. *Colwich*, Staff. near Wolſley-Bridge. *Colwick, Upper* and *Lower*, 2 or 3 miles E. of Nottingham. *Colworth*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter.

COM, or KOOM, in Irac Agemi, Perſia.

COMACHIO, a lake and town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe. It's air is unhealthy.

COMANA, a ſea-port and diſtrict of Paria, in Terra Firma.

Comb, Glouc. near Wotton under-Edge. *Comb*, Cornw. W. of Fowey. *Comb*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of St. Mary's Ottery. *Comb*, Devonſ. E. of Exeter. *Comb*, Devonſ. E. of Torrington. *Comb*, Devonſ. NE. of Crediton. *Comb*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck-Iſle. *Comb*, Heref. between Leominſter and Preſtayne. *Comb*, Kent, near Greenwich and Woolwich. *Comb*, Glouc. in Campden pariſh. *Comb*, Somerſ. SE. of Bath. *Comb*, and *Park*, Somerſ. N. of Wivelſcomb. *Comb*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Comb*, Hants, 6 miles NW. of Whitchurch. *Comb*, Surry, near Croydon. *Comb-Abbas*, Dorſetſ. near Chilcomb. *Comb-Abbey*, Warw. 3 miles from Coventry. *Comb-Appledore*, Hants, between Buſh-Waltham and Petersfield. *Comb Baſſet*, Wilts, 2 miles from Saliſbury. *Comb-End*, Glouc. in Elkſtone pariſh.

Comber, in Down, Ulſter, on a branch of Strangford Lake, 88 miles NE. of Dublin.

Comb-Flory, Somerſ. NW. of Biſhop's-Lidiard. *Comb Green*, Worceſ. NE. of Upton. *Comb-Hay*, Somerſ. 3 miles S. of Bath. *Comb-in-Tene*, Devonſ. near Newton-Buſhel. *Comb-Keins*, Dorſetſ. near E. Lulworth. *Comb-Long*, Oxfordſh. W. of Woodſtock

COMBMARTIN, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on an inlet of the Briſtol Channel; here is a cove for the landing of boats. It is 14 miles NE. of Barnſtaple, and 181 from London. Lat. 51. 13. N. lon. 4. 2. W. Market on Saturday.

Comb-Nether, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bridport. *Comb-Nevil*, Surry, near Kingſton-upon-Thames. *Comb Park*, Surry, NE. of Kingſton. *Comb-St. Nicholas*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Chard. *Combed*, Suſſex, in Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Comberford*, Staff. in Wiggington pariſh. *Comberhire*, Radn. near Knighton. *Combermere*, Cheſ. near Congleton. *Combermere*, a lake in Cheſ. on the borders of Shropſhire. *Comberton*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Comberton, Great* and *Little*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Comberworth*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Combnely*, a river in Carmarthenſh. *Combridge*, Staff. SE. of Uttoxeter. *Combroke*, Warwickſ. *Combs*, Suffolk, near Stowmarket. *Combs*, Suſſ. near Shoreham. *Comb's-Edge*, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Comb's-Hoit*, Dorſetſ. W. of Everſhot. *Comb-Temple*, Dorſetſh. near Chilcomb. *Combwell*, Kent, in Goodhurſt pariſh. *Combwhitton*, Cumberl. between Newbiggen and the river Eden. *Comcarvon*, Monm. E. of Ragland-Caſtle. *Comer*, Dorſ. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Comerford*, Wilts, near Calne.

Comford, Kent, near Berling.

COMINES, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 5 miles SW. of Menin. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

Comley, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Commerch, a river in Brecknockſhire.

COMMERCY, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the Meuſe, 160 miles nearly E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 40. N. lon. 5. 37. E.

COMMOTAU, or CHOMSTON, a town of Saatz, Bohemia.

COMO, a town, lake, and diſtrict of Milan. The lake is about 5 miles in breadth, and 88 in circumference. The town is ſituated on the S. extremity of the lake. Here the younger Pliny was born, who, in his letters, ſpeaks with rapture of the delighful ſcenery in the environs of his native town. His ſtatue is placed in a niche on the outſide of one of the churches, with a Latin inſcription, bearing the date of 1499. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed manufactories of cotton and ſilk, and trade with the Griſons. Como is 20 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 34. N. lon. 9. 7. E.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, lying oppoſite the coaſt of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. of the Channel of Moſambique, and NW. of Madagaſcar. They are four in number, Johanna or Anjoan, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora or Angazija. The mountains are lofty and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees; fine ſtreams are numerous, and the graſs and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, peas, yams, purſlain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges,

oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar-canes, and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, cameleons, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. Though Johanna is not the largest island, the Arabs, who have settled here, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3000 in number, profess the Mahometan religion, and are settled on the sea-coast. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are also the natives of the other islands. In the interior part of the island is a lake accounted sacred by the natives; on this there is a number of ducks, which they hold in veneration. Being averse to conduct strangers there, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place 5 miles from the lake. The birds being thus kept in safety, become perfectly tame, and fearlessly approach those who go to see them. The Arabian part of the islanders detest this superstition, but dare not forbid the practice of it. The E. India ships often touch here for refreshments. The people on the coast speak English intelligibly. They preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comora Islands lie between 11 and 13 degrees S. lat. and between 44 and 47 E. lon.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 77. 33. E.

COMORA, a town and district of Hungary.

COMPIEGNE, a town in the dept. of Oise, near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise. It is 45 miles NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 25. N. lon. 2. 54. E.

COMPOSTELLA, the capital of Galicia, in Spain, seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tambra and Ulla. It contains about 2000 houses, besides 14 religious houses, 12 churches, and an university, which, with the public squares, are very magnificent. It is 265 miles NW. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 8. 32. W.

COMPOSTELLA, NUOVA, a town of Xalisco, 300 miles WNW. of Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean.

Compton, Berks, near Hamsted-Norris. *Compton*, Devonsf. between Ashburton and Torbay. *Compton*, Wilts, W. of Everley-Hare-Warren. *Compton*, Hants, W. of Winchester. *Compton*, Surry, SW. of Guildford. *Compton*, Surry, near Farnham. *Compton*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Compton*, Wilts, between Salisbury and Hindon. *Compton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Compton*, Suff. NW. of Chichester. *Compton*, Glouc. in Withington parish. *Compton-Abbas*, Dorf. 2 miles NW. of E. Compton. *Compton-Abbas*, Dorsetf. 1 mile from Melbury. *Compton-Abdal*, Glouc. near Hampnet. *Compton-Basset*, Wilts, N. of Calne. *Compton-Beauchamp*, Berks, W. of the Vale of White-Horse. *Compton-Bishops*, Somerf. NW. of Axbridge. *Compton-Cassey*, Glouces. near Compton-Abdal. *Compton-David*, Somerf. NE. of Pensford. *Compton-Dundo*, Somerf. N. of Somerton. *Compton, E.* and *W.* Dorsetf. SW. of Melbury. *Compton, E.* and *W.* Dorf. E. Compton lies 2 miles SW. of Frampton. *Compton-Grinfield*, Glouces. between Bristol and Aust. *Compton-Hall*, or *Fenny*, Warw. 4 miles from Banbury. *Compton, Little*, Glouces. 5 miles from Stow. *Compton-Long*, or *Compton in-the Hole*, Warw. on the borders of Oxf. *Compton-Mardock*, Warw. 2 miles from Kington. *Compton-Martin*, Somerf. SE. of Wrinton. *Compton, Nether* and *Over*, Dorsetf. between Sherborn and Yeovil. *Compton-Pauncefort*, Somersetf. near Sherborn. *Compyne*, Devonf. near Axmouth. *Colsholm*, Linc. on the coast near Stamfleet. *Comwindge*, Somerf. on the Parret, below Bridgewater. *Comyoy*, Monm. near Trewin. *Conam*, Shropf. E. of Ludlow.

CONCAN, a tract of country, on the W. coast of Hindoostan, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains, called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 16 and 19 deg. N. lat.

CONCARNEAU, a sea-port in the dept. of Finisterre, 12 miles from Quimper. Lat. 47. 46. N. lon. 4. 2. W.

CONCEPTION, a sea-port of Chili.

CONCEPTION, in Veragua, Mexico.

CONCORDIA, a town of Mirandola, and a town of Friuli, Italy.

Cond, Shropf. SE. of Condover.

CONDAVIR, in the circar of Guntoor, Hindoostan, is situated on a mountain, 26 miles W. of Guntoor, 25 SW. of Condapilly, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kistna.

CONDE, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Scheldt, 7 miles NE. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 27. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

CONDE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, seated on the Noireau, 17 miles W. of Falaise. The inhabitants trade in cloth, leather and cutlery. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 0. 36. W.

CONDECEDO, or POINT DELGADO, a cape in Yucatan, the eastern point of the bay of Campeachy.

Conder, a river in Lanc. *Conderton*, Glouc. NE. of Tewkesbury. *Condicot*, Glouc. 3 miles from Stow.

CONDOM, a town in the dept. of Gers, ſeated on the Baize, 22 miles N. of Auch. Lat. 43. 58. N. lon. 0. 30. E.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, the principal of a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian Ocean, which lie about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia Mangoe trees grow here as large as apple-trees, and when ripe have a pleaſant ſmell and taſte. The natives are idolatrous; they are of a ſmall ſtature, have a dark olive complexion, ſlender features, and dark black hair. In the iſland is an excellent harbour. Lat. 8.10. N. lon.107.20.E.

Condover, Shropſ. between Bruges and Shrewſbury. *Coney-Hatch*, Middleſex, between Hornſey and Whetſtone.

Coney-Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, in Bantry-Bay. *Coney-Iſland*, on the coaſt of Down, Ulſter.

CONFOLENS, a town in the dept. of Charente, on the river Vienne, 28 miles NE. of Angouleme. Lat. 46. 5. N. lon. 0. 51. E.

Congerſbury, Somerſetſ. under Mendip-Hills, 6 miles from Axbridge. *Congerſton*, Leic. NW. of Market Boſworth. *Conghull*, Cheſhire, NW. of Delamere-Foreſt.

*CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Dane. It has manufactories of leather-gloves, cotton, and ſilk; the ſilk-mill here employing 700 perſons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 2. 10. W. Market on Saturday.

CONGO, or LOWER-GUINEA, a large tract of country, on the W. coaſt of Africa, extending from the equinoctial to 17 deg. S. lat, and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin and Makoko, on the E. by Makoko and the interior of Africa, and on the S. by Mataman and unknown lands. Their ſeaſons are the reverſe of ours, during our ſummer they have rain almoſt every day, and this is called the winter ſeaſon; but, during their ſummer, the weather is conſtantly ſerene. In the deſerts within land there are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and large ſerpents; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river-horſes. Near the coaſt the ſoil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. Many of the inhabitants worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profeſſion of the Portugueſe. They are ſkilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in human fleſh, as well as in ivory, caſſia, fruits, and other produce of the country.

CONGO PROPER, is about 150 miles in length along the coaſt, and 372 in breadth, and is included between Loango and Angola. Honey and wax are found here in prodigious plenty. The principal town is St. Salvador or Banza.

CONGO. See BANDER-CONGO.

Congrave, S. of Stafford.

CONI, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura, and 35 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 20. N. lon. 7. 50. E.

CONINGSECK, a principality of Suabia.

Coningſton-Mere, a lake of Lancaſhire, 5 miles long and 1 broad, in the hundred of Furneſs. Fleming Coningſton lies on one ſide of it, and Monk's-Coningſton on the other.

Conington, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Conington*, 9 miles from Cambridge. *Coniſburgh*, Yorkſ. SW. of Doncaſter. *Coniſcliff*, Durham, near Perſebridge. *Coniſide*, Lancaſhire, near Swart-Moor. *Coniſthorp*, Yorkſ. SW. of Malton. *Coniſton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Coniſweſton*, Suff. W. of Buddeſdale.

Conna, in Waterford, Munſter.

CONNAUGHT, the moſt weſtern province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulſter, and on the E. and S. by Leinſter and Munſter. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no conſiderable rivers, beſide the Shannon; but has ſeveral convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, but thinly inhabited; but, by the introduction of the linen manufacture, the numbers of the inhabitants are beginning to increaſe.

CONNECTICUT, one of the five ſtates of New England. It is 73 miles long, and about 44 broad, and is bounded on the W. by New-York, on the N. by Maſſachuſets, on E. by Rhode-Iſland, and on the S. and SE. by the Sound, which divides it from Long-Iſland. Though ſubject to the extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and ſudden changes of weather, the country is healthful, and the moſt populous in proportion to it's extent, of any of the United States: in 1790 the number of the inhabitants was 237,946. It reſembles a well-cultivated garden, producing, with moderate labour, the neceſſaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. It's principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Houſatonik, and the Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New-London, Fanfield,

field, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. The river Connecticut, rises in the N. part of New Hampshire, and running nearly S. falls into the sea, at the NE. end of Long-Island Sound. Between Walpole, on the E. and Westminster on the W. side of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, the first ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones.

CONNOR, a town of Antrim, in Ulster. It is 6 miles N. of Antrim, and about 90 of Dublin. Lat. 54. 59. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

Connor-Ville, in Cork, Munster.

Conock, Wilts, 3 miles from Market-Lavington. *Conondley*, Yorks. W. Riding, SW. of Skipton. *Conqueſt*, Somersetshire, in the Vale of Taunton.

CONQUET, LE, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road, situated 10 miles W. of Brest. Lat. 48. 23. N. lon. 4. 41. W.

CONSTANCE, the name of two lakes that separate Swisserland from Germany. The Upper Lake, or the Boden See, is 15 leagues long, and 6 where broadest. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Lower Lake, or Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in it's greatest breadth.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the same name. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flourished in commerce; but is now much reduced: a dead stillness prevails throughout the town; grass grows in the principal streets, and the inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Andalusia.

CONSTANTINA, or COSTHINAH, anciently Cirta, capital of a district of Algiers.

Conſtantine, Cornwall, on a hill, between Helston and Falmouth.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the SE. extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleasantly seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from Natolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. It contains, beside the public offices and the apartments of the sultan and the women, 162 odas, or apartments, for the Janizaries. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the Sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazars, or markets, are square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. The number of houses in Constantinople must be prodigious, since 30,000 of them have been destroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. The houses in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets are narrow: even the palaces of the grandees have nothing remarkable on their outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornaments. Here are reckoned 3770 streets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are visited by the plague almost every year. The inhabitants have been estimated at 800,000, of which about half are Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, and the rest Jews. The great square, near the mosque of the Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks display their tricks. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb, called Pera, is delightfully situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Holland, and Venice reside. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea, in which the palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanseras rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient. Constantinople is situated 112 miles ESE. of Adrianople, 670 SE. of Vienna, and 1500 ESE. of London. Lat. 41. N. lon. 28. 59. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and where narrowest, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one side of the strait is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, which is considered as a suburb to the city.

CONSTANTINOW, in Volhinia, Poland.

CONTESA, a sea-port of Macedonia.

CONNI, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Selle, 12 miles S. of

Amiens, and 60 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 42. N. lon. 2. 23. E.

CONVERSANO, in Terra di Bari, Naples.

CONWAY. See ABERCONWAY.

Conway, a river of Wales, flowing through the fertile Vale of Conway, and separating nearly the whole eaſtern border of Carnarvonſhire from Denbighſhire. *Conwydd*, Merionethſhire.

CONZA, the capital of Principato Ultra, Naples.

Cookbury, Devonſhire, near Houſworthy. *Cookham*, Berkſhire, N. of Maidenhead. *Cookham, Great* and *Little*, Surry, between Leatherhead and the Horſleys. *Cookley*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Cookbridge*, Yorkſhire, between Ilkley and Addle.

COOK'S-RIVER, a large river of North America, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 59. 10. N. lon. 150. 0. W.

COOK'S-STRAITS, a ſtrait in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 or 5 leagues in breadth, which divides the two iſlands, of which New Zealand is compoſed.

Cook's-Town, in Tyrone, Ulſter; 81 miles from Dublin. *Coolaguragh*, in Cork, Munſter. *Coolatin*, and *Coolboy*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Coolkenno*, in Wicklow, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. *Cool*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Coolinanta*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Coom Bank, Kent, 6 miles from Sevenoaks. *Cooper's-Hall*, Eſſex, one mile from Epping. *Cooper's-Hill*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet in Brockworth. *Cooper's-Hill*, Surry, 19 miles W. by S. of London. It's baſe extends along the edge of Runnymead, and on it's ſummit is the beautiful ſpot called Engleſield-Green.

COOS, or COS, an iſland in the Archipelago.

Copdock, Suffolk, SW. of Ipſwich *Copeland*, and it's Foreſt, Cumberland, near Egremont. *Copenhagen*, Middleſex, SW. of Highgate.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is the moſt uniform, and beſt built city in the north. Here is an univerſity, conſiſting of 4 colleges. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop; but the Danes have curtailed their prelates of their lands, revenues, and power. The haven is generally crowded with ſhips; and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandiſe cloſe to the warehouſes on the quays. The city is about 5 miles in circumference, and is ſeated on the E. ſhore of the iſle of Zealand, 300 miles SW. of Stockholm, and 500 NE. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N. lon. 12. 40. E. See AMAK.

Copenhall, Cheſhire, between Sandback and Namptwich. *Copenhall Monks*, Cheſhire, S. of Copenhall. *Copford*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Copgrave*, Yorkſhire, between Knaresborough and Boroughbridge. *Copham*, Middleſex, near Lalam. *Copice-Leys*, Berks, near Wantage. *Copinford*, Huntingdonſ. E. of the Giddings. *Copinhall*, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Copleſton*, Devonſhire, near Crediton. *Copley Hall*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Halifax. *Coppenthorp*, 5 miles S. of York. *Coſton, Magna* and *Parva*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Nun-Eaton. *Coſthall*, Eſſex, between Epping and the Foreſt. *Copthall*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Iſle of Ely. *Coquet-Iſland*, Northumberland, between Seaton and Aylmouth: it has only one houſe, and takes it's name from the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, or SERENA, a juriſdiction, ſea-port, and river of Chili, which has been often plundered by the Engliſh. Lat. 29. 54. S. lon. 71. 11. W.

CORAH, or CORAHJEHENABAD, a town in the country of Oude, Hindooſtan.

Coram, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Midlam.

CORBACH, the capital of Waldeck, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

CORBECH, a town in the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant, near Louvain.

CORBEIL, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on both ſides of the Seine, 15 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. lon. 2. 33. E.

CORBIE, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 2. 38. E.

Corbin's Hall, Staff. in Swinford pariſh. *Corbridge*, Northumberland, near Hexham.

CORBY, Lincolnſhire, between Market-Deeping and Grantham. Market on Wedneſday.

Corby, Northamptonſ. between Kettering and King's-Cliff. *Corby-Caſtle*, Cumberland, a beautiful and romantic ſeat on the Eden, near Carliſle.

CORBY, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Weſer.

CORDILLERAS. See ANDES.

Cardock-Hill, Shropſhire.

CORDOVA, anciently Corduba, a large city of Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here are ſeveral ſuperb convents, hoſpitals, churches, &c. and two colleges. The cathedral, which was formerly a moſque, ſtill retains the name of Mezquita. In the ſquare, called the Plaza Major, are ſplendid buildings, under which are piazzas. There are many orchards and gardens within the walls

walls of the city, and in the neighbouring mountains, there are groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive trees. The trade conſiſts of wine, fruits, ſilk, and Cordovan leather, and the beſt horſes of Spain are had from it. It is 75 miles NE. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 4. 40. W.

CORDOVA, a diſtrict or province of Spain, once an independent kingdom, now a part of Andaluſia.

CORDUAN, a light-houſe at the mouth of the river Girond, on the coaſt of the ci-devant Guienne.

Copland-Iſlands, on the coaſt of Down, in Ulſter; at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus Bay, known by the names of Big, Croſs, and Mew. On the Croſs Iſland is a light-houſe. Lat. 54. 40. N. lon. 5. 55. W.

Corcreagh, in Louth, Leinſter. *Cordriny*, in Cork, Munſter. *Cordroby*, in Cork, Munſter.

COREA, a peninſula lying to the NE. of China, between 34 and 44 degrees of N. lat. and between 126 and 130 of E. lon. The people are civil and courteous, are fond of learning, muſic, and dancing, and greatly reſemble the Chineſe. They trade in ginſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, ſable-ſkins, caſtor, mineral ſalt, fowls with tails 3 feet long, and horſes only 3 feet high. Corea, though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, reſides at Hanching.

Corely, Shropſhire, SW. of Clebury.

Corfe, Somerſetſhire, S. of Taunton.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated on a peninſula called Purbeck Iſle, between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle now in ruins. It is 21 miles E. of Dorcheſter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 36. N. lon. 2. 4. W. Market on Thurſday.

Corfe-Hill, Dorſetſhire, near Melcomb-Regis. *Corfe-Hubert*, *Corfe-Moulin*, and *Corfe St. Nicholas*, Dorſetſhire, near Sturminſter.

CORFU, anciently CORCYRA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, long held by the Venetians, but now ſubject to the French. The iſlanders make great quantities of ſalt; and the country abounds with vineyards, lemon and olive trees, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfus, on the E. coaſt of the iſland. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 20. 0. E.

Corlie, Warwickſhire, N. of Coventry.

CORIA, in Seville, Andaluſia.

Coringham, Eſſex, W. of Canvey-Iſle.

Coringley, Herts, NW. of Buntinglord.

CORINTH, or CORANTO, an ancient and celebrated city on the iſthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houſes being intermixed with fields and gardens, like a village; there ſtill remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of it's former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the caſtle, ſeated on the top of an almoſt inacceſſible rock, there is one of the fineſt proſpects of land and water in the world. It is 40 miles NW. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14. N. lon. 23. 18. E.

Coripale, Somerſetſ. W. of Bridgewater

CORITA, a town of Leon.

CORK, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, 74 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, being the largeſt in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by Kerry and the ſea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Bannon, Ilen, &c. The ſoil varies: in many parts it is fertile, and the country is pretty populous.

CORK, city of, the capital of the county, and the ſecond in Ireland for extent, trade, and number of inhabitants. It is a well-built place, and has improved ſurpriſingly of late years. It is ſeated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly ſurrounded, and by means of the different channels, veſſels come up into the different parts of the town. It's principal export is ſalt proviſions. During the ſlaughtering ſeaſon, which holds from Auguſt to the latter end of January, they kill and cure about 100,000 head of black cattle. Their other exports conſiſt of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves, lambs, and rabbits' ſkins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worſted and linen cloth. The country, adjacent to Cork, is hilly and beautiful, affording extenſive and diverſified proſpects. It is 15 miles from the ſea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 124 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 8. 23. W.

CORK HARBOUR, or the COVE OF CORK, is about 7 miles below the town, and ſo ſpacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largeſt veſſels, and the moſt extenſive fleets. The entrance is eaſy, and it is ſecure from currents and ſtorms. One ſide of Cork harbour is formed by Great Iſland, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

Corkaguinny, in Kerry, Munſter, is a fertile peninſula, between the bays of Dingle

Dingle and Tralee, 24 miles long and 8 broad. *Cork beg*, near the mouth of Cork Harbour to the SW.

Corkley, Northumberland, NE. of Hexham. *Corletborpe*, Linc. W. of Sleaford.

CORLIN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

CORMANTIN, a town and fort of the Dutch, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

CORMERY, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Indre, 7 miles SE. of Tours. Lat. 47. 23. N. lon. 0. 41. E.

Cornbury, Oxfordſhire, 5 miles from Woodſtock. *Cornclean*, Glouceſterſhire, in Winchcombe pariſh. *Corneley*, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Cornerd*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Corner-Hall*, Herts, between Hemel-Hempſtead and Berkhampſtead.

Cornet, a caſtle in Guernſey.

CORNETO, a town in Patrimonio, or St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Pope's territories.

Cornhampton, Hampſhire, NE. of Buſh-Waltham. *Cornhill*, Durham. *Cornix*, Middl. between Riſlip and Moore-Hall.

CORNWALL, a county of England, which forms the SW. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonſhire; it's other parts are waſhed by the ſea. It's length, from E. to W. is 74 miles; it's breadth next to Devonſhire, is about 46, but it ſoon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into iſthmuſes: on the SW. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 161 pariſhes, between 1200 and 1300 villages, and 27 market towns. From it's vicinity to the ſea, it is expoſed to frequent ſtorms, but exempted from hard froſts and great heats. There is abundance of rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabitants are ſeldom troubled with agues or fevers. The ſpring ſhews itſelf in the buds and bloſſoms ſooner than in the other parts of England; but the harveſt is later, and the fruits have leſs flavour than in the midland counties. Here are ſome uncommon plants, and plenty of ſea herbs, as camphire, eringo, ros ſolis, &c. It is well ſituated for the herring and pilchard fiſheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themſelves of their local advantages. It derives, however, it's chief importance from it's minerals; theſe conſiſt of tin and copper. The copper mines are numerous and rich in ore, ſmall quantities of gold and ſilver have ſometimes been found; but it's tin mines are it's greateſt ſource of wealth; for theſe it has been long famous, and it's coaſts have been viſited by the Phenicians and Greeks in very remote antiquity; they were known ſeveral centuries before the Chriſtian era, and have been worked conſtantly ever ſince. With the metalline ores are found large quantities of mundic and arſenic; many ſorts of ſtones are alſo found here, particularly moorſtone, which is uſed both in buildings and for millſtones, and which, when poliſhed, appears ſplendid and beautiful; and in the cavernous parts of the rocks are found tranſparent cryſtals, called Corniſh diamonds, which are very brilliant when well poliſhed. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. As this county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, the Gaelic or Celtic language was long retained here, and has become extinct but very lately.

Cornwall, Northumberl. near Berwick. *Cornwood*, Devonſhire, between Brent and Plymouth. *Cornworthy*, Devonſhire, between Dartmouth and Torbay.

CORO, a town and gulf of Venezuela, Terra Firma.

COROMANDEL, THE COAST OF, is the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending from Cape Calymere, in lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kiſtnah, in lat. near 60. 0. N. On this coaſt lie Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chints, calicoes, and muſlins, with ſome diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large veſſels on the whole coaſt, which is an even, low, and ſandy country; and, about Madras, the land riſes ſo little, that it is difficult from the ſea to mark the diſtinction between land and water, unleſs by the different objects that are on the ſhore.

CORON, anciently MESSINA, a ſea-port town and gulf in the Morea, SW. of Miſtra.

Coronery, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Corpuſty, Norfolk, between Aleſham and Walſingham.

CORREGIO, a town of Modena.

Correther, Cornwall, S. of Leſkard.

CORREZE, a river and town of France, in a department of the ſame name. Tulle is the capital.

Corringdon, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle. *Corringdon*, Dorſetſhire, in Corſcomb pariſh. *Corringham*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Gainſborough.

Corroſin, in Clare, Munſter.

Corſcomb, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles from Beminſter. *Corſe*, 5 miles from Glouceſter. *Corſe-End*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet in Hartpury. *Corſenſide*, Northumberland, NW. of Beltingham.

CORSHAM, or COSHAM, a town in Wilts,

Wilts, noted for it's manufacture of woollens. It is 4 miles SW. of Chippenham, and 11 NE. of Bath. Market on Wed.

Corſham, Wilts, near Devizes. *Corſham-Caſtle*, Shropſ. on the river Corve.

CORSICA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, forming a depart. of France. It is 88 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth. The air is ſalubrious, unleſs in a few places. The land is hilly, and poorly cultivated; the valleys, however, produce wheat, and the hills yield oranges, olives, figs, vines, almonds, and cheſnuts. Here are mines of iron, lead, copper, and alum. They have ſpirited horſes, and abundance of fiſh and coral on the coaſt. Goats and ſheep are in great plenty. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but lean. Wild boars are common, as alſo foxes; and here is the mouffoli, an animal like a ſtag in ſize and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely ſhy and nimble. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

CORSIOLA. See CORZOLA.

Corſley, Wilts, between Warminſter and Beckington.

CORSOER, a ſea-port of Zealand, Denmark.

Corſton, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury.

CORTE, an inland town of Corſica.

Cortington, Wilts, E. of the Deverels. *Cortington*, Suffolk, 3 miles S. of Yarmouth. *Cortington*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham. *Cortington-Caſtle*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick.

CORTIS, a town of Liege.

Corton, Dorſetſ. between Weymouth and Dorcheſter. *Corton*, Somerſ. near Sherborn.

CORTONA, a town of Tuſcany.

Corve, a river in Shropſhire.

CORUNNA, a ſea-port of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Groyne. Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 8. 16. W.

CORVO, the ſmalleſt and moſt weſterly of the Azores, having about 500 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs.

Corwen, Merionethſhire, N. Wales.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous vortex or whirlpool, on the W. coaſt of Scotland, between Scarba and the N. point of Jura.

CORZOLA, an iſland in the Adriatic Sea, near the coaſt of Dalmatia.

Coſby, Leiceſterſ. near Sutton. *Coſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Cleveland. *Coſcombe*, Glouceſterſ. in Dibrook pariſh.

COSENZA, capital of Calabria Citra.

Coſford, Warwickſhire, N. of Rugby. *Coſford-Grave*, Shropſhire, near Tonge-Caſtle. *Coſgrave*, Northamptonſhire, near Stony-Stratford. *Coſham*, Hants, near Portſmouth.

COSLIN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

Coſmore, Dorſetſhire, near Buckland-Abbas. *Coſmus-Blean*, Kent, between Beverley-Park and Shepſherd's-Buſh.

COSNE, a town in the dept. of Nievre: anchors for ſhips are forged here, and it's cutlery and gloves are in great repute. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 23. N. lon. 3. 6. E.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting originally the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dneiſter. They are divided into ſeveral branches, the Koſakki ſa-Porovi, or Coſſacks on the Boriſthenes; the Koſakki-Donſki, or Coſſacks on the Don; and the Koſakki-Jaiki, which are the wildeſt of them all, dwelling in large villages along the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. They are now entirely ſubject to Ruſſia, and the Ukrain, or country of the Coſſacks of Boriſthenes, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoſlau. The Coſſacks are large and robuſt, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noſes; the women are complaiſant to ſtrangers. Their towns are built of wood, like thoſe of the Ruſſians. The Ukraine is one continued fertile plain, producing corn, pulſe, tobacco, and honey. It's paſtures are rich, and the cattle are the largeſt in Europe.

Coſſe, Glouceſterſ. between Newent and Tewkeſbury; near it is *Coſſe-Court*. *Coſſenton*, Kent, NW. of Maidſtone.

COSSERANS, a late diſtrict of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Coſſey-Hall, NW. of Norwich.

COSSIMBAZAR, a ſmall city of Bengal, where different European factors have conſtantly reſided, it being the centre of their trade. It is ſeated on an iſland in the river Hoogly, 110 miles N. of Calcutta, and near Moorſhedabad. Lat. 23. 40. N. lon. 88. 36. E.

Coſſington, Leiceſ. SE. of Mount-Sorrel.

COSTAGNAZZAR, anciently HEMUS, a ridge of mountains, in Romania.

COSTA RICA, a prov. in the narrow part of Mexico, on the SE. between Veragua and Moſquitos, extending from ſea to ſea. The ſoil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax. The natives live moſtly independent of the Spaniards. Carthage is the capital.

Coſtlet's Bridge, in Down, Ulſter.

Coſton, Leic. near Buckminſter. *Coſton*, Norf. NW. of Windham. *Coſton*, Worc. near King's-Norton. *Coſton*, Shropſ. near Didleſbury. *Coſton*, Somerſ. between Bath and Briſtol. *Coſtow*, or *Coſtway*, a river which

which falls into the Derwent. *Cofwyn*, Cornwall, N. of Clowant.

COTEUS, or COTUITZ, a town in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the river Spree, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. A great number of French and Bohemian Proteſtants, driven from their country by perſecution, ſettled here, and have introduced their manufactures; it is alſo noted for pitch, flax, and excellent beer. It is 56 miles S. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 31. 36. N. lon. 14. 12. E.

Cote, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Bampton.

COTE D'OR, a dept. of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cote Hill, Cumb. in Wetherall pariſh. *Cote-Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Cotes*, Linc. near Stretton. *Cotes*, Yorkſ. 12 miles from Doncaſter. *Cotes*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Cotes*, Nottinghamſhire, in S. Leverton pariſh.

COTES DU NORD, a dept. of France, ſo named from it's northerly maritime poſition. It is formed of part of the ci-devant Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNAC, a town in the department of Var, on the river Argens, noted for it's ſweetmeats.

Coteſwold Hills, a long tract of high ground in the E. part of Glouc. noted for large flocks of ſheep, with fleeces of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotewall-Tower, Northumberl. 6 miles NW. of Rothbury. *Cotham*, Durh. near Yarum. *Cotham*, Lanc. in Amoundernefs. *Cotham*, Nott. S. of Newark. *Cotham*, Nott. near Cotes. *Cotham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Kilham. *Cotham, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. near the mouth of the Tees. *Cotham-Abbey*, Linc. W. of Grimſby. *Cotheleſton*, or *Cotburſton*, Somerſ. between Taunton and Stokegomer. *Cotheridge*, near Worceſter. *Cothy*, a river in Carmarthenſ. *Cotleigh*, Devonſ. N. of Honiton. *Coton*, Derbyſ. in Lullington pariſh. *Coton*, Suff. near Mendleſham. *Coton*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Coton*, Warw. near Rugby. *Cottel-End*, Staff. in Sedgeley pariſh. *Cottel Hall*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Burton. *Cottenham*, 6 miles from Cambridge.

Cotterborough, in Cork, Munſter.

Cottered, Hertf. ſtands on a hill, W. of Buntingford. *Cotterſtock*, Northamp. N. of Oundle. *Cotteſbich*, Leiceſ. near Lutterworth. *Cotteſbrook*, Northamp. S. of Naſeby. *Cotteſfint*, Weſtm. N. of Runthwait. *Cotteſford*, Oxf. E. of Deddington. *Cotteſmore*, Rutl. near Stamford. *Cottingham*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Cottingham*, Northamp. W. of Rockingham-Foreſt. *Cottingley*, Yorkſ. N. of Bradford. *Cottingwith, E.* and *W.* on each ſide of the Derwent, 7 miles from York. *Cotton*, Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Cotton*, Cheſh. E. of Middlewich. *Cotton*, Leiceſ. W. of Market-Boſworth. *Cotton*, Norf. between Norwich and Dereham. *Cotton*, Shropſ. near Hodnet. *Cotton*, Shropſ. between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry. *Cotton*, Suff. near Finningham. *Cotton-End*, W. of Northampton. *Cotwalton*, Staff. near Stone.

COVARD, Glouc. Market on Tueſday.

Couch-Hill, Oxfordſhire, near Banbury.

COUCY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, 9 miles nearly N. of Soiſſons. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 3. 24. E.

Cove, a village on Great Iſland, in Cork, Munſter. See *Cork Harbour*.

Cove, Hants, between Alderſhot and Blackwater. *Cove-North*, Suff. SE. of Beckles. *Cove-South*, Suff. W. of Covehith. *Covehith*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Coven*, Staff. SE. of Brewood. *Coveney*, Cambridgeſhire, in the iſle of Ely. *Covenham*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Saltfleet.

*COVENTRY, a large and populous city of Warwickſhire, noted chiefly for it's manufactures of ſilk ribands, as alſo of cloths, ſtuffs, thread, gauzes, camlets, and laſtings. It has communication by canals with the many different inland navigations, and with the Thames. The ſtory of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godina, his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought ſhe would never ſubmit to; but which, it is ſaid, ſhe performed with her long hair ſo diſpoſed as almoſt wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the ſtreet from one of the houſes. On that extraordinary occaſion, all the doors and windows were ſhut, and Camden ſays, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that one would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon ſtruck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock proceſſion annually. Coventry is 91 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 1. 28. W. Market on Friday.

Cover, a river in Yorkſhire.

Coverham, or *Corham*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Middleham. *Coverwold*, Suff. S. of Leonard's-Foreſt. *Cougham*, *St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's*, Nort. SE. of Caſtle-Riſing. *Coughton*, Warwickſhire, N. of Aulceſter. *Coughton*, Herefordſhire, S. of Roſs. *Covington*, Huntingdonſhire, W. of Kimbolton.

COULAN,

COULAN, or QUILON, a country of Travancore, on the coaſt of Malabar, the inhabitants of which are generally Gentoos, with ſome Chriſtians of St. Thomas. The capital is of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. Lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 76. 37. E.

Coulby, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Boothby. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Winteringham. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Weſtmor. W. of Appleby. *Could Aſton*, Glouceſ. near Stow-in-the-Would. *Coulney*, or *Foulney*, Yorkſ. a river which falls into the Oule. *Coulſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Newbiggin. *Coulſdon*, Surry, near Croydon. *Coulſton*, Norf. SW. of Watton. *Coulſton*, Wilts, between Weſtbury and Lavington. *Coulſton-Baſſet*, Nott. S. of Bingham. *Coulton*, Lanc. near the river Foſſe. *Coulton*, Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Coulton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Havingham. *Coulton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Appleton.

Coulyclare, in Clare, Munſter.

Coundale, or *Coverdale*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, a foreſt near Midlam. *Coundon*, Warwickſ. N. of Coventry. *Counſbury*, Devonſ. W. of Portlock. *Countiſthorp*, between Leiceſter and Lutterworth.

COVORDEN, the capital of Drent, Overyſſel.

COURLAND, DUCHY OF, is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; and on the E. and S. by Ruſſia and Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country ſwells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is moſtly open; but in ſome parts covered with foreſts of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. In the woods are bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. Mittau is the capital. This country is now a province of Ruſſia.

Courſborn, Kent, in Cranbrook pariſh.

Court, Cornwall, E. of Grampound.

Court-and-Coragheen, in Limerick, Munſter. *Court-Ferry*, 6 miles from Limerick, and 100 from Dublin.

Courtenhall, S. of Northampton. *Courtfield*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Court-Lodge*, Kent, SW. of Rocheſter.

Court Mac Sherry, in Cork, Munſter, near a bay that affords great plenty and variety of fiſh.

COURTRAY, or CORTRYCK, in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lys, 12 miles nearly E. of Ypres. It is noted for it's manufactures of woollen cloths, diaper and damaſk table linen. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

COUTANCES, a ſea-port in the dept. of the Channel, 20 miles nearly N. of Avranches, and 40 S. of Cherbourg. Lat. 49. 3. N. lon. 1. 23. W.

Couthorpe, Linc. 2 miles S. of Louth.

COUTRAS, a large town in the dept. of Gironde, at the confluence of the Ille and Dronne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 58. N. lon. 0. 3. W.

Cowarn, Great and *Little*, Herefordſ. SW. of Bromyard. *Cowbach*, or *Colbach*, Shropſhire, near Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Cowberley*, Glouceſterſhire, SE. of Cheltenham. *Cowbet*, Lincolnſhire, near Spalding. *Cowborn*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Richmond.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and the Eaſter quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here. It ſtands low, in a fertile ſoil near the ſea, and has a well ſupplied market. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 of London. Lat. 51. 32. N. lon. 3. 33. W. Market on Tueſday.

Cowcomb, Glouceſ. in Hampton pariſh. *Cowdale*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Cowden*, Kent, SW. of Penſherſt. *Cowden*, Dorſetſ. N. of Charminſter. *Cowdham*, Kent, between Weſterham and Paul's-Cray. *Cowding*, Suſſ. on the coaſt near Pevenſey. *Cowdridge*, Hants, SW. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Cowdry*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Cowen*, a river in Carmarthenſ.

COWES, EAST and WEST, a ſea-port on the N. coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, 8 miles SW. of Portſmouth. Lat. 50. 46. N. lon. 1. 15. W.

Cowey-Stakes, Surry, near Lalam, the place where Julius Cæſar paſſed the Thames. *Cowford*, Suſſ. between Horſham and Woodmancoat. *Cowgarth*, Weſtm. near Winandermere; it is an old ſeat, with ancient trees about it, the boughs of one of which ſpread out to ſuch an extent, that ſeveral hundreds of perſons might find ſhelter under it; in the beſt room there is a curiouſly carved chimney-piece, and two ſculls have been kept in this place from time immemorial. It has been ſaid, that they are the ſculls of a couple that were murdered here, and that theſe bones have been thrown into the lake, buried, broken to pieces, &c. ſucceſſively, but that ſtill they return, and that the people of the houſe cannot get quit of them The writer of this however, remembers, when a youth, having helped to demoliſh one of them, already broken, and brought off a part of it, which, to a certainty, never returned. *Cowgrove*, Dorſetſ. near Kingſton-Hall. *Cowhill*, or *Cowell*, Glouceſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Cowhouſe*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Ramſgill. *Cow Honiborn*, Glouceſ.

Glouceſ. 4 miles from Eveſham. *Cowick*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Cowick*, Devonſ. 1 mile from Exeter. *Cowley*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Cowley*, Glouceſ. NE. of Berkeley. *Cowley*, Glouceſ. near Birdlip-Hills. *Cowley*, Middl. SE. of Uxbridge. *Cowley*, Heref. on the borders of Worceſterſ. *Cowley*, Staff. NW. of Penkridge. *Cowley*, Worceſ. N. of Malvern-Chaſe. *Cowley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Thorncliff. *Cowley*, Devonſhire, near Exeter. *Cowlin Deans*, and *Rogers*, Glouceſ both near Northleach. *Cowley-Temple*, Oxfordſ. *Cowling*, Kent, SE. of Cliff, below Graveſend. *Cowling*, Suff. 6 miles SE. of Newmarket. *Cowlinghead*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Bedal. *Cowlſborn*, Glouc. near Chedworth. *Cowlne, St. Edwin's*, Glouceſterſ. N. of Fairford. *Cowlow*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Cowplandbeck brig*, Weſtmorl. between Standford-Moor and Ormſide-Hall. *Cowplin*, Northumb. near Langton. *Cowpon*, Northumb. between Newcaſtle and Newbiggin. *Cowpon*, Durham, near Holm. *Cowsfield*, Wilts, between Downeton and Stockbridge. *Cowſhill*, Norf. near Baconthorp. *Cowthorp*. Oxf. near Banbury. *Cowthorpe*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barneſley. *Cowton-Long, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. NW. of Northallerton. *Coxall*, Heref. near Lanterdine. *Coxden*, Dorſetſ. N. of Axminſter. *Coxheath*, Kent, S. of Maidſtone. *Coxwell, Great* and *Little*, Berks, SW. of Farringdon. *Coxwold*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Thirſk.

Coyd-Kernew, Monm. SW. of Newport-Haven. *Coyty*, Glamorganſ. near Aberavon.

COZUMEL, an iſland of Mexico, near the E. coaſt of Yucatan, poſſeſſed by the original natives. It is 40 miles long, and from 3 to 12 wide, and abounds with fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls.

Crabbet, Suſſ. 3 miles W. of E. Grinſtead. *Crab-Hall*, NW. of Cheſter.

CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of a groupe of iſlands in the entrance of the Straits of Sunda. It is covered with trees, except where the natives have cleared it for their rice-fields. It's coral reefs afford ſmall turtle in abundance. It's water is excellent, and on the S. end is a high peaked hill. Lat. 8. 6. S. lon. 105. 36. E.

Crackford, Lancaſhire, between Cartmel and Ulverſton. *Crackington*, Cornwall, N. of Otterham.

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, and now capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Viſtula, which is broad and ſhallow. The city and ſuburbs occupy a vaſt tract of ground, yet contain ſcarcely 16,000 inhabitants. The great ſquare is ſpacious and well built; the houſes were once richly furniſhed and well inhabited, but are now either untenanted, or in a ſtate of decay. Many of the ſtreets are ſpacious and handſome; but almoſt every building bears the marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preſerved here, and in the cathedral moſt of the ſovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were alſo crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has an univerſity, now much decayed. It is 130 miles SSW. of Warſaw. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 20. 16. E.

Cradendine, Camb. 1 mile from Ely. *Cradley*, Herefordſ. between Acton-Beauchamp and Cowley. *Cradley*, Shropſ. and partly in Worc. near Hales Owen.

Cragh-well-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Craigbally*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Craigtown*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

CRAIL, a town in Fifeſhire.

CRAINBURG, a town and mountain of Carniola.

Crailſter, Northumb. S. of Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle. *Crake*, Yorkſ. near Northallerton. *Crake-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Bedal. *Crakemerſh*, Staff. *Crakenthorp*, Weſtm. near Appleby. *Crakow*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Settle. *Craline*, Northumb. *Crambin*, between York and New Malton. *Crambourn*, Hants, near Sutton. *Cramlington*, Northumberland.

CRAMMOND WATER, or the ALMOND, a river of Edinburghſhire. It's fertile banks are adorned with villages and country-ſeats.

Cranage, Cheſhire, near Brereton.

* CRANBOURN, a town of Dorſetſhire, well watered with ſtreams. The chaſe extends almoſt to Saliſbury. It is 38 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 94 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

* CRANBROOK, a large town in Kent, 13 miles SE. of Maidſtone, and 50 SE. of London. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 0. 39. E. Market on Saturday.

Crandon, Long, Bucks, on the Tame. *Crancsford*, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Craneſley*, Northamp. SW. of Kettering. *Craneſtreet*, Hunting. near Hitchinbrook. *Cranfield*, Bedf. 6 miles NW. of Amphill. *Cranford*, Dorſetſ. between Winborn-Minſter and Blandford. *Cranford*, Northamp. between Kettering and Thrapſton. *Cranforth*, near Lancaſter.

CRANGANORE, a town of Cochin, on the coaſt of Malabar, with an irregular fortreſs built by the Portugueſe. It was lately ſubject to the Dutch, and is 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 23. N. lon. 75. 58. E.

Cranham,

Cranham, near Glouceſter. *Cranham-Hall*, Eſſex, near Hornchurch. *Cranhill*, Berks, near Chidley. *Cranley*, Surry, 8 miles from Dorking. *Cranmer*, Somerſ. near Whatley. *Crannow*, Leic. 2 miles NE. of Harborough. *Cranwick*, Norf. between Brandon-Ferry and Swaffham. *Cranworth*, Norf. 2 miles W. of Hingham. *Craſthole*, or *Craſtſhole*, Cornwall, between Milbrooke and Lowe. *Craſwell*, Herefordſhire, near Hay.

Cratelow, in Clare, Munſter.

Cratfield, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Crathorn*, Yorkſhire, near Yarum.

CRATO, in Portugueſe Eſtramadura.

Craven, Yorkſ. a ſtony tract about the ſource of the river Are. *Craven*, ſome hills in the N. of Staffordſhire. *Craven-Hill*, Middl. W. of Paddington. *Cravcrack*, Durh. between Bywell Caſtle and Newcaſtle. *Crawdundale-Waith*, Weſtm. near Whelp-Caſtle. *Crawhurſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Haſtings. *Crawle*, Suſſ. W. of Penhurſt. *Crawley*, Bedf. N. of Woburn. *Crawley*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Crawley*, Suſſ. 6 miles E. by N. of Horſham. *Crawley*, or *Craglow*, a river in Derbyſ. *Crawſton*, Leic. W. of Hallaton. *Crawſton*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Cray*, a river in Brecknockſ. *Cray*, a river in Kent, which falls into the Darent below Dartford. *Crayford*, has a market on Tueſday; *Cray, Foot's*; *Cray, St. Mary's*, has a market on Wedneſday; *Cray, North*, and *Cray, Paul's*, Kent; places all on or near the river Cray, or Crouch. *Creack*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in the foreſt of Galtres. *Creack, N.* and *S.* Norf. *Cream-Hall*, Middl. near Iſlington. *Crecomb*, Devonſ. between Bampton and Chimleigh.

CRECY, a village in the dept. of Somme, 10 miles N. of Abbeville. It is famous for a great victory obtained over the French by Edward III. Auguſt 26th, 1346.

Credal, Dorſetſhire, near Alderſhot.

CREDAN HEAD, and BAY, at the mouth of Waterford Harbour, Munſter.

Credenhill, Heref. 1 mile from Kenchelter. *Creddy*, a river in Devonſhire, falling into the Ex near Exeter.

CREDITON, or KIRTON, a town in Devonſhire, ſeated between 2 hills, on the river Creddy. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges, and is 9 miles NW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lat. 50. 49. N. lon. 3. 45. W. Market on Sat.

Creech, E. and *W. Grange* and *Barrow*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle. *Creech, St. Michael's*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Taunton. *Creed*, Cornwall, SW. of Grampound. *Creedy*, Devonſhire, N. of Crediton.

Creely, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Creetown, a ſea-port of Kirkcudbrightſhire, on the E. ſide of Wigtown Bay.

Creggs, in Galway, Connaught. *Cregan*, in King's County, Leinſter.

CREIFF, a town of Perthſhire. It's annual fair for cattle is one of the greateſt in Scotland. It is ſeated on the river Earn, 20 miles W. of Perth.

CREIL, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 6 miles NW. of Senlis. Lat. 49. 18. N. lon. 2. 43. E.

Creilege, Nott. near Rufford. *Crekteway*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Weymouth.

CREMA, the capital of Cremaſco, a territory of Venice, inſulated in the Milaneſe. It is well built, populous, and commercial. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 9. 50. E.

CREMIEU, a town in the dept. of Iſere, 18 miles E. of Lyons, and 1 from the Rhone. Lat. 46. 8. N. lon. 5. 22. E.

CREMNITZ, a town in Upper Hungary, famous for it's ſilver mines. Lat. 48. 52. N. lon. 19. 6. E.

CREMONA, the capital of the Cremoneſe, a territory of Milan. The principal ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and there are ſome ſmall ſquares. The country about it is fertile, producing wine, fruits, honey, flax, &c. Here is an univerſity, of no great celebrity. It is ſeated on the Oglio, near the Po, 30 miles NW. of Parma. Lat. 45. 8. N. lon. 10. 7. E.

CREMPE, a town of Holſtein.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Vercellois, Piedmont.

Creſden, Yorkſ. 11 miles from Doncaſter.

CRESPY, a town in the department of Oiſe, 12 miles S. of Compeigne. Lat. 49. 10. N. lon. 2. 55. E.

Creſſall, Eſſex, 3 miles W. of Waldren. *Creſſedge*, Shropſ. SW. of Wrekin-Hill. *Creſſing*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Creſſingham*, Lanc. in Loynſdale. *Creſſingham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. 3 miles from Watton. *Creſſingham-Temple*, Eſſex, near the White and Black Notleys. *Creſslow*, Bucks, in the Vale of Ayleſbury. *Creſswell*, Staffordſhire, in Sandon manor.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town in the dept. of Drome, on the river Drome, 15 miles SE. of Valence. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 5. 10. E.

Creſwell, Derb. near Holbeck. *Cretingham*, Suff. SE. of Debenham. *Cretings*, Suff. SE. of Stow. *Cretingſbury*, Hunt. near Great and Little Stoughton. *Creton*, Lincolnſ. near Bitham. *Creton*, 5 miles from Northampton.

CREVECOEUR, a town in the dept. of the North, on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

CREUSE, a dept. of France, ſo named from a river that falls into the Vienne. Gueret is the principal town.

CREUTZNACH,

CREUTZNACH, a town in the palatinate, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 49. 44. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

Crew, Cheſhire, on the river Walwan. *Crew*, Cheſ. on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Crewenhale*, Warw. near Henley.

* CREWKERNE, a town of Somerſetſh. ſeated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire. It is 132 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. W. Market on Saturday.

Crich, Derbyſ. between Alfreton and Wirkſworth. *Crichill*, Somerſ. SW. of Frome-Selwood. *Crichill-More*, and *Crichill, Great*, Dorſetſh. near Wichampton. *Crichill, Long*, Dorſetſ. near Morechurch. *Crichill, Little*, Dorſetſ. near St. Giles's-Winborn. *Crick*, Monm. SW. of Chepſtow. *Crick*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Cricket*, Shropſ. SW. of Ellesmere. *Cricket-Malherb*, Somerſ. near Ilminſter. *Cricket-Thomas*, Somerſ. E. of Chard.

CRICKHOWEL, a town of Brecknockſhire, ſeated on the river Uſk, 13 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lat. 51.49. N. lon. 3. 7. W. Market on Thurſday.

CRICKLADE, a town of Wilts, ſeated on the Thames, and the Thames and Severn Canal now comes up to the town. It is 25 miles SW. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Lat. 51.40. N. lon. 1. 50. W. Market on Saturday.

Crickley, near Glouceſter.

CRICKLIETH, Carnarvonſhire. Market on Wedneſday.

Crickſey, Eſſex, near Walfleet. *Crigmere*, Cornw. NW. of Padſtow. *Crimble-Paſſage*, is the ferry, for man and horſe, over the lower part of the Hamoaze, from Devonſhire into Cornwall.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninſula of Aſia, bounded on the N. by part of the diſtrict of Taurida, (a diviſion of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlay,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Aſoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. diviſion is fit for paſturage only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodoſia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally uſed in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartar inhabitants are eſtimated at 70,000. Achmetſted was made the capital in 1785. Beſides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebaſtapol, one of the moſt capacious and ſecure harbours in the world. This country is in ſome maps called Taurica, from it's having been the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus.

Crimpleſham, Norf. E. of Downham. *Cringleford*, near Norwich. *Cripton*, Dorſetſ. near Came, E. of Monkton. *Criſſletor*, and *Criſſleton Row*, near Cheſter. *Criſſingham-Magna*, Norf. 5 miles S. of Swaffham. *Crixhall*, Kent, near Wingham.

Croagh-Burgeſs, in Limerick, Munſter. *Croagh-Patrick*, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and SE. by Hungary and Sclavonia; on the S. by Sclavonia and Boſnia; and on the W. by Morlachia. The Auſtrian Croatia is about 130 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. Turkiſh Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide.

Crocadon, Cornwall, N. of Trematon-Caſtle. *Crock*, a river near Cheſter. *Crockern-Tor*, Devonſ. a hill in Dartmore-Foreſt, where is held a court of ſtannaries. *Crockor's-Moor*, Dorſetſh. in Corſcomb pariſh. *Crockerton*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Crockham-Bear*, Somerſ. near Curry-Mallet. *Crockham-Pill*, Somerſetſ. on the Avon, below Briſtol. *Crockham-Studley*, Somerſetſ. near Stokegomer. *Crockleford*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Crocklow*, Northumberl. E. of Woller. *Crockſdon-Abbey*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Crockſted*, Suſſex, near Waldern. *Crockway*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Maiden-Newton. *Croft-Caſtle*, Heref. NW. of Leominſter. *Croft*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Crofton*, Cumb. S. of Orton. *Crofton*, Lanc. below Biſpham. *Crofton*, Shropſ. S. of Didleſbury. *Crofton*, Hants, SW. of Fareham. *Crofton*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Crofton-Hacket*, Worc. near King's-Norton. *Crofton, St.* Suff. SE. of Flixton.

Croghan, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Croglin, Cumb. E. of Armanthwait.

CROJA, a town of Albania, anciently the reſidence of the Albanian kings, and uſed by the famous Scanderburg as a fortreſs and place of arms, in his enterpriſes againſt the Turks.

Croke, Weſtmorland, W. of Kendal. *Croke*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Croke-Dale*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Croke-Hall*, near Durham, on the Wear. *Crokenwell*, Devonſhire, N. of Teignton. *Crokham*, Hants, NE. of Odiham.

CROMACK-WATER, a romantic lake of Cumberl. on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes-Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in ſome places very deep, and contains 3 little iſlands, one of which is a rock.

Cromal-Abbots, Glouceſ. near Acton. *Cromal-Ligons*, Glouceſ. between Glouceſter and Briſtol.

CROMARTY, a fertile, well-cultivated county

D.

DABUL, a town and harbour of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, 75 miles nearly S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 72. 42. E.

DACCA, a city of Bengal, in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river, and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population. It has large manufactories of the fineſt muſlins and ſilks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca, lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not ſubject to ſuch violent heats as Moorſhedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 130 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 43. N. lon. 90. 30. E.

DACHAU, in the duchy and circle of Bavaria.

DACHSTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine. Lat. 48. 35. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

Dacor Caſtle, Cumb. at the confluence of the Dacor and the Eden. *Daccombe*, Devonſ. near the Keſwells. *Dadlington*, Leic. NW. of Hinckley.

DAFAR, or DALFAR, a ſea port of Hadramaut; and a town of Yemen, both in Arabia.

Dagenham, Eſſex, on the Thames, 9 miles from London.

DAGHESTAN, a mountainous tract of Aſia, W. of the Caſpian Sea, N. of Schirvan, and NE. of Georgia. It is inhabited by Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus.

DAGHO, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic, on the NW. coaſt of Livonia.

Dagling-worth, Glouc. 3 miles NW. of Cirenceſter.

DAGNO, capital of Ducagini, Albania.

Dag-worth, Suffolk, NW. of Stow.

DAHL, the fineſt river of Sweden.

DAHOMY, a country of Guinea, E. of the Slave-Coaſt, and 70 miles from the ſea, called alſo FOUIN. The capital is Abomey.

Dailesford, Worc. N. of Adelſthorp, Glouceſterſhire. *Daile-Town*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk.

DALACA, or DAHHLAK, an iſland in the Red Sea, in about the 16th deg. of N. lat.

Dala-Caſtle, Northumb. near Whitcheſter. *Dalaly-Caſtle*, Shropſh. NE. of Wrekin-Hill. *Dalbury*, W. of Derby. *Dalby*, Linc. N. of Spilſby. *Dalby*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Dalby, Stacomb*, Leic. SW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Dalby-Parva*, Leic. near Stoppleford. *Dalby-on the-Woulds*, Leic. *Dalden*, Durh. near Eaſington. *Dale*, E. of Derby.

DALEBORG, the capital of Dalia.

DALECARLIA, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is 175 miles in length, near 100 at it's greateſt breadth, and is ſurrounded by Helſingland, Geſtricia, Weſtmanland, Wermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, and abounds in mines of copper and iron, ſome of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp.

Dale-Main, Cumb. near Dacor-Caſtle. *Dale-Garth*, Cumb. near Eſkdale. *Dalham*, Suffolk, near Newmarket.

DALIA, a province of W. Gothland, between the Wenner Lake and the government of Bahus.

Dalingho, Suff. near Wickham. *Dalin-Grig*, Suſſex, W. of Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Dalington*, Suſſex, between it's Foreſt and Battel. *Dalington*, W. of Northampton.

DALKEITH, a town in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles SE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 54. N. lon. 2. 59 W.

Dalkey, a village on the S. ſide of Dublin-Bay, about 7 miles from the city. Near it is Dalkey-Iſland, a fertile ſpot of 18 acres, in the channel, between which and the main land, ſhips of the greateſt burthen may ſafely ride at anchor, in 8 fathoms water at the loweſt tides.

Dallington, Nott. near Normanton.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe, bounded on the N. and NW. by Boſnia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic. Spalatro is the capital of the part lately held by the Venetians; Herzegovina, of that part by the Turks; and Raguſa is the capital of the republic of the ſame name. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and cattle; it's mountains contain valuable minerals, and it's rivers are generally navigable. The part held by the Venetians has been lately annexed to the dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria.

Dalſton, Cumb. S. of Carliſle.

DALTON, a town in Lancaſhire, ſeated on the ſpring-head of a river, in a champaign country, near the Dudden-Sands. It is 16 miles NW. of Lancaſter, and 273 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 3. 18. W. Market on Saturday.

Dalton, Yorkſh. near Barnard-Caſtle.

Dalton, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Dalton*, Yorkſh. near Doncaſter. *Dalton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Topcliff. *Dalton*, Dorſetſ. 8 miles from Pool. *Dalton*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. near Pocklington. *Dalwood*, near Dorcheſter. *Dalwood*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles from Stockland. *Dalwood*, Deveonſ. W. of Axminſter.

Daly's-Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

DAM, a town of Groningen, on the river Damſter.

DAM, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

DAMAR, a town of Oman; and a town of Yemen; both in Arabia.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong ſquare. Streams of water run acroſs the plain of Damaſcus, which fertilize the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The caravanſaras have long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, ſurrounding a large court. The private houſes, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, incloſing a court, and preſenting a dead wall to the ſtreets, although often richly adorned within. The caſtle is like a little town, having it's own ſtreets and houſes. The moſques are ſuperb and numerous. The ſtraight ſtreet, which runs acroſs the city and ſuburbs in a direct line, has ſhops on each ſide, where all ſorts of merchandiſe are ſold. The gardens and orchards extend ſeveral miles round, and are embelliſhed with ſummer-houſes, turrets, fountains, caſcades, and ſtreams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here. Damaſcus ſtands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Chriſtians. It is 112 miles NNE. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 33. 45. N. lon. 37. 0. E.

DAMAUN, a ſea-port of the Paiſhwah, Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, 50 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 20. 20. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

DAMBEA, an extenſive lake of Abyſſinia, containing many fertile iſlands, and abundance of fiſh and river-horſes. It is 100 miles from the ſource of the Nile; the country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is ſubject to inundations.

Damerham, Wilts, on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

DAMIETTA, a ſea-port of Egypt, on one of the eaſtern mouths of the Nile. The number of inhabitants is about 25,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours. It is a place of great trade, and is 84 miles NNE. of Cairo.

DAMIANO, ST. in Montferrat, Italy.

DAMME, a town NW. of Bruges.

DAMME. See DAM.

DANCALI. See DONGALI.

Danbury, Eſſex, on a hill 5 miles E. of Chelmsford; it's ſpire ſerves as a ſea-mark. *Danby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmore-Foreſt. *Danby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Midlam. *Danby upon-Wiſk*, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton. *Dancer's-Hill*, Middleſex, W. of Enfield-Chaſe. *Dane*, a river in Cheſſhire. *Dane-Court*, Kent, in Chilham pariſh. *Dane End*, or *Dane Street End*, Herts, S. of the Waldens. *Dane-Furlong*, Herts, near Hexton. *Dane-Inch*, Cheſ. SE. of Congleton. *Dane-John*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Danes Bank*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Temple-Brewer. *Danes-Moor*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Banbury.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but ſurrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10. 15. S. lon. 169. 28. W.

Dangon, in Cork, Munſter.

Daniels, Herts, near Sandon.

DANNEBERG, a town and diſtrict of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover.

Danny, Suſſ. SW. of Dichling. *Danſon*, Kent, SE. of Welland. *Danthorp*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dantiſh*, Dorſetſ. E. of the Vale of White-Hart. *Dantrey*, Hunt. E. of Whittleſey Meer. *Dantſey*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

DANTZICK, a large and rich commercial town in Pruſſian Pomerania, with a fine harbour, and an univerſity. The houſes are 6 or 7 ſtories high, and the granaries, containing vaſt quantities of corn and naval ſtores, to which the ſhips lie cloſe, are ſtill higher. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 perſons. It is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, having been annexed to his dominions in 1793. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the Viſtula, about 4 miles from the Baltic, 68 miles WSW. of Konigſburg, and 160 NW. by N. of Warſaw. Lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 18. 38. E.

DANUBE, anciently the ISTER, a river of Europe, riſing in, and running through, the circle of Suabia, paſſing by Ulm, then through Bavaria and Auſtria, paſſing by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, paſſing on to Preſburg, Buda, and Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and

and Moldavia, falling into the Black Sea, by ſeveral channels, in the province of Beſſerabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm; receives ſeveral large rivers as it paſſes along; is ſo deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men of war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent its being navigable either way in that part.

Danyan, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Darby-Weſt, Lancaſ. NE. of Liverpool.

DARDA, a town of Lower Hungary.

DARDANELLES, two caſtles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each ſide of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Helleſpont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The ſtrait is 33 miles long; in the broadeſt part it is a mile and a half acroſs, and in the narroweſt half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the caſtles, it is about two miles over.

Dardiſtown-Bridge, in Meath, Leinſter, 19 miles from Dublin.

Darely, Cheſhire, near Olton.

DARAL HAMARA, a town of Fez.

Darent, Kent, on the river Darent, or Darwent, between the Crays and Graveſend. *Dares-Hall*, Northumberland, SW. of Eland-Hall. *Darfield*, Yorkſhire, between Barneſley and Doncaſter.

Dargle, a romantic vale, or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each ſide are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which noiſily tumbles from rock to rock in the bottom, forming many caſcades; and the views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

DARIEN, an iſthmus, or narrow country which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic on the NE. and the Pacific on the SW. It extends about 360 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. It is generally conſidered as a province of Terra Firma, though it ſeems to be a part of N. America, and is of great importance to the Spaniards, as the wealth of Peru is brought annually to Panama and Porto Bello, and thence exported to Europe. Here are many high mountains, and the low grounds are frequently overflowed with the heavy rains. The natives build their houſes with hurdles plaiſtered over with earth, and have plantations along the banks of the rivers. They hang rings and plates of ſilver from their noſes, and beads, ſhells, &c. from their necks. The girls pick and ſpin cotton, and the women weave it; and the men fabricate very neat baſkets with canes, reeds, or palmetto-leaves dyed of ſeveral colours. Polygamy is allowed among them: they are fond of dancing to the ſound of a pipe and drum, and reckon their time by moons.

Darien's-Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

*DARKING, a town of Surry, on the river Mole, noted for corn and fowls. It is 23 miles SW. of London. Lat. 51. 17. N. lon. 0. 14. W. Market on Saturday.

Darlaſton, Shropſhire, near Prees. *Darlaſton*, Staff. near Stone. *Darleſton*, Staff. W. of Trent, near Stone. *Darleton*, Nottinghamſ. NE. of Tuxford. *Darley*, near Derby. *Darley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Ripley. *Darley-Abbey*, N. of Derby. *Darley-Hall*, Derbyſ. SE. of Bakewell. *Darlſton*, or *Dalſton*, Middl. in Hackney.

*DARLINGTON, a neat, thriving town in the county of Durham, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town. It ſtands on the great road from London to Edinburgh, and has a weekly market, well ſupplied with corn and proviſions; and once a fortnight, throughout the year, there is a fair for horned cattle, ſheep, &c. except in January and February. It is noted for it's manufactures of huckabacks 10 quarters wide, diapers, and ſtuffs. A curious water machine for grinding optical glaſſes, and another for ſpinning linen-yarn, have been invented and erected here. Darlington is 18 miles S. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 32. N. lon. 1. 25. W. Market on Monday.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a conſiſtory, a criminal court, a college, &c. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 18 miles ESE. of Ment. Lat. 49. 43. N. lon. 8. 14. E.

Darnall, Cheſhire, SW. of Middlewich. *Darnbroke*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Pennygent-Hill. *Darnall*, a river in Radnorſhire. *Daraford*, Wilts, N. of Old Sarum. *Darrington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Wentbridge. *Darſham*, Suffolk, W. of Dunwich. *Dartington*, Devonſhire, N. of Totneſs.

*DARTFORD, a town in Kent, ſeated on the Darent, near it's influx into the Thames. It is 7 miles W. of Graveſend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 16. E. Market on Saturday.

*DARTMOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, with a haven capable of ſheltering 500 ſail of ſhips. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Dart; which river, riſing at the foot of Dartmoor hills, (an extenſive mooriſh tract, feeding great numbers of black cattle,) and after paſſing

Totneſs, where it is navigable for ſmall veſſels, is joined by the Hareborn, ſeven miles above it's fall into Dartmouth Haven. Dartmouth has a conſiderable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. and to Newfoundland, as well as a ſhare in the coaſting traffick. It is 30 miles nearly S. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 3. 45. W. Market on Friday.

Darrow, or *Yarrow*, a river in Lancaſ. *Darton*, Yorkſ. near Barnelley. *Darvel*, Suſſex, near Battel. *Darum Wood*, Suſſex, NW. of Battel. *Darwen Cote*, Durham, in Chopwell manor. *Darwardes*, Eſſex, NW. of Braintree. *Darwen-Chapel*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Darwen-Chapel*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Blackburn.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or DEER-ISLAND, one of the three ſmall iſlands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha-Bay, ſo called from the great number of deer, which were firſt brought here in 1601. Here are alſo ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds apiece. Lat. 33. 25. S. lon. 17. 56. E.

Daſſet-Avon, or *Parva*; and *Daſſet-Burton*, or *Magna*, Warw. E. of Edge-Hill. *Daſtel*, or *Doſthill*, Warw. between Holt and the river Tame. *Datchet*, Buckinghamſhire, near Windſor. *Datchworth*, Herts, between Ware and Stevenage. *Datford*, Bucks, in Stow pariſh. *Dauderby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Horncaſtle. *Davenham*, Cheſhire, 2 miles S. of Northwich. *Davenport*, Cheſhire, W. of Congleton.

*DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, on the road from London to Cheſter. It's principal trade is making whips. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 15. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Dau Gledheu, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

*DAVID'S, ST. a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſeated on a barren ſoil, on the river Ilen. From the Cape, near this place, is a proſpect of part of Ireland. It is 22 miles NW. of Pembroke, and 225 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 56. N. lon. 5. 15. W. Market on Wedneſday.

DAVID'S, ST. an Engliſh ſettlement, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, 80 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 12. 5. N. lon. 80. 55 E.

Davidſtow, Cornw. NE. of Camelford.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the ſea, ſeparating Greenland from Labradore, and other parts of N. America. It was diſcovered by Captain Davis in 1585.

Dawlting, Somerſetſhire, between Crammer and Shipton Mallet. *Dawlton*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool.

DAUN, a town of Syria.

DAUPHINY, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Drome, Iſere, and Upper Alps.

Davington, Kent, 1 mile from Feverſham. *Dawley*, Middleſex, near Drayton and Hounſlow. *Dawley, Great* and *Little*, Shrop. SE. of Wrekin-Hill. *Dawling-Field*, Norfolk, S. of Cockthorp. *Dawling Wood*, Norfolk, NW. of Caſton. *Dawliſh*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Ilminſter. *Dawliſh*, Devonſhire, between Torbay and Star-Croſs. *Dawlton*, Northumberl. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Dawney-Court*, Berks, near Eton-Wich. *Daw's-Green*, Surry, near Darking. *Dawton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Eriholm.

DAX. See ACQS.

Daye, St. Cornwall, W. of Truro.

Dead, a river in Pembrokeſhire. *Deadman's Head*, a cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTITES, in Paleſtine, abounding in bitumen; it contains no verdure on it's banks, nor fiſh in it's waters. The cauſe which deprives it of vegetable and animal life, is the extreme ſaltneſs and ſulphureouſneſs of the water. It is not true, however, that it's exhalations deſtroy birds flying over it. Fragments of ſulphur and bitumen are found along the ſhore. The Jordan runs into it, without any viſible diſcharge for it's waters.

*DEAL, a ſea-port in Kent. Here are about 1000 houſes, and 4500 inhabitants, who are chiefly ſupported by the reſort of mariners hither from the Downs. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 13. N. lon. 1. 29. E. Market on Thurſday.

DEAN, GREAT DEAN, or MITCHEL DEAN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, in the Foreſt of Dean, 11 miles W. of Glouceſter, and 112 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 2. 31. E. The foreſt comprehends that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the ſhires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains 4 market towns and 23 pariſhes, is fertile in paſture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. A few ſolitary deer ſtill run wild in its receſſes. Market on Monday.

Dean, Little, Glouceſ. 3 miles SE. of Great Dean. *Dean*, a river of Leic. and Nott. running into the Trent at Newark. *Dean*, Cumberl. 3 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Dean*, Hampſhire, E. of Overton. *Dean*, Hants, at the entrance of Portſmouth Harbour. *Dean*, Kent, near Challock. *Dean*, Kent, near Wingham. *Dean*, Lancaſ. W. of Bolton. *Dean*, Middl. in Ryſlip.

county of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninsula on the south coast of the Frith, to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Rossshire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 12 miles long from E. to W. and about 3 miles in it's greatest breadth. It's capital,

CROMARTY, has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting-trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. It is situated at the entrance of one of the finest harbours in the world, landlocked from all winds, and capable of containing all the navy of Britain with safety. This neglected harbour was called *Portus Salutis* by the Romans, and is now the Frith of Cromarty. At it's mouth are two huge rocky promontories, or islands, called the Soutors of Cromarty, which might be easily fortified, so as to prevent the approach of enemy's ships. It is 16 miles N. of Invernefs. Lat. 57. 47. N. lon. 3. 53. W.

Crome-Abbitots, *Crome-Earls*, and *Crome-Hill*, between Worcester and Upton. *Cromer*, Herts, 3 miles W. of Buntingford.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, on the sea-coast, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It was once much larger, but a considerable part of it has been gradually swallowed up by the sea. Market on Saturday.

Cromford, 14 miles NNW. of Derby, on the Derwent; here is an extensive cotton manufactory, established by the late Sir R. Arkwright. *Cromhall*, Glouc. 7 miles from Berkeley. *Cromish-Giffard*, Oxf. near Wallingford. *Cromish Batterley*, Oxf. NE. of Cromish-Giffard.

Cromlin, 3 miles SW. of Dublin.

CRONACH, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

CRONBORG, a fortress of Zealand, E. of Elsinore, Denmark. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden called Hamlet's Gardens, supposed to be the spot where the murder of that king was committed.

Cronebane, a rich copper-mine, near Arklow, in Wicklow, Leinster.

CRONENBURG, a town of Blankenheim, Treves.

Crongston, Derbyf. SW. of Bakewell. *Cronk Hill*, Shropf. NE. of Church-Stretton. *Cronkley*, Northumb. near Ebchester. *Cronrow*, in Wicklow, Leinster.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, on the Island of Retusari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland. It's harbour, is the station of the Russian fleet, having great magazines of naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 miles W. of Petersburg. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. Lat. 59. 58. N. lon. 29. 56. E.

CRONSTAT, or BRASSAU, in Transylvania.

Crookham-Hill, Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

CROOKHAVEN, a sea-port of Cork, Munster, 2 leagues NW. of Cape-Clear.

Crookston, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorsets. 1 mile S. of Maiden-Norton.

Crook's Town, in Cork, Munster.

Croome, Yorkf. between Kilham and New Malton. *Crophill*, or *Cropwell-Bishop*, and *Cropwell Butler*, Nott. between Bingham and Stanton. *Cropredy*, Oxf. 3 miles from Banbury. *Croston*, Leic. SW. of Mount-Sorrel. *Croptborn*, Worc. between Pershore and Evesham. *Cropton*, Yorkf. N. Riding, NE. of Kirkby-Moreside. *Crosby*, *Great* and *Little*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Crosby*, Cumb. between Workington and Solway-Frith. *Crosby*, Cumb. SW. of Brampton. *Crosby*, Linc. SW. of Burton-Stather. *Crosby-Garret*, Westmor. W. of Kirkby-Steven. *Crosby-Ravensworth*, Westmorland, SE. of Shap.

CROSCOMB, Somersetsh. near Wells; some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is that of stockings. Market on Tuesday.

Croscrake, Westmorl. E. of Can river, below Kendal. *Crosenside*, Northumb. S. of Otterburn. *Crosball*, Lanc. near Ormskirk. *Crosland*, Yorkf. W. Riding, near Almondbury. *Crosmere*, Shropf. NW. of Wem.

Cross, in Armagh, Ulster. *Cross*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Cross, *St.* Hants, near Winchester, a rich hospital for decayed gentlemen.

Cross-a-Keel, in Meath, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin.

Cross-Brook, Herts, near Waltham-Cross.

Crossdony, in Cavan, Ulster.

Crossley, Herts, near Cashiobury.

CROSSEN, a town and duchy of the New Marche, Brandenburg, Upper Saxony.

Cross-Fells, a ridge of mountains in the E. of Cumberland.

Cross-Ferry, in Derry, Ulster, 119 miles from Dublin. *Cross-Haven*, a creek on the W. side of Cork-Harbour. *Cross Island*, one of the Copland-Isles. *Cross-Keys*, in Kildare, Leinster, 10 miles from Dublin. *Cross-Keys*, in Meath, Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin. *Crossmolyna*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Cross-Roads*, in Carlow, Leinster. *Cross-Roads*, in Cavan, Ulster, 50 miles from Dublin. *Cross-Roads*, in Cavan, Ulster, near Florence-Court.

Croſs-Roads, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Croſs-Roads*, in Down, Ulſter.

Croſtermond, Weſtmor. S. of Penrith, near Ulles-Water. *Croſthwate*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Croſtwick*, Norf. E. of N. Walſham. *Croſtwaite*, Cumb. the pariſh wherein Keſwick ſtands.

CROTONA, in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

CROUCH BAY, Eſſex, near Walfleet, famous for it's oyſters. It contains four little iſlands.

Croughton, Cheſ. on the canal between the Dee and Merſey. *Croughton*, Northamp. NW. of Brackley. *Crowan*, Cornwall, 3 miles N. of Helſton. *Crowchfield*, Herts, N. of Hemel-Hempſted. *Crowd-Hill*, Hants, W. of Biſhops-Waltham. *Crowdon*, Camb. E. of the Hatleys. *Crowel*, Oxf. 2 miles NW. of Stokenchurch. *Crowfield*, Suffolk, NW. of Ipſwich. *Crowborough*, Suſſex. *Crowcomb*, Somerſ. 8 miles N. of Taunton. *Crowherſt*, Suſſex, near Battel.

CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated in the Fens, and approachable only by narrow cauſeways. It has three ſtreets ſeparated from each other by water-courſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow trees. The chief trade is in fiſh and wild-fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 41. N. lon. 0. 10. W. Market on Saturday.

Crowle, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Crowle*, 4 miles E. of Worceſter. *Crowley*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Crown-Key*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Crows-Hall*, Suffolk, 1 mile SE. of Debenham. *Crow's-Neſt*, near Worceſter. *Crowthorpe*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Crowton*, Cheſ. W. of Northwich. *Croxby*, Lincolnſh. near Thongcaſtel. *Croxdale*, Durh. on the Wear, oppoſite Branſpeth. *Croxhall*, Derbyſ. 7 miles from Lichfield. *Croxſton*, Hants, W. of Whitchurch. *Croxtath*, Lanc. N. of Liverpool. *Croxton*, Norf. near Thetford. *Croxton*, Norf. SE. of Walſingham. *Croxton*, Camb. 2 miles E. of St. Neot's. *Croxton*, Cheſ. N. of Middlewich. *Croxton*, Linc. NE. of Glandford-Bridge. *Croxton-Abbey*, Staffordſ. near Checkley. *Croxton-Kyriel*, Leiceſ. NE. of Saltby. *Croxton South*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Aſhby-Folville.

* CROYDON, a town in Surry, in a low ſituation, near the ſource of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 0. 1. W. Market on Saturday.

CROYLAND. See CROWLAND.

Cruch-End, Middl. between Highgate and Hornſey. *Cruckbarrow-Hill*, a mile from Worceſter. *Cruck-Mele* and *Cruckton*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Cruckwell*, Wilts, W. of Cricklade.

Crumlin, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Crumſall, Lanc. near Chetham. *Crumwell*, Nott. N. of Newark. *Crumwell*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Crumwell*, Devonſ. near Plymouth. *Crundel*, Kent, near Wye. *Crundel*, Hants, E. of Odiham.

Cruſheen, in Clare, Munſter.

Crutum, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Cruwy's-Morchard*, Devonſ. W. of Tiverton. *Cryde*, Devonſhire, between St. Ann's-Chapel and Ilfracomb. *Cryfield*, Warwickſhire, in Stonely pariſh.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, in Alentejo.

CUBA, a Weſt-India iſland, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length and 87 in breadth, held by the Spaniards. Round the coaſt are many convenient harbours; and ſeveral ſorts of mines among the mountains. Here are large foreſts abounding with game, and extenſive paſtures, which feed large flocks and herds of ſheep and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The hills run through the iſland from E. to W. and from theſe fall many rivulets, which run to the N. and S. The land is generally level near the coaſt. The produce is that of ſugar-canes, ginger, caſſia, wild cinnamon, and excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards cigarros. Here are cedar-trees ſo large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Havannah is the capital, where the galleons rendezvous that return annually to Spain.

CUBAGUA, an iſland near the coaſt of Cumana, Terra Firma.

CUBAN, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and running NW. empties itſelf, by two mouths, into the Sea of Aſoph and the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Aſia, S. of the river Don, and E. of the Sea of Aſoph, ſubject to the Ruſſians. It is now part of the diſtrict of Taurida.

Cubberley, Glouc. 4 miles from Cheltenham. *Cubbington*, near Warwick. *Cubley*, Derbyſ. 6 miles S. of Aſhburn. *Cubley*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Cubley*, Derbyſ. between Boylſton and Rawſton. *Cublington*, Bucks, near Whitchurch. *Cuckamſley-Hill*, Berks, SE. of Wantage. *Cuckerton*, Glouc. near Tetbury.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suſſex, 13 miles NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. of London. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 0. 0. W. Market on Friday.

Cucklington,

Cucklington, Somerſ. SE. of Wincanton. *Cuckmere*, a river and haven of Suſſex. *Cuckſton*, Kent, SW. of Rocheſter.

CUDDALORE, a town in the Carnatic, on the coaſt of Coromandel, held by the Engliſh. It is 80 miles nearly S. of Madras. Lat. 11. 41. N. lon. 79. 45. E.

CUDDAPA, a town and province of Hindooſtan, ſurrounded by Golconda, the Carnatic, and Myſore, and ceded to the nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. Lat. 14. 8. N. lon. 78. 48. E.

Cuddenton, Bucks, S. of the Winchingtons. *Cudderſton*, Yorkſ. near Barnard-Caſtle. *Cuddeſton*, 5 miles E. of Oxford. *Cudeley*, 1 mile E. of Worceſter. *Cudworth*, Somerſ. near Crewkherne. *Cugley*, Glouc. 5 miles from Dean. *Cuholgate*, Herts, N. of Enfield-Chace.

CUENZA, a town of New Caſtile, and a town and juriſdiction of Terra Firma.

Culbone, Somerſ. SW. of Porlock-Bay. *Culbeth*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

CULEMBACH, a margraviate and it's capital, in Franconia. Lat. 50. 11. N. lon. 11. 18. E.

Culford, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Culgath*, Cumb. near Newbiggin.

CULIACAN, a town, river, and province of Mexico, SE. of the Gulf of California. The province of Culiacan is 200 miles long and 90 broad.

Culkerton, Glouc. in Rodmarton pariſh. *Cullacomb*, Devonſ. near Taviſtock. *Cullam*, Oxf. near Abingdon. *Cullan, St. Parva*, Cornw. W. of Columb-Magna.

CULLEMBURG, in Dutch Guelderland.

CULLEN, a town of Banffſhire.

Cullenagh, in Queen's County; *Cullenwain*, in King's County; *Cullihill*, in Queen's County; and *Culli-vore*, in Longford, all in Leinſter.

Culliford, Devonſ. near Axmouth. *Culliford*, Dorſetſ. near Upway. *Cullinworth*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bradford. *Culliton-Rawleigh*, Devonſhire, W. of Sidmouth.

CULLITON, a town of Devonſhire, 17 miles nearly E. of Exeter, and 159 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Culloden-Muir, a wide heath, 3 miles E. of Inverneſs, where the Duke of Cumberland gained a deciſive victory over the Highland rebels in 1746.

Culloville, in Armagh, Ulſter.

CULLUMPTON. See COLLUMPTON.

CULM, a town and territory of Poliſh Pruſſia.

Culme-David, Devonſh. near Church-Stempton.

CULMENSEE, or CHELMSA, in the territory of Culm.

Culmerton, Shropſ. near Ludlow.

Culmore, on the coaſt of Loughfoyle, 4 miles N. of Londonderry.

Culmſtock, Devonſ. S. of Wellington. *Culmullin*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Culpho*, Suffolk, W. of Woodbridge.

CULROSS, a town of Perthſhire.

Culworth, Northamptonſhire, 5 miles from Brackley.

CUMANA, formerly called NEW CORDOVA, a town and province of Terra-Firma, ſituated between the provinces of Caraccas and Paria.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Iriſh Sea and Solway-Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Weſtmorland; and on the SW. and S. by the ſea and Lancaſhire. It is 58 miles in length from SW. to NE. and it's greateſt breadth, from E. to W. is about 45 miles. It contains 1 city, 15 market-towns, and 58 pariſhes. The air is cool; the mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of ſheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal-pits on the coaſt, Ireland is principally ſupplied with fuel; this trade conſtantly requiring a great number of ſhips and mariners. The property here, both in lands and ſhipping, is more equally divided than in moſt other countries. Beſides the coal-mines, there are others of lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almoſt peculiar to this county, and produced here in quantities ſufficient to ſupply all Europe. This county, and the adjoining one of Weſtmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic ſcenery, which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded ſubjects for the pen and pencil, and a viſit to the lakes has of late become a faſhionable tour. See BORRODALE, BUTTERMERE, &c.

CUMBRAY, GREATER and LESS, iſlands in the mouth of the Clyde, E. of the Iſle of Bute. On the latter is a lighthouſe.

Cundall, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Eaſingwonld. *Cundicott*, Glouc. N. of Stow-in-the-Would. *Cundon*, Durham, E. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Cune*, a river in Warwickſhire. *Cuneſby*, Linc. SE. of Tatterſhal. *Cunningarth*, Northumberl. N. of Bothal-Caſtle.

Cunningham, the N. diviſion of Ayrſh.

Cunſall, Staff. E. of Bagna'. *Cunſcough*, Lanc. SE. of Ormſkirk. *Cunſey*, Durham, W. of Darlington. *Cunvil*, a river in Merionethſhire.

*CUPAR, the county town of Fifeſhire, and a town of Angus.

CURAÇOA, a W. India island, subject to the Dutch, 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name, and has a good harbour. The principal articles of commerce are sugar and skins, and the inhabitants have long carried on a smuggling trade with the Spaniards. Lat. 12. 6. N. lon. 68. 20. W.

Curheal, Cornw. near Plymouth-Dock.

Curbear, Derb. in the High-Peak. *Curborow*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, part of the ancient Assyria, between Asiatic Turkey and Persia. The inhabitants are a mixture of Christians and Mahometans; and, like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, subsisting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curds, and are not subject to either the Turks or Persians.

Curdley, Lancas. W. of Warrington.

Curdworth, Warw. near Water-Orton.

CURIA-MARIA, an island on the SE. coast of Arabia. Lat. 17. 20. N. lon. 55. 25. E.

Curidge, Berks, near Chevely.

Curragh, an extensive common of fine land in Kildare, Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin. *Curragha*, in Meath, Leinster. *Curraghbegland*, in Cork, Munster. *Curraghmore*, in Waterford, Munster, 4 miles SE. of Carrick. *Curran*, in Derry, Ulster. *Currans*, in Kerry, Munster. *Curras and Maun*, in Cork, Munster.

Curriton, Devonsh. SE. of Lifton. *Curry*, Cornw. between Helston and the Lizard-Point. *Curry, East*, Somers. 1 mile from Langport. *Curry, West*, Somersets. W. of Curry Revel.

Curryglass, in Cork, Munster.

Curry Mallet, Somers. N. of Abbot's-Leigh. *Curry-Revel*, Som. near Langport.

CURZOLA, an island lately of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia.

CUZOLARI, five small rocky islands, E. of Cephalonia.

CUSCO, a large city of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is built in a square form, and in it's centre is the best market in all Spanish America. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run through the town. The number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans. It is 290 miles SE. of Lima. Lat. 13. 9. S. lon. 71. 0. W.

Cusher, a river of Down, Ulster.

Cusop, a river of Heref. *Cusse-Hall*, Essex, NW. of Heningham-Sible.

CUSSET, a town in the dept. of Allier, 25 miles nearly S. of Moulins. Lat. 46. 17. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

Cussington, Somers. NE. of Bridgewater. *Custock*, Somers. on the coast, near Weston-upon Moor.

CUSTRIN, in the New Marche, Brandenburg.

Cusworth, Cornw. near Columb-Magna.

CUTATIS, the principal town of Imiretta.

CUTCH, a territory of Hindoostan, situated along the E. branch of the Indus, and the N. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and bounded on the N. by Agimere. It is over-run with hills, woods, and sandy wilds, and is governed by a rajah of it's own. The chief town is Boodge-Boodge.

Cutcomb, Somers. between Dulverton and Minehead. *Cuthbert*, Cornw. SW. of Little Columb. *Cuttayle*, Cornw. W. of Tavistock. *Cuttesdean*, or *Cutsdean*, Worcestershire, surrounded by Gloucestershire. *Cuttesden*, Glouc. between Morton-in-Marsh and Winchcomb. *Cuxham*, Oxf. E. of Dorchester.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Syria and that of Caramania, subject to the Turks. The soil is fertile, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. The exports of the island are silk, cotton, wool, wine, nutmegs, turpentine, kermes, opium, coloquintida, salt, umber, and green earth. Nicosia and Famagusta are the principal places.

CZASLAU, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Zisca, the celebrated general of the Hussites.

CZENSTOCHOW, in Cracovia, Poland.

CZERCASSI, a town in the Ukraine.

CZERNICK, or CZIRNITZ, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. Here is a tract of land, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth, which in summer produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fish, and is called the Czirnitzer Sea. It is 28 miles SE. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 6. N. lon. 15. 0. E.

CZERSKO, a town of Massovia, Poland.

CZONGRODT, a town and territory of Hungary.

of Wilts, ſeated on an eminence. It has a manufacture of ſerges, and other woollen ſtuffs; the malting and brewing buſineſs is carried on pretty extenſively, and the market is abundantly ſupplied with corn, wool, horſes, and all ſorts of cattle. It is 24 miles NW. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 2. 2. W. Markets on Monday and Thurſday.

Devizes-Wick, Wilts, near Devizes.

Devniſh-Iſland, in Lough-Erne, 3 miles from Enniſkillin, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Devon, a turbulent river of Perthſhire.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall, on the N. by the Briſtol Channel, on the E. by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. In extent it is the ſecond county in England, being 69 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 33 hundreds, containing 38 market towns and 394 pariſhes. The air is mild and healthful, and the ſoil remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coaſt is found a peculiarly rich ſand, of ſingular ſervice to the huſbandmen, as it renders the moſt barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit trees abound here, particularly apples, of which great quantities of cyder are made, and taken to ſea, being found very ſerviceable in hot climates. In the SW. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the baſis of the high roads. The ſea-coaſts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The principal rivers are the Tamur, Ex, Teigne, Touridge, and Dart.

DEUX-PONTS, a diſtrict and it's capital, in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine.

Dewchurch, Great and *Little*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Dewes*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Dewlas*, Heref. between Golden-Vale and Monm. *Dewliſh*, or *Deveſh*, Dorſetſ. on a river of the ſame name, near Sturminſter. *Dewloe*, Cornw. near E. and W. Loe. *Dewſbury*, Yorkſ. at the foot of a hill W. of Wakefield. *Dewſton*, Monm. between Llanvair and Caldicot. *Dewſwell*, S. of Hereford. *Dexboro*, Devonſhire, N. of Houlſworthy.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKIR, part of the ancient Meſopotamia, a province of Turkey, in Aſia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In it's capital, Diarbekir, a large town on the Tigris, the Chriſtians are above 20,000 in number. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles NE. of Aleppo. Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 39. 40. E.

Dibden, ſee *Deepden*. *Dichborn*, Northumb. W. of the Carltons. *Dichbridge*, Wilts, between Chippenham and Bath. *Dich End*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Diche Marſh*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between the rivers Don and Aire. *Dich Hampton*, Wilts, between Wilton and Burcomb. *Dichiat*, Somerſ. W. of Bruton. *Dichley*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Woodſtock. *Dichling*, Suſſ. 6 miles NW. of Lewes. *Dickleborough*, Norf. near Diſs. *Dickleſton*, Glouceſ. in Alderton pariſh. *Didbrook*, Glouc. 3 miles from Winchcombe. *Diddeſbury*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Diddingcon*, Huntſ. near Bugden. *Diddington*, Warw. a hamlet of Hampton in Arden. *Didithorp*, Linc. N. of Butterwick. *Didleſbury*, Shropſ. S. of Munſlow. *Didleſton-Chap*, Shropſ. between Elleſmere and Denbighſ. *Didley*, Heref. near Dewchurch. *Didling*, Suſſ. S. of Midhurſt. *Didlington*, Dorſetſ. a tything to Chalbury. *Didlington*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Didlington*, Norf. near Walcot. *Didmerton*, Glouc. 6 miles from Tetbury.

DIE, a town in the depart. of Drome, ſeated on the river Drome, 24 miles SE. of Valence. Lat. 44. 42. N. lon. 5. 23. E.

DIEGEM, a town 3 miles N. of Bruſſels.

DIEPHOLT, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to Hanover.

DIEPPE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, with a tolerable harbour, formed by the river Arques, an old caſtle, and two piérs. Packet-boats paſs between this place and Brighthelmſton, in time of peace. The principal trade conſiſts in fiſh, ivory, toys, and laces. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an Engliſh ſquadron, under Commodore Benbow, and the greater part of it burnt down. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 1. 9. E.

DIESSENHOFEN, a town of Zurich, Swiſſerland.

DIEST, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

DIETZ, NASSAU, a town and country in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

DIEUSE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, remarkable for it's ſalt-water wells. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 20 miles NE. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

DIEZ, ST. a town in the department of Voſges, ſeated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 7. 4. E.

Digby, Lincolnſ. W. of Witham-Ferry. *Diggeſwerth*, Northumb. in Bothnal lordſhip. *Dighton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Skipwith. *Dighton*, Yorkſ. N. of Northallerton.

thallerton. *Dighton, N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, N. of Wetherby.

DIGNANT, a town of Iſtria.

DIGNE, a town in the depart. of the Lower Alps, noted for it's hot baths. It is ſeated on the river Bleone, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 6. 25. E.

Digſwell, Herts, near Welling. *Digſwell*, Herts, in Aſhwell pariſh.

DIJON, a large city in the dept. of Côte d'Or, capital of the ci-devant Burgundy, containing 25,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad, well paved, and ſtraight, and the ſquares and public ſtructures elegant. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine. It is 138 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 19. N. lon. 5. 7. E.

Dike, Linc. near Bourn. *Dikenſton*, Glouceſ. NW. of Winchcomb. *Dilham*, Norfolk, near Wurſted. *Dilhorn*, Staffordſhire, W. of Cheadle.

DILLA, MOUNT, a promontory on the coaſt of Malabar, 24 miles NNW. of Tellicherry.

DILLENBURG, NASSAU, a town and country of Weſtphalia.

DILLINGEN, a town of Augſburg, Suabia.

Dillington, Somerſ. near Ilminſter. *Dillington*, Norf. 1 mile from Market-Dereham. *Dilſton*, Northumb. 2 miles from Hexham. *Dilſton*, Cumb. the bottom of the Croſs Fells. *Dilton-Marſh*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Warminſter. *Dilwin, Great* and *Little*, Heref. near Pembridge. *Dilworth*, Lanc. in Ribcheſter pariſh. *Dimington*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotherham. *Dimmilton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dimmock*, Glouceſ. 11 miles from Mitchel Dean.

DIMOTUC, or DEMOTICA, in Romania.

Dimſdale, Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle.

DINANT, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt. The inhabitants are about 4000, who have manufactures of linen and thread. It is 17 miles SW. of St. Maloes. Lat. 48. 26. N. lon. 2. 0. W.

DINANT, a town of Liege.

DINASMOUTHY, a town of Merionethſhire, 18 miles S. of Bala, and 196 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 37. N. lon. 3. 40. W. Market on Friday.

Dinchurch, Kent, in Romney-Marſh. *Dinder*, 1 mile from Hereford. *Dinder*, Somerſetſhire, near Wells. *Dingeſtow*, SW. of Monmouth.

DINGELFINGEN, in the circle of Bavaria.

DINGLE, a ſea-port of Kerry, in Munſter. Several of the houſes are built in the Spaniſh faſhion, with ranges of ſtone balcony windows, this place being formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fiſh on the coaſt, and traded with the inhabitants. It is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, 79 miles SW. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 10. 15. W.

Dingley, Northamptonſhire, 2 miles from Market-Harborough.

DINGWALL, a town of Roſsſhire, on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lat. 57. 45. N. lon. 4. 5. W.

Dinham, Monm. SW. of Chepſtow.

Diniſh-Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter, in the river Kenmare.

DINKELSBUHL, a free and imperial town of Suabia, near the river Wernitz, and 37 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Here is a manufactory of cloth and reaping hooks. Lat. 49. 0. N. lon. 10. 20. E.

Dinſdale, Upper and *Lower*, SW. of Yarum, on each ſide of the Tees. *Dinthill*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Dinting*, Derbyſ. in the High-Peak. *Dinton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Diones, St.* Hants, between Redbridge and Biſhop-Waltham. *Dipford*, Devonſ. S. of Brent. *Dipford*, Devonſ. NE. of Bampton. *Dipnall*, Hants, near Farnham. *Dirtpeth*, Durham, at the bottom of Langden-Foreſt. *Dirtley*, Yorkſhire, near Whitby.

Diſert, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Diſforth, Yorkſ. NE. of Rippon. *Diſhley-Thorp*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Diſley*, Cheſhire, 5 miles from Stockport.

*DISS, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Waveney. It is a neat flouriſhing town, the ſtreets are well paved, wide, and clean; and at the W. end of it is a large muddy mere, or lake, where eels are caught. Here are manufactories of ſail-cloth, hoſe, and ſtays. It is 13 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 1. 9. E. Market on Friday.

Diſſington, Cumb. 4 miles E. of Whitehaven. *Diſſington, N.* and *S.* Northumb. near Ponteland. *Ditchford*, Worc. near Campden. *Ditteſham*, Devonſhire, N. of Dartmouth. *Ditton*, Lanc. between Liverpool and Warrington. *Ditton*, Kent, E. of Malling. *Ditton* and it's *Park*, Bucks, 2 miles from Windſor. *Ditton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Ditton, Thames*, Surry, nearly oppoſite to Hampton Court. *Ditton, Long*, Surry, SE. of Thames-Ditton, 2 miles from Kingſton. *Ditto-Fen*, on the Cam, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Ditton-Wood*, Camb. SE. of Newmarket-Heath.

DIU, an iſland at the W. of the Gulf of Cambay, on the S. coaſt of Guzerat, ſubject

subject to the Portuguese. On it is a large town of the same name, built chiefly of freestone and marble. It's trade, once considerable, is now almost entirely removed to Surat. The island is 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a good harbour at Diu. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. by N. of Bombay. The most western part of Diu, or Dius-Head, is in lat. 20. 43. N. lon. 69. 52. E.

Diver, a river in Wiltshire.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, built on the top of a conical hill, round which the road winds spirally, till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose only trade is selling children for slaves. Lat. 14. 57. N. lon. 40. 7. E.

DIXMUDE, in the ci-devant Austrian Flanders.

Dixton, NE. of Monmouth, on the Wye. *Dixton*, Glouc. near Tewkesbury.

DIZIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles SE. of Vitri-le-Francois. The road between these two towns, levelled and planted with trees, forms one of the pleasantest walks in France. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 4. 54. E.

DNIEPER, anciently the BORISTHENES, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Tver, or Tweer, and falling into the Black Sea about 10 miles below Ockzakow. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions, through it's whole course of above 800 miles; during which it's navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed, however, in spring without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river of Europe, which rises in Red Russia, or Galicia, and falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper.

Doagh, in Antrim, Ulster.

Dobham, York. at the Tees mouth.

DOBLEN, a town of Courland.

DOBRZIN, a town and district of Great Poland.

Docker, Lanc. in Loynsdale. *Docking*, Norf. NE. of Sharnburn. *Docklow*, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominster.

DOCKUM, a town of W. Friesland.

DODBROOK, Devons. Market on Wed.

Dodcot, Ches. near Namptwich. *Dodersball*, Bucks, in Quainton parish. *Dodescomb-Leigh*, Devon. SW. of Exeter. *Doddinghurst*, Essex, between Burntwood and Billericay. *Doddington*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. *Doddington*, Ches. 3 miles from Namptwich. *Doddington*, Glouc. near Puckle-Church. *Doddington*, Kent, between Lenham and Feversham. *Doddington*, SW. of Lincoln. *Doddington*, Shrops. in N. Bradford hundred. *Doddington*, Shropshire, near Longnor, S. of Shrewsbury. *Doddington*, Somers. between Bridgewater and Quantock. *Dodenhale*, Warw. near Polesworth. *Doderhill*, Worc. N. of Droitwich. *Dodford*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Dodford*, Worc. 2 miles from Bromsgrove. *Dodingham*, Worc. near Knightwick. *Dodington*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Dodington*, Northumb. in Glendale-Ward. *Dodleston*, SW. of Chester. *Dodsley*, Staff. W. of Uttoxeter. *Dodwel*, Warw. in Drayton parish. *Dodworth*, York. SW. of Barnsley.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders.

DOESBURG, a town of Zutphen.

DOGADO, a territory of the ci devant Venice, on the sea-coast of Italy, including a number of small islands, called the Lagunes of Venice.

Dogdyke-Ferry, Linc. over the Witham, near Tatterhall. *Doggs, Isle of*, Middl. opposite Greenwich. *Doggshead*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Dogmeals, St.* Pembroke. 6 miles NE. of Newport. *Dogmersfield*, Hants, near Odiham.

Dog's-Nose Point, in Cork, Harbour.

Doier, a river in Herefordshire. *Dointon*, see *Deinton*. *Dokynton*, Cheshire, NW. of Malpas.

DOL, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 18 miles SE. of St. Maloes. Lat. 48. 33. N. lon. 1. 41. W.

Dolbarden, Carnarv. near Snowden.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of Nice.

DOLCIGNO, a sea-port of Albania.

DOLE, a large and populous town in the dept. of Jura, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 6. N. lon. 5. 38. E.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, seated in a vale, on the river Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Cader-Idris. It has a manufacture of cottons, and coarse undyed woollen cloths. It is 31 miles NW. of Montgomery, and 205 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 3. 48. W. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

DOLLART-BAY, a gulf or bay in the German Ocean, which separates E. Friesland from Groningen.

Dolton, Devonshire, 6 miles SE. of Torrington. *Dolwyddelen*, Carnarvonshire, near Bangor.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Pilsen, Bohemia.

Dome, Moss, Isle of Wight.

DOMFRONT, a town in the dept. of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, divided by a large cleft from the summit to the base, through

through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 31 miles NW. of Alençon. Lat. 48. 38. N. lon. 0. 34. W.

DOMINGO, ST. or HISPANIOLA, the richeſt of the Caribbee Iſlands in the W. Indies. It is 350 miles in length and 110 in breadth; and the climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. The country is uncommonly fruitful, and beautifully diverſified with hills and valleys, woods and rivers; it is alſo well ſtocked with fruit trees, and produces coffee, ſugar, indigo, tobacco, ſalt, cotton, ginger, gums, wax, honey, and drugs. It's coaſts and rivers are well ſupplied with fiſh and turtles; and the animals brought here from Europe have multiplied prodigiouſly, ſupplying proviſions, hides, and tallow. There are alſo mines of gold, talc, and cryſtal. The Spaniards have long held the eaſtern, and the French the weſtern parts, but the whole of the iſland has been lately ceded to the latter. It lies between Jamaica and Porto Rico.

DOMINGO, ST. a large city, capital of the late Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is ſeated on a navigable river, difficult of acceſs, and has an excellent harbour. Lat. 18. 20. N. lon. 70. 10. W.

Dominic, St. Cornwall, N. of Saltaſh.

DOMINICA, an Engliſh W. India iſland, about 29 miles in length and 16 in breadth. The ſoil is well adapted to the rearing of coffee, and other articles of Weſt Indian produce. In the woods are innumerable ſwarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets of water. It is divided into 10 pariſhes. From January 5, 1787, to January 5, 1788, the exports amounted to the value of 302,987l. 15s. There is no conſiderable bay or harbour, but the anchorage round the coaſt is commodious and ſafe, and ſhips find ſhelter under it's capes. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. Lat. 15. 32. N. lon. 61. 23. W.

DOMINICA, one of the Mendoza, or Marqueſas, Iſlands.

DOMITZ, a town and fortreſs of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

DOMO D'OSCELLO, or DOSSOLA, a town of Piedmont.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village in the dept. of Meuſe, 9 miles E. of Bar-le-Duc. It was the birth-place of Joan d'Arc, the famous Maid of Orleans.

Don, a river of Yorkſhire.

Don, a river of Aberdeenſhire.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which ſeparates it partially from Aſia. It riſes near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and falls by 3 ſtreams into the Sea of Aſoph. It has ſo many windings and ſhoals, that it is ſcarcely navigable.

* DONAGHADEE, a ſea-port of Down, in Ulſter, about 7 leagues W. of Port-Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places packets now regularly carry the mails and paſſengers. It is 15 miles E. of Belfaſt, and 94 NE. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 45. N. lon. 5. 40. W.

Donaghcloney, in Down, Ulſter. *Donaghcloney*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Donaghady-Church*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Cork, Munſter. *Donaghmore*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Donaghmore*, in Down, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Donaghmore*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, near Dungannon. *Donaghmore*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Meath, Leinſter, with a river of the ſame name. *Donaghy*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Donaſſe*, in Clare, Munſter. *Donara*, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

DONAT, ST. a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

DONAWERT, a town of Upper Bavaria.

* DONCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the Don, in the great road between London and York. It is a conſiderable wool-market, and here are manufactures of ſtockings, knit waiſtcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 33. N. lon. 1. 12. W. Market on Saturday.

DONCHERY, a town in the depart. of Ardennes, ſeated on the Meuſe, 3 miles W. of Sedan. Lat. 49. 42. N. lon. 4. 51. E.

DONEGAL, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, 68 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth; bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. The country is hilly and boggy, with rich valleys between the mountains, and has ſeveral excellent harbours. The linen trade carried on here is pretty extenſive. It's capital,

DONEGAL, on a bay of the ſame name, is 9 miles NNE. of Ballyſhannon, and 111 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 32. N. lon. 8. 26. W.

* DONERAILE, a town of Cork, ſeated on the river Awbeg. Near it are quarries of beautiful variegated marble. It is 19 miles NW. of Cork, and 113 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 5. N. lon. 8. 42. W.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia.

Donet, Upper and *Lower*, Wilts, S. of Wardour-Caſtle.

DONGALI, a country of Abyſſinia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea; it's chief pro-

Ryſlip. *Dean*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham. *Dean, Eaſt*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Dean, Eaſt*, Suſſex, near Horſham. *Dean, Eaſt*, Suſſex, between Seaford and Pevenſey Haven. *Dean Farm*, Oxf. near Euſton. *Dean-Hall*, Nott. in Caunton pariſh. *Dean Nether*, and *Dean Over*, Huntindonſ. *Dean Park*, Shropſ. bordering on Worceſterſhire. *Dean-Prior*, Devonſhire, between Aſhburton and Brent. *Dean's-Court*, Dorſetſ. near Winbourn. *Dean's Court*, Kent, near Appledore. *Dean's-Court*, Kent, in Weſtwell pariſh. *Dean-Thorp*, Northamptonſ. near King's-Cliff. *Dean, Weſt*, Wilts, E. of Saliſbury. *Dean, Weſt*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Dean, Weſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Eaſt-Dean. *Debach*, Suffolk, between Debenham and Woodbridge. *Debden*, Eſſex, near Audley-End. *Debdon*, Hampſhire, in New-Foreſt, near Southampton Bay.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, flowing into a long, narrow arm of the ſea at Woodbridge.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, near the head of the river Deben, 24 miles E. of Bury, and 84 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 19. N. lon. 1. 17. E. Market on Friday.

DEBRECZIN, a town of Hungary.

DECCAN, THE, an extenſive tract of country, in hither India, which contains the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. Candeiſh, Viſiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are ſubject to the Mahrattas; the dominions of the Nizam Ally, Soubah of the Deccan, (without including the ceſſions of Tippoo Sultan, in 1792, viz. Kopaul, Cuddapah, and Gangecotta,) are ſuppoſed to be 430 miles long, from NW. to SE. and 300 broad. By the death of his brother in 1780, he became poſſeſſed of the diſtricts of Adoni and Rachore, and of the Guntoor Circar. His capital is Hydrabad.

DECIZE, an ancient town in the dept. of Nievre, ſeated on an iſland formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE. of Nevers. Lat. 46. 42. N. lon. 3, 31. E.

DECCENDORF, in the circle of Bavaria.

Decombs, St. Somerſetſ. near Watchet.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, ſeated on a riſing ground, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 1. 8. W. Market on Saturday.

Dedingham, Northumb. near Woller.

DEDHAM, a town of Eſſex, 6 miles NNE. of Colcheſter, and 58 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 1. N. lon. 1. 0. E. Market on Tueſday.

DEE, a river of N. Wales and Cheſhire, navigable from near Elleſmere, in Shropſhire, to Cheſter. At this city the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which runs acroſs the bed of the river, and cauſes a kind of caſcade; from hence it flows to the ſea, a broad, ſandy eſtuary, dividing Cheſhire from Flintſhire. By embankments, however, made here, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Cheſter, half way to the ſea.

Dee, a river of Aberdeenſhire.

Dee, a river of Kircudbrightſhire.

Deepdale, Rutlandſhire, W. of Uppingham. *Deepden*, Surry, between Dorking and Beachworth.

DEEPING-MARKET, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Welland, in a fenny ground, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 0. 21. W. Market on Thurſday.

Deeping, E. and *W.* Linc. near Deeping.

Deerham, ſee *Dereham*. *Deerhurſt*, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles S. of Tewkeſbury, ſubject to frequent inundations from the Severn. *Defford*, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore. *Deinton*, Glouceſterſhire, 8 miles from Briſtol and 7 from Bath.

DEINSE, in the ci-devant county of Flanders.

Delacres, or *Del-vecroſs-Abbey*, Staff. NE of Leek. *Delaley*, Northumb. in Tindale. *Delaley-Caſtle*, Shropſ. near Wrekin-Hill. *Delamere-Foreſt*, NE. of Cheſter.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania, on the E. by Delaware River and Bay, and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 90 miles long, and 20 broad; and, in 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 59,094. In many parts it is unhealthy, being ſeated in a peninſula, where the land is low and flat, which occaſions the waters to ſtagnate, and ſubjects the inhabitants to intermittents. It is divided into the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex.

DELAWARE, a river of N. America, which riſes in the State of New York, and in it's courſe ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from thoſe of New York and New Jerſey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, ſeparates the ſtate of Delaware from Jerſey. From the mouth of the bay of Philadelphia is 118 miles, navigable all the way for large veſſels.

DELAWARE, a bay of N. America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-Hook. It is ſo wide in ſome parts, that a ſhip in the middle of it

can

can ſcarcely be ſeen from the ſhore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 18 miles apart.

Delas, or *Dulas*, a river in Brecknockſ.

Delbridge, Devonſhire, SE. of Chimleigh.

DELFT, a well-built town of Holland, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is defended againſt inundations by 3 dikes. Vaſt quantities of fine glazed earthenware are made here, known by the name of Delft wares. It is ſeated on a canal called the Schie, 8 miles NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 SSW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 4. 24. E.

DELFZUYL, a ſea-port of Groningen.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, anciently Acheron, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell.

DELHI, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the W. by Moultan, on the NW. by Lahore, on the E. by the countries of Thibet and Oude, and on the S. by Agra and Agimere. The natural fertility of the ſoil of this province, and the mildneſs of it's climate, are ſuch as to favour the moſt numerous population; yet, having been the ſeat of continual wars for more than 70 years paſt, it is almoſt depopulated; the lands lie waſte, and the inhabitants provide only the bare means of ſubſiſtence, leſt they ſhould attract the notice of thoſe whoſe trade is pillage. It is about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth.

DELHI, the capital of the province of Delhi, was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire. But in 1739, when Nadir Shaw, or Kouli Khan, invaded Hindooſtan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the maſſacres and calamities that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants periſhed by the ſword; and plunder, to the amount of 70,000,000l. ſterling, was ſaid to be collected and carried away. They endured ſimilar diſaſters on the ſubſequent invaſions of Abdalla, king of Candahar; ſo that, ſince the decline and downfal of the Mogul empire, the population is extremely low. Delhi is 880 miles NE. by N. of Bombay. Lat. 28. 37. N. lon. 77. 40. E.

DELMENHORST, in Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall county, a little SW. of Bremen. It is ſubject to the kings of Denmark, as Counts of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt.

DELOS, or DILI, an iſland in the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained in it, but now covered with ruins and uninhabited.

DELPHOS, a town of Livadia, Turkey.

Delpham, Suſſex, NW. of Horſham.

DELSPERG, a town of Swiſſerland.

DELTA, the name of a fertile tract of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, between the branches of the Nile, from it's ſuppoſed reſemblance to a Greek letter ſo called. It is alſo applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, &c.

Delves, Staffordſhire, near Uttoxeter.

Dembleby, Linc. NW. of Folkingham.

DEMERARY, a river and ſettlement in Surinam, lately ſubject to the Dutch.

Demiſton-Caſtle, Berkſhire, NW. of Newbury.

DEMMIN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania.

DENAIN, a village near Valenciennes.

Denberry, Devonſ. SW. of Newton-Buſhel. *Denbighs*, Surry, one mile from Dorking.

*DENBIGH, the county town of Denbighſhire, ſituated on the ſummit of a rock, ſloping on every ſide but one, on a branch of the river Clwyd. It has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves and ſhoes, which are ſent to London for exportation. It is 27 miles W. of Cheſter, and 208 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 3. 35. W. Market on Wedneſday.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the W. by Carnarvonſhire, from which it is for the moſt part ſeparated by the river Conway; on the N. and NE. by the Iriſh Sea and Flintſhire; on the E. by Flintſhire, Cheſhire, and Shropſhire; and on the S. by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire. It extends from NW. to SE. 39 miles, and from N. to S. in it's broadeſt part, it is 17 miles; but in general it is much leſs. It is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns and 57 pariſhes. The ſoil is various, the Vale of Clwyd being remarkably pleaſant and fertile, which is not the caſe with the E. part of the county, and the W. is, in a manner, barren. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products of this county are chiefly corn, cheeſe, cattle, lead, and coal. Among the hills are ſmall pillars, with inſcriptions which no one hitherto has been able to read.

Denby, Derbyſ. SW. of Codnor-Caſtle. *Denby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Doncaſter. *Denby-Grange*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Kirkheaton pariſh. *Denchworth*, *N.* and *S.* Berks, between the Vale of White-Horſe and Abingdon.

DENDERMOND, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 14 miles E. of Ghent, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Deneven

Deneven Caſtle, Carmarthenſhire, near Llandilovawr. *Denford*, Northamp. near Shrapſton.

DENGY, the chief town of Dengy hundred, Eſſex, between Oſith Iſland and the ſea.

Dengy Marſh, Kent, between Lyd and Dengyneſs. *Dengyneſs*, or *Dungyneſs*, Kent, a promontory between the harbours of Romney and Rye. *Denham*, Bucks, near Uxbridge. *Denham*, Suff. between Newmarket and Bury. *Denham-Hill*, Suff. near Eye. *Denhill*, Kent, between Barham-Down and Wingham. *Denholm*, Lanc. SW. of Mancheſter. *Denholm-Park*, Yorkſ. N. of Halifax. *Denington*, Suffolk, 3 miles and a half from Framlingham.

DENIA, a maritime town of Valencia.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The country is generally flat, and the air is rendered foggy by the ſeas and lakes; but, the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorſt, in Germany, beſides Iceland, and the other Daniſh ſettlements abroad. The revenues are computed at 1,400,000l. a year, which ariſe from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by veſſels paſſing between the Baltic and German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the ſea, by which it is interſected. In the ſummer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 7 or 8 months. The commodities are corn, pulſe, horſes, and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmead, Hants, SE. of Buſh-Waltham. *Denmer Bridge*, Cornw. NW. of Bodmin. *Dennis, St.* Cornwall, 5 miles NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Denny Abbey*, Camb. NE. of Cottenham. *Denny-Lodge*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Denny-Iſland*, Monm. in the Severn, oppoſite to Gold-Cliff. *Denſhanger*, Northamp. near Paſſenham. *Denſton*, Staff. near Crockſdon. *Denſton*, Suffolk, between Barnardiſton and Debden. *Dent*, a river of Weſtmorland, which runs into the Lune. *Dent*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Craven. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and ſon, were witneſſes on a trial at York aſſizes, the ſon being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 140. *Dentdelion*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Dent-Hill*, Cumb. W. of Copeland Foreſt. *Denton*, Cumb. NE. of Brampton. *Denton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Denton*, Huntingdonſ. S. of Stilton. *Denton*, Kent, NE. of Elham. *Denton*, Kent, SE. of Graveſend. *Denton*, Lanc. 3 miles from Stockport. *Denton*, Linc. S. of Grantham. *Denton*, Norf. between Harleſton and Bungay. *Denton*, Northamp. between Oulney and Northampton. *Denton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Denton*, Oxf. in Cuddeſdon pariſh. *Denton*, Suff. near Newhaven. *Denton-Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Otley. *Denver*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Denwike*, Northumberland, near Alnwick.

DENY'S, ST. a town in the department of Paris, ſeated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 2. 26. E.

Depden, Suffolk, SW. of Bury. *Depedale*, Weſtmorland. *Depedale*, Yorkſ. in W. Riding, N. of the river Wharf. *Depeham*, Norfolk, SW. of Windham.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, on the Thames, near London, remarkable for it's noble docks, and for the great number of ſtore-houſes, &c. for the uſe of the navy.

Deptford, Wiltſhire, near Warminſter. *Derberk*, a river in Nottinghamſhire.

DERBENT, a city of Perſia, with a harbour, on the W. Coaſt of the Caſpian.

*DERBY, the county town of Derbyſhire, is large, populous, and well-built. It is ſeated on the Derwent, which is navigable down to the Trent. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the firſt of it's kind erected in England; and it's operations are to wind, double, and twiſt the ſilk, ſo as to render it fit for weaving. Here are alſo manufactories of ſilk, cotton, and worſted ſtockings, and of elegant porcelain, which laſt is in high eſtimation. Derbyſhire and foreign marbles are wrought here in a variety of ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatneſs. The malting buſineſs, and a pottery of queen's earthenware are alſo carried on here. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 120 NW. by N. of London. Lat. 52. 58. N. lon. 1. 31. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and NW. by Cheſhire and Staffordſhire, on the N. by Yorkſhire, on the E. by Nottinghamſhire, and on the S. and SE. by Leiceſterſhire, and a point of Warwickſhire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from E. to W. where broadeſt; but in the S.

part it is not above six. It is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 10 market towns, and 106 parishes. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains, and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak, abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Dereford Forest, Herefordshire.

Deregreth, in Waterford, Munster.

Dereham, East, or Market Dereham, a town in Norfolk; it's market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 11 miles NW. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 1. 0. E. Market on Friday.

Dereham, West, Norfolk, E. of Downham. *Dereham*, Cumberland, on the river Elne, near it's mouth.

Dereote, a town in Egypt.

Derg, a river of Donegal, Ulster.

Derg Bridge. See *Castle-Derg*.

Derham, Glouces. E. of Pucklechurch.

Derikelagh, a small lake in Down, Ulster. *Derilin*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Dermisden, Suffolk, SE. of Needham.

Dernthorp, Nott. a hamlet of Collingham.

Derp, a town of Riga or Livonia.

Derrilin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Derrington, W. of Stafford. *Derrington*, Norfolk, near Castle-Acre.

Derry, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donegal, on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Ocean, on the E. and SE. by Antrim and Lough Neagh, and on the S. and SW. by Tyrone. It contains 31 parishes, and is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes in every part of the county, it's yearly trade being averaged at 116,720l.

*Derry, or Londonderry, the capital of the county of Derry, is a modern city, built principally by a company of London Adventurers in the reign of James I. It consists chiefly of two streets, which cross one another; an exchange is built in the centre; here is a fine market place, and the harbour is bordered with a quay. It is seated on the river Mourn, near it's mouth, 5 miles S. of the Lake or Bay of Lough-Foyle, and 104 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 55. 4. N. lon. 7. 41. W.

Derrybryan, in Galway, Connaught, nearly 89 miles from Dublin. *Derrygonelly*, in Waterford, Munster. *Derrock*, in Antrim, Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin.

Derwent, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

Derwent, a river of Yorkshire, rising in the N. Riding, and falling into the Ouse 5 miles SE. of Selby.

Derwent, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic tract of country, and falling into the Tyne a little above Newcastle, near which, on it's banks, are some capital iron works.

Derwent, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrodale, and flowing through Derwent-Water and Bassingthwaite-Water, passes Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.

Dery, or *Defry*, a river in Merionethf.

Desart, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Desart-Church*, in Derry, Ulster. *Desart Martin*, in Derry, Ulster.

Desborough, Northamptonshire, between Kettering and Harborough.

Deseada, or Cape-Desire, the southern point of the Straits of Magellan. Lat. 53. 4. S. lon. 74. 18. W.

Desert, in Waterford, Munster.

Desford, NW. of Leicester Forest.

Dessaw, a town of Upper Saxony.

Desunny, a river in Merionethshire.

Detchin, Northumberland, SW. of Holy-Island. *Detchick*, or *Deddick-Hall*, Derbyshire, NE. of Wirksworth.

Dethmold, a town of Westphalia.

Detling, Kent, near Maidstone.

Detroit, a town of N. America, on the W. side of the strait or river, between Lake St. Clare and Lake Erie. Lat. 42. 22. N. lon. 83. 22. W.

Dettingen, a village of Hanau, circle of Lower Rhine, where the Earl of Stairs gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was present in the action, displayed great personal courage, exposing himself to a severe fire of musquetry and cannon, and encouraging the troops by his presence and example.

Detter, a river in Cardiganshire.

Deva, a sea-port of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 2. 40. W.

Develto, a town of Bulgaria.

Deventer, a large and populous seaport, the capital of Overyssel.

Deverel Brixton, *Deverel-Hill*, *Deverel-Kingston*, *Deverel-Longbridge*, and *Deverel-Monkston*, Wilts, all S. and SE. of Longleat, on a rill called Dever, that runs under ground like the Mole, in Surry. *Devereux*, 7 miles S. of Hereford. *Devington, Little*, or *Devington-Court*, Kent, near Feversham.

*Devizes, a large and populous town of

ductions are salt and honey. The prince is nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor, of Abyssinia.

Don Hill, in Waterford, Munster.

Doniert of Abdick, Somersetshire, W. of Ilminster.

DONKALI. See DONGALI.

Donkeswick, Yorks. near Doncaster.

Donmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Donnington, Somersetshire near Crewkern. *Donnington*, Gloucestershire, in Slow parish. *Donnington*, Northumberland, in Eland manor.

Donnybrook, SE. and *Donnycarney, NE.* both within 2 miles of Dublin. *Donore*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Donough*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Donyford, Somers. near Quantock. *Donyland*, Essex, near Colchester. *Donzate*, or *Donyat*, Somersets. near S. Petherton.

DONZY, a town in the dept. of Nievre, 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lat. 47. 22. N. lon. 3. 14. E.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a fertile tract of land in Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, mostly subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doobally, in Cavan, Ulster.

Doon, a river which issues from Loch Doon, a lake in Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

DORAT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 1. 10. E.

* DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsets. is an ancient, neat, and remarkably well-built, well-paved town. It is nearly surrounded by fine terrace walks, planted with rows of limes and sycamores. It is chiefly noted for it's excellent ale and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 2. 45. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, 10 miles SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London.

DORDOGNE, a department of France. It receives it's name from a river which falls into the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.

Dordon, Warw. near Polesworth. *Dore*, Derbys. in Dronfield parish. *Dorman's-Well*, Middl. W. of Hanwell. *Dormeston*, Worces. SW. of Inkberrow. *Dormington*, Heretords. near Lugwardine. *Dorne*, Worcesters. in Blockley parish. *Dorney*, Bucks, on the Thames, W. of Eaton. *Dornford*, Hunts, near Chesterton, was once a city.

DORNOCK, the county-town of Sutherland, situated at the entrance of a fine frith of the same name. It is a small place, mostly in ruins. About 9 miles above Dornock ferry, at Invershin, is a waterfall and salmon leap, where the fish that fail in the leap are caught in baskets on their fall. Dornock is about 24 miles, nearly N. of Inverness.

DORPT, a town in the government of Riga.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Devonshire and Somersets. on the N. and NW. by Wilts and Somersets. on the E. by Hants and a part of the English Channel; and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends 54 miles in length from E. to W. and 36 in breadth from N. to S. where broadest. The air is sharp on the hills, but mild and pleasant in the valleys and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile, but from the Hampshire border to Blandford, there is an extensive heathy common. The northern part of the county, anciently overspread with forests, affords excellent pasture for black cattle; while the southern downs, divided from it by a ridge of chalk hills, feed vast numbers of sheep, highly esteemed for their wool and flesh; and game also abound here. It is noted for it's woollen, thread, and netting manufactures, and it's fine ale and beer. It's other commodities, besides corn, cattle, wool, fish, and the best hemp in the British dominions, are Portland stone, pipe clay, and a sort of marble, or Purbeck stone. It's principal rivers are the Stour, Frome, and Piddle.

Dorsington, Glouc. 4 miles from Stratford. *Dorsington, Little*, Glouc. in Welford parish; and *Dorsington*, in Warw. though belonging to the same parish. *Dorston Castle*, Herefordshire.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a town of Holland, situated on an island formed by the rivers Meuse, Merwe, Rhine, and Linge. In 1421, an inundation of the sea swallowed up 70 villages and 100,000 people. They spin fine linen thread here; it is noted for it's salmon fishery, and for Rhenish wine, and the floats of timber brought here from Germany down the Rhine. It is 10 miles SE. of Rotterdam, and 37 SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 4. 44. E.

DORTMUND, a small imperial town of Mark, in Westphalia, situated on the river Embs, 25 miles SSW. of Munster. Lat. 51. 32. N. lon. 7. 35. E.

Dosmerry-Pool, Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Lelkard. It is on the top of a hill, about a mile in circuit, is fed by no visible means, is no where above a fathom and a half deep, and breeds no fish but eels. *Dotbill*,

Shropſ. in S. Bradford hundred. *Dotton*, Bucks, near Aſhenden.

DOUAY, a conſiderable city in the dept. of the North. It's principal trade conſiſts in making and vending of worſted camlets. In the centre of the city is a ſpacious ſquare. It is ſeated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

DOUBS, a department of France, ſo named from a river which paſſes through it, and falls into the Saone.

Dove-Dale, a romantic ſpot in Derbyſhire, in the neighbourhood of Aſhborn. Here the river Dove, which riſes in the Peak, and falls into the Trent near Burton, runs in a chaſm between precipitous rocks.

DOUE, a ſmall town in the depart. of Maine and Loire, 9 miles SW. of Saumur. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, by ſome ſuppoſed to be Roman, cut out of the ſolid rock.

Doveburn, Lincolnſ. W. of Spalding.

*DOVER, a ſea-port of Kent, ſituated in a valley, between high cliffs, near the Straits of Dover, which is 20 miles acroſs. It is the ſtation of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, paſs to and from Calais. Hence, in clear weather, is a proſpect of Calais and the coaſt of France. The harbour is apt to be choked up with ſands, but it is cleared by letting off the river upon it, through ſluices, at low water. Dover is 15 miles SE. of Canterbury, and 72 of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 1. 23. E. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and ſtate of Delaware, in N. America, the ſeat of government. Four ſtreets meet in the centre of the town at right angles, forming a ſpacious area, on the E. ſide of which is an elegant ſtate-houſe. Dover ſtands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from the Delaware. They trade, chiefly in corn, with Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 10. N. lon. 75. 40. W.

Dovercourt, Eſſex, the mother church of Harwich. *Doverdale*, Worc. NW. of Droitwich. *Doveridge*, Derbyſ. on the Dove, 2 miles from Uttoxeter. *Dovers*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate.

*DOUGLAS, a town of Lanerkſhire, on a river of the ſame name, that falls into the Clyde. Near it is Douglas-Caſtle, for many ages the reſidence of the dukes of Hamilton. It is 8 miles S. of Lanerk.

DOUGLAS, a ſea-port of the Iſle of Man, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh ſhores. It is the beſt harbour in the iſland; and there is a large export of herrings. It's trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increaſed within the laſt 50 years. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 4. 20. W.

Douglaſs, in Cork, Munſter. Here is a manufacture of ſail-cloth; it is 126 miles from Dublin. *Douglas Bridge*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Doulogh's, St.* 4 miles from Dublin.

Doulton, Devonſ. between the Towridge and King's-Aſhe. *Dounley*, Suſſ. N. of Chicheſter. *Dovole*, a river of Northumb. running into the Tyne by Dilſton.

DOURAK, a town of Chuſiſtan, Perſia, ſeated near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for growing reeds, of which pens are made.

DOURDAN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, with a manufactory of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Orge, 25 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Baden-Dourlach.

DOURLENS, or DOULENS, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Authie, 15 miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 10. N. lon. 2. 23. E.

DOURO, or DUERO, a river which riſes near Agreda, in Old Caſtile, and paſſing through Leon and Portugal, falls into the ocean at Oporto.

Douthwaite, Cumb. between Keſwick and the Ulleſwater. *Dovy*, or *Tavy*, a river in Merioneth. Montgomeryſ. and Cardiganſ. dividing N. from S. Wales, and running into the Iriſh Channel at Aberdawy. *Dow*, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Hodgebrook, near Edſton. *Doward-Hill*, Heref. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Dowbridge*, Northamp. where the Avon enters Warwickſhire. *Dowdſwell*, Glouc. at the ſource of the Chilt, 9 miles NE. of Glouceſter. *Dowdſwell, Upper*, Glouc. on the edge of the Coteſwold Hills, 12 miles from Glouceſter. *Dowerfield*, Dorſetſ. between E. Baglake and Longbridge. *Dowes-Amney*, Glouc. 2 miles from Cricklade. *Dowſley*, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Dowſeſdale*, Linc. between Croyland and Wiſbeach. *Dowglas*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Ribble.

Dowlas-Head, a promontory on the coaſt of Kerry, Munſter. Near it are ſeveral large caves, one of which has it's entrance ſo low as hardly to admit of a boat with a man ſtanding up in it; but, further in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral; and, when a perſon ſpeaks in it, the voice is ſo reverberated from the ſides and top as to make a very loud noiſe.

DOWLATABAD,

DOWLATABAD, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 15 miles from Aurungabad, which is the capital of the province of Dowlatabad, or Amednagur. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, moſt of which are cut out of the natural rock. For 2 leagues together little is to be ſeen but pagodas; in which are thouſands of figures, which Major Rennell judges, from their ſculpture, to be of early Hindoo origin. It is encompaſſed by the countries of Candeiſh, Berar, Golconda, and the Poonah Mahrattas. Lat. 19. 55. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Dowles, Shropſhire, NW. of Bewdley.

DOWN, a large, rich, and populous county of Ulſter, in Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 72 pariſhes. It is bounded on the W. by Armagh; on the NW. by Antrim; on the S. by Carlingford Bay and Louth; it's other borders are bounded by the Bay of Carrickfergus and the Iriſh Channel. It is a fertile country, though partly encumbered by bogs. It abounds in bleach greens, and is full of neat habitations, with an orchard to almoſt every cottage. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horſes. There is a canal from Newry to the South Bann, and ſo into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfaſt, another canal has been lately cut at the expence of the marquis of Belfaſt; and the river Lagan, which ſeparates Down from Antrim, is alſo made navigable. It's trade in the linen manufacture is averaged at 151,960l. annually. It's chief town is Downpatrick.

Down, a village in Perthſhire.

Downderry, in Cork, Munſter. *Downeen*, in Cork, Munſter; here and at Tralong, about a mile W. of Roſſcarberry, are two remarkable apertures in the ground, 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, in both which the ſea flows by ſubterraneous paſſages. Theſe cavities are called E. and W. Pooladuff.

Downe, Kent, between Weſterham and Bromley. *Downe*, Eſſex, between Harlow and Hatfield-Broad Oak. *Downe-End*, Somerſetſhire, NE. of Bridgewater. *Down-End*, Glouceſ. in Forthampton pariſh. *Down-End*, Glouceſ. in Mangotsfield pariſh. *Down, Small*, Kent, N. of Sandown-Caſtle. *Downe, St. Mary*, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

Downgate-Rock, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin. *Downhills*, in Armagh, Ulſter, 117 miles from Dublin.

*DOWNHAM-MARKET, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on the Ouſe, and noted for the great quantities of butter that are brought hither, and ſent to Cambridge up the Ouſe, whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles nearly S. of Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 0. 20. E. Mark. on Sat.

Downham, Camb. near Ely. *Downham*, Eſſex, NE. of Bellericay. *Downham*, Lanc. S. of Giſborn. *Downham*, Suffolk, NE. of Brandon. *Downham*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, SE. of Richmond. *Downham*, Northumb. S. of Warkcaſtle. *Downſay*, Shropſ. between Purſlow and Biſhop's Caſtle. *Down-Hatherley*, 4 miles from Glouceſter. *Down-Huſband*, Hants, 2 miles from Andover. *Downland*, Devonſ. between Hatherly and King's-Aſhe.

*DOWNPATRICK, the capital of Down, in Ulſter. It is compoſed of 4 long ſtreets, centering near a point, interſected by lanes and ſmall ſtreets, with neat public buildings. It is ſeated on the river Newry, which falls into Strangford Bay, a little below the town. It is 74 miles NE. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 5. 50. W.

Downs, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

DOWNS, THE, a road on the coaſt of Kent, about 6 miles long, between the N. and S. Foreland, where fleets frequently rendezvous. See GOODWIN SANDS.

Downs-Hoy, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, near Worth and Affington.

DOWNTON, a town of Wilts, ſeated on the Avon, 6 miles SE. of Saliſbury, and 84 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 1. 36. W. Market on Friday.

Downton, Herefordſ. W. of Ringwood-Chaſe. *Downton*, Shropſ. E. of Shrewſbury. *Downton*, Suſſ. between Wollavington and Barlavington. *Dowre*, Heref. on the river Droyer. *Doweriſh*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Doxford*, Northumb. near Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle. *Doynton*, Glouc. W. of Marſhfield. *Dracot*, Staff. between Cheadle and Uttoxeter. *Dracot*, Oxf. between Tame and Oxford. *Dragon-Hill*, Berks, near Aſhbury-Park.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Var, 10 miles nearly N. of Frejus. Lat. 43. 31. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

Drakelow, Derb. on the Trent, near Burton. *Drakencdge*, Warw. in Nether-Whitacre. *Draton*, Shropſhire, E. of Priors-Leigh. *Draton*, Shropſhire, N. of Acton-Burnel.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river which riſes in the Tirol, on the confines of Saltzburg, and croſſing Carinthia, and ſeparating Hungary from Croatia and the NW. part of Sclavonia, falls into the Danube, a little below Eſſeck.

Draughton, Northamp. W. of Kettering. *Draughton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Skipton-upon-Craven. *Drawdykes*, Cumb. between Stanwyke and Rawcliff. *Drax*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Barneſley. *Drax*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Draycot*, Wilts, between Pewſey and Martenſall-Hill. *Draycot*, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. *Draycot*, Wilts, W. of Aldburn-Chaſe. *Draycot*, Worceſterſhire, near Campden.

* DRAYTON, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Tern, a part of which ſerves as a boundary between this county and Staffordſhire. It is 17 miles NE. of Shrewſbury, and 154 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 2. 22. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Drayton, Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Drayton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Drayton*, Warwickſ. W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Drayton*, Norf. NW. of Norwich. *Drayton*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Thrapſton. *Drayton*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Drayton*, Oxf. N. of Dorcheſter. *Drayton*, Middl. between Caſtlebear and Hanwell. *Drayton*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Drayton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Drayton-Baſſet*, Staff. near Tamworth. *Drayton-Beauchamp*, Bucks, near Tring. *Drayton, Dry*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Drayton, Eaſt*, Middl. near Hanwell. *Drayton, Eaſt*, Nott. between Tuxford and Triſweil. *Drayton-Fenny*, Leic. SW. of Boſworth. *Drayton Fenny*, Camb. SE. of St. Ives. *Drayton Parſlow*, Bucks, between Winſlow and Woburn. *Drayton, Weſt*, Middleſex, near Cowley. *Drayton, Weſt*, Nottinghamſ. NW. of Tuxford. *Drenford*, Hants, near Biſhop's-Waltham.

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, and one of the fineſt cities in Germany. It is ſituated on the river Elbe, and divided into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge, 685 paces long; and Frederickſtadt. The houſes are built of freeſtone, and generally of the ſame height; the ſtreets are broad and well paved, the ſquares ſpacious, and the palaces and public buildings elegant and numerous. The library, cabinets, gardens, &c. of the elector are extenſive and curious. Here is alſo a college, or univerſity. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 13. 50. E.

DREUX, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, which has a conſiderable manufacture in cloth for the army. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, 48 miles WSW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44. N. lon. 1. 26. E.

Dribeck, Weſtmorland, S. of Appleby. *Driby*, Lincolnſhire, near Wainfleet.

Driffew, Cornwall, SW. of Penzance.

DRIESSEN, or DRESNO, Brandenburg, in the New Marche.

Driffield, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, 6 miles from Kilham, in the road from Beverley. *Driffield*, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Cirenceſter. *Drigg*, Cumb. NW. of Ravenglaſs. *Drigblington*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Leeds.

Drimbar, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Drimoleague*, in Cork, Munſter.

DRIN, a river which riſes in the SW. part of Servia, and running from S. to N. diſcharges itſelf into the Save.

DRINAWARD, a town of Servia, on a ſmall iſland in the Drin.

Dringhouſe, in the ſuburbs of York. *Dringo*, Yorkſ. near Ouram, in Holderneſs. *Dringſton*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Drington*, Dorſetſhire, in Broad-Windſor.

DRINO, BIANCA, or WHITE, and DRINO, NERO, or BLACK, two rivers of European Turkey, which riſe on the borders of Dalmatia, and uniting their ſtreams, fall into the Adriatic at the Gulf of Drino.

* DROGHEDA, a large, populous, well-built, and trading town of Louth, in Leinſter. It has an excellent harbour, and is ſeated on the Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Iriſh Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 46. N. lon. 6. 31. W.

DROITWICH, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Salwarp, is of great note for it's ſalt-pits, from which they have fine white ſalt. A canal from hence to the Severn was finiſhed in 1771. It is 6 miles ENE. of Worceſter, and 118 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 15. N. lon. 2. 10. W. Market on Friday.

Dromagh and *Dromalegue*, in Cork, Munſter. *Dromaragh*, in Down, Ulſter. *Dromcaſhel*, in Louth, Leinſter.

DROME, a dept. of France, ſo called from a river of the ſame name, which croſſes it, and falls into the Rhone 11 miles S. of Valence.

Dromilly, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Dromkeen*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Dromon*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Dromonby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of Stokeſley.

* DROMORE, a town of Down, in Ulſter, ſtanding on both ſides of the river Lagan, over which there is a bridge. It is 66 miles from Dublin.

Dromore, in Clare, Munſter. *Dromore*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Dromore*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Dromy*, in Cork, Munſter.

DRONERO, a town of Saluzzo, Piedmont, on the Maira, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, ſituated

tuated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air. It is 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 155 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 18. N. lon. 1. 25. W.

DRONTHEIM, a conſiderable town of Norway, formerly it's capital, and the uſual reſidence of it's kings. It is now capital of a government of the ſame name, has a good harbour, and carries on a great trade. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and lofty mountains; and is 270 miles NW. of Stockholm. Lat. 63. 26. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, N. of Bergen, extending nearly 500 miles in length, along the coaſt of the North Sea, and parted by mountains from Sweden.

Droumalagree, in Cork, Munſter.

DROWNED LANDS, a tract of country in the ſtate of New York, W. of Hudſon's-River, in Orange County, on the borders of Jerſey. They contain 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters, which deſcend from the ſurrounding hills, being ſlowly diſcharged by the river into which they run, cover theſe meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expoſe the inhabitants to intermittents. The river Wallkill, which paſſes through this tract, and falls into Hudſon's-River, is, in the ſpring, plentifully ſtored with large eels.

Droxford, Hants, near Biſhop's-Waltham. *Droylſden*, Lanc. near Mancheſter.

Drum, in Monaghan, Ulſter, between 2 ſmall loughs. *Drumadoon*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Drumahare*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumana*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Drumanagillibeg*, in Cork, Munſter. *Drumaſnave*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Drumbane*, in Down, Ulſter. *Drumboe*, a hill in Down, Ulſter.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Monaghan, in Ulſter, about 10 miles W. of Dundalk. Lat. 54. 5. N. lon. 6. 45. W.

Drumbridge, in Meath, Leinſter. *Drumcallagher*, in Cork, Munſter. *Drumcannon*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Drumcondra*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Drumcondra*, within 2 miles NE. of Dublin. *Drumcong*, in Galway, Connaught. *Drumcullacher*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Drumdeer*, in Cork, Munſter, near Doneraile; here is a red and grey marble quarry. *Drumgleſs*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, near Dungannon. *Drumgoolan*, in Down, Ulſter. *Drumirork*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Drumlaghded-Hill*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length. In the duke of Queenſberry's park there yet remains a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. They are milk-white, except their noſes, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. Their form is elegant, they have a ſpirited wildneſs in their looks, and when they run, inſtead of going in the clumſy cow-gallop, they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is ſeated on the river Nith, 11 miles N. of Dumfries. Lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 3. 35. W.

Drumliſh, in Longford, Leinſter. *Drumloch*, near Dromore, in Down, Ulſter. *Drummore Church*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Drummote* and *Drumod*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumquin*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Drumſhanbo* and *Drumſna*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drungand Hills*, ſee *Cahircanaway*.

Drunzwick, Suſſ. 5 miles SW. of Horſham. *Druriche*, Northumberland, E. of Witherington-Caſtle. *Druryd*, a river in Merionethſhire.

DRUSENHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the Zorn, 5 miles SE. of Haguenau. Lat. 48. 38. N. lon. 7. 58. E.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They claim their deſcent from the cruſaders that went to conquer the Saracens and take Jeruſalem. They profeſs themſelves Chriſtians, are enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

Druſtlwyn, Carmarthenſhire. *Druxton*, Hereford ſhire, between Morehampton and Aconbury.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, is a large, handſome, and populous city, ſeated on the river Liffey, or Anna Liffey. The appearance of this metropolis, the Bay of Dublin, and the ſurrounding country, on approaching them from the ſea, is grand and beautiful; after paſſing the Iſle of Lambay, and that of Ireland's Eye, which is ſmall, being a lofty and groteſque-looking rock, and the craggy mountain of Howth, in coming from the north; or, after paſſing the rocky cliffs of Bray, in approaching from the ſouth, the extenſive Bay of Dublin opens on the view; on the left are ſeen the hills and mountains of Wicklow; on the right, the gently riſing ſhores of Clontarf; the city, on a riſing ground, at the extremity of the bay, and at ſeveral miles diſtance, with domes and ſpires, terminates the view. The Caſſoon, a beautiful pharos, or light-houſe, 4 or 5 miles from the city, ſeems, like another Eddyſtone light-houſe, to riſe out of the ſea; from this, however, there is a broad and firm wall, or pier, nearly completed, reaching to Ringſend,

to which the city is now nearly extended. On the N. ſide of the wall is the harbour where veſſels lie ſafe at anchor with an open ſea to the N. On the S. ſide of the wall, near the town, are wharfs principally uſed for bathing; and between theſe and the oppoſite ſhore is an extenſive and ſmooth ſtrand, which is dry at low water; there is a wharf alſo on the N. ſide of the river, for the purpoſe of bathing, and elegant baths on both ſides of the water. From Ringſend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked with quays on both ſides; as theſe are open nearly through their whole extent, they form beautiful walks of very extenſive range. The docks laid out on each ſide of the river, are ſufficiently capacious to hold ſeveral thouſands of veſſels. The ſtreets of Dublin are pretty regular, and well paved, the ſquares ſpacious and elegant, and the public buildings ſuperb. The town is ſupplied with water by means of pipes. A circular road, about 10 or 12 miles in length, encompaſſes the city, and the country around it is pleaſant. There is not yet in Ireland, as in England, a parochial proviſion for the poor; but there are, throughout the country, inſtitutions for their relief, ſupported by voluntary contributions. Of this ſort is the Houſe of Induſtry in Dublin. The trade of Dublin is extenſive, and ſince the emancipation of the country from the dominion of Great Britain, it has increaſed ſurpriſingly, and is ſtill improving; but the bar at the entrance of the harbour renders the approach of large veſſels difficult and dangerous. Some improvements, however, are projecting to remedy this great defect. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 6. 17. W.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in Leinſter, 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Wicklow, and on the W. by Meath and Kildare. The ſoil is rich and fertile in corn and paſture. It contains 87 pariſhes and 4 market towns, excluſive of the city of Dublin.

Dubmill, Cumberland, between Newton in Ardale and the ſea.

DUCK CREEK, a town in the ſtate of Delaware, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia. It is 12 miles NW. of Dover.

Duckenfield, Cheſh. near Aſhton-under-Line. *Ducklington*, Oxf. SE. of Witney. *Duckmanton*, Derbyſ. E. of Cheſterfield. *Duckpool*, Cornw. in the NW. *Ducoats*, Middl. W. of Tottenham-High-Croſs. *Dudbridge*, Glouc. in Stanley-Kings pariſh. *Dudcot*, Berks, NW. of Wallingford. *Dudden*, Cheſh. SE. of Tarven. *Dudden*, a river of Lancaſhire, running into the ſea below Daulton, at Dudden-Sands, NW. of the county. *Duddleſwell*, Suſſex, between Cuckfield and Aſhdown-Foreſt.

DUDLEY, a populous town of Worceſterſhire, inſulated in Staffordſhire, having a conſiderable manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, and 129 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 33. N. lon. 2. 6. W. Market on Sat.

Dudman-Point, Cornw. between Porthilly and Portluny. *Dudmaſton*, Shropſhire, S. of Bridgenorth. *Dudſton*, Warwickſhire, near Birmingham. *Dudſwell*, Herts, E. of Tring.

DUERSTEDE WYCK, a town of Utrecht.

Duffield, or *Dunfield*, on the Derwent, N. of Derby. *Duffrin*, Glamorganſhire. *Duffrite*, Shropſhire, near Maſhbrook the Lower. *Dufton*, Weſtm. N. of Appleby. *Dufton*, or *Doughton*, Glouc. near Tetbury. *Dugdale*, Warw. near Nuneaton. *Duggleby*, Yorkſ. SE. of New Malton.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, WNW. of the Iſles of Danger, E. of New Guinea, and N. of the Friendly Iſles, was diſcovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. It is uninhabited, except by land-crabs and by ſea-fowl, which laſt were ſo unacquainted with man, as not to fear any miſchief from him, permitting the ſeamen to come ſo near them as to knock them down. Lat. 8. 0. S. lon. 172. 30. W.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Lord Howe's Group and the SE. point of New Ireland, is about 10 miles long, of moderate height, and flat, and ſo fertile as to repreſent a perfect garden. The huts of the natives are made of bamboo, with fences before them, within which the ground is well cleared and trodden. In theſe incloſures the plantain, banana, yam, ſugar-cane, &c. are cultivated: beſide theſe the iſland produces beetle-nuts, mangoes, bread-fruit, guavas, and ſome nutmeg-trees. The animals are dogs, hogs, and poultry. The natives are ſtout, of a light copper colour, and go without clothes: none are ſeen with their hair of it's natural colour; they dreſs it with greaſe and powder. They chew the beetle, and uſe it with the chenan, and a leaf, as practiſed in the E. Indies, by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only muſical inſtrument among them is compoſed of ſeveral hollow reeds, of different lengths, faſtened together, like the ſyrinx

fyrinx of the ancients. Their canoes are neatly made, and have an outrigger. Lat. 4. 7. S. lon. 152. 42. E.

Dukepull, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

Dukes, Eſſex, NE. of Great Braxted.

Dulas, on the NE. ſide of the Iſle of Angleſey, is much frequented on account of the corn and butter-trade. Near it is a red, ochery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ochre, and upon all the coaſt they make fern-aſhes.

Dulas, the name of ſeveral rivers in Wales.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Brunſwick, ſubject to the elector of Mentz.

DULEEK, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, about 4 miles S. of Drogheda, and 20 from Dublin.

Dullingham, 13 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Newmarket Heath.

DULMEN, in Munſter, Weſtphalia.

Dulo, Cornw. N. of Eaſt Low.

Dulvarne, Staff. NW. of Cheadle.

DULVERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles SE. of Barnſtaple, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 35. W. Market on Saturday.

Dulwich, Surry, in the pariſh of Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. Here is a college endowed for a maſter and warden, 4 fellows, 6 poor men, 6 poor women, and 12 poor boys. It was founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian in Elizabeth's reign, in fulfilment of a vow he had made on receiving a fright in perſonating one of Shakeſpear's devils.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently LENNOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Argyleſhire and Loch Loung; on the N. by Argyleſhire and Perthſhire; on the E. by Perthſhire and Stirlingſhire; and on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew. It's greateſt length is 45 miles, it's breadth from 6 to 15. The W. part of this county abounds with moraſſes; in other parts it is fertile in corn and paſtures; but the principal riches ariſe from the fiſheries in the lochs in and about it's coaſts. The principal of theſe is Loch Lomond. It's capital,

* DUMBARTON, is an ancient town, at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, 15 miles NW. of Glaſgow. It's principal manufacture is glaſs, but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring print-fields, on the banks of the Leven. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II. in 1221. About 2000 tons of ſhipping belong to this place, which has a harbour for large brigs, ſecure in all weathers. Lat. 56. 0. N. lon. 4. 30. W.

Dumblain, a village of Perthſhire.

Dumbleton, Glouc. near Bekeford.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the ſhires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the NE. and E. by thoſe of Selkirk and Roxburgh; and on the S. by Solway-Frith and a part of Cumberland. It is 50 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. See ANNANDALE and NITHSDALE. The capital of the county is

* DUMFRIES, a well-built town, ſeated between two hills, on the river Nith, 8 miles N. of Solway-Frith, and 27 WNW. of Carliſle. The number of inhabitants, at an enumeration lately taken, was 5600. They have 8 or 10 coaſting veſſels, and 2 or 3 employed in the Baltic and wine trades. Lat. 55. 8. N. lon. 3. 29. W.

Dun, a lake of Ayrſhire.

Dun, a river in the SW. of Yorkſhire, which paſſes by Sheffield, and afterwards having received the Aire, falls into the Ouſe.

Dunacombe, Cornw. NE. of Duckpool.

Dunald-Mill-Hole, a curious ſubterranean paſſage, 5 miles from Lancaſter, through which a large brook paſſes for about 2 miles.

Dunaghy, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin. Here is a celebrated ſpa.

Dunamaſe, a large and lofty rock, on the plain of Maryborough, affording paſture to ſheep.

Dunamona, in Mayo, Connaught.

* DUNBAR, a well-built town, with a good harbour, and an extenſive ſhare in the Greenland and herring fiſheries. It ſtands in the ſhire of Haddington, 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a caſtle, are two natural arches through which the tide flows; and here are vaſt baſaltic columns of red grit ſtone.

Dunboyne, in Meath, Leinſter.

DUNCANNON, a town of Wexford, in Leinſter, on the E. coaſt of Waterford-Harbour, 6 miles ESE. of Waterford. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 6. 51. W.

Dunchideock, Devonſ. near Doddeſcomb-Leigh.

Dunchurch, Warw. 3 miles from Hillmorton.

Dunclent, Worceſterſhire, near Kidderminſter.

Duncormack, in Wexford, Leinſter.

* DUNDALK, a ſea-port and aſſize-town of Lowth, in Leinſter. It conſiſts of a wide ſtreet, nearly a mile long, and ſome croſs lanes; has a good market-houſe, and carries on a manufacture of cambricks. It is advantageouſly ſituated for an inland trade, and the port is ſafe for ſhipping. The bay, alſo, has good moorings, and abounds with fiſh. Dundalk is 18 miles

N. of Drogheda, and 40 of Dublin. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 6. 40. W.

*DUNDEE, a large and flouriſhing town, in the ſhire of Angus. It's manufactures are glaſs, coarſe linen, ſail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, ſhoes, and hats; and here is alſo a ſugar-houſe. The harbour is capable of receiving veſſels of 300 tons. In the year 1792, there were 116 veſſels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men: of theſe, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coaſting trade, and 4 in the whale fiſhery. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Dundee is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles NW. of St. Andrews. Lat. 56. 30. N. lon. 2. 55. W.

Dundel, Herts, near Tring. *Dundene*, Somerſetſhire, near Sedgemoor.

Duaderrow, in Cork, Munſter. *Dundrum*, and it's *Bay*, in Down, Ulſter. *Dundrum*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Dundrum*, 3 miles SE. of Dublin.

Dundry, Somerſ. SW. of Briſtol.

DUNEBURG, a town of Poland, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE. of Riga.

Dunegal, a fruitful iſland in the Bay of Baltimore, in Cork, Munſter. *Dunelong*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Dunfanaky*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Dunce, Northumb. near Berwick.

*DUNFERMLINE, a town of Fifeſhire, with a manufacture of linen, particularly diapers. It is 15 miles NW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 5. N. lon. 3. 27. W.

Dunfield, N. of Derby, on the Derwent. *Dunford, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Dunford*, 8 miles from Cambridge.

*DUNGANNON, an ancient town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, 11 miles N. of Armagh, and 72 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 38. N. lon. 6. 39. W.

*DUNGARVON, a tolerably well-built town in Waterford, Munſter. It has a good market and ſeſſion houſe, and an aqueduct has been conſtructed here, by parliamentary encouragement, for ſupplying the town with freſh water, which is brought from the river Phyniſk, at the diſtance of ſome miles. It ſupplies Dublin with fiſh and great quantities of potatoes. It is ſeated on Dungarvon-Bay, 21 miles WSW. of Waterford. Lat. 52. 59. N. lon. 7. 56. W.

DUNGENESS, a promontory of Kent, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 1. 4. E.

Dungiwin, in Derry, Ulſter.

Dungledy, or *Dowgleedy*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

Dunglo, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Dungum, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Dunham*, Nott. on the Trent, near Normanton. *Dunham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Dunham on-the-Hill*, Cheſ. W. of Delamere Foreſt. *Dunham Maſſey*, Cheſ. on the Merſey, 3 miles from Warrington. *Dunhead*, Wilts, near Shafton. *Dunholm*, Nott. 6 miles from Tuxford. *Dunholm*, between Lincoln and Market-Raiſin. *Duniet*, Somerſ. SW. of Nory Caſtle. *Dunington*, Berks, N. of Spinham-Land, on the rivulet Lambourn. *Dunington*, Northumb. E. of Eland-Hall. *Duniface*, a picturesque ſpot on the river Carron, in Scotland.

Dunkanally, in Donegal, Ulſter.

*DUNKELD, a town of Perthſhire, ſituated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majeſtic Tay. It is much reſorted to in the ſummer months, for the benefit of goat's whey. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that ſide, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a beautiful ſeat here. It is 10 miles nearly N. of Perth. Lat. 56. 35. N. lon. 3. 36. W.

Dunkerrin, in King's County, Leinſter. *Dunkerron*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Dunkerton, Somerſ. near Bath. *Dunkeſwell*, Devonſ. S. of Columſtock *Dunkfield*, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Dunkinhaigh*, Lanc. NE. of Blackburn. *Dunkirk*, Herts, W. of St. Alban's.

DUNKIRK, a conſiderable maritime town of France, in the dept. of the North, 22 miles SW. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Dunklyn, Worc. E. of Kidderminſter.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, which has an elegant market-houſe and ſtores. It is 22 miles from Dublin.

DUNLEARY, a ſea-port on the S. ſide of the Bay of Dublin, 5 miles from the city.

Dunleckney, in Carlow, Leinſter.

DUNLEER, a town of Lowth, in Leinſter, 6 miles N. of Drogheda, and 30 from Dublin.

DNN-LE-ROI, a ſmall town in the dept. of Cher, 17 miles SE. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 54. N. lon. 2. 33. E.

Dunleſhire, Northumb. near Selkirk.

Dunlop, a village of Ayrſhire, celebrated for rich and delicate cheeſe.

Dunlow, in Galway, Connaught. *Dunluce*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Dunmaereen*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Dunmanway*, a village in Cork, Munſter, 12 miles W. of Bandon, where the linen manufactury is carried on.

DUNMANUS,

DUNMANUS, a large, deep bay, on the SW. coaſt of Ireland, ſeparated from that of Bantry by a narrow point of land. It is very eaſy to enter, and very ſafe when entered, yet there are no inhabitants near it to give it importance. It's mouth or entrance lies in lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 9. 42. W.

Dunmore, in Galway, Connaught. *Dunmore-Head*, in Kerry, Munſter, the moſt weſtern point of Europe. *Dunmore-Cave*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, contains a number of figures of a cryſtalline ſubſtance, ſcarcely leſs curious than thoſe of Antiparos.

* DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Eſſex, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 NE. of London. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 0. 33. E. Market on Saturday.

Dunmow, Little, E. of Great Dunmow.

Dunnemanagh, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Dunningley, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, 27 miles SE. of Lincoln, and 111 N. of London. Lat. 52. 55. N. lon. 0. 7. W. Market on Saturday.

Dunnington, Caſtle and *Park*, Leic. by the Trent, in the moſt northern borders of the county, and 7 miles from Derby.

Dunnington, Herefordſ. S. of Ledbury. *Dunnington*, Shropſ. W. of Wrekin-Hill. *Dunnington*, Shropſ. E. of Broſeley. *Dunnington*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dunnington*, Suſſ. 4 miles from Chicheſter. *Dunnington upon Bane*, Linc. between Wragby and Louth. *Dunningworth*, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham. *Dunny*, Glouc. in Minſterworth pariſh.

DUNNOSE, a cape on the SE. part of the Iſle of Wight. Lat. 50. 33. N. lon, 1. 11. W.

Dunraven-Houſe, Glamorganſhire, on a high rocky headland, projecting into the ſea, many parts of which have the appearance of religious antiquity. It is 9 miles SE. of Cowbridge.

DUNROBIN-CASTLE, in Sutherland, the ſeat of the counteſs of Sutherland, on an eminence near the ſea. It is 15 miles nearly N. of Cromarty. Lat. 57. 59. N. lon. 3. 51. W.

Dunſborn-Abbots, Glouc. N. of Cirenceſter. *Dunſborn-Rouſe*, Glouc. S. of Cirenceſter. *Dunſbrook*, a river in Devonſ. *Dunſby*, Linc. SE. of Folkingham. *Dunſby-Hall*, Linc. 3 miles NW. of Sleaford; here are chalybeate ſprings. *Dunſden*, Oxf. a hamlet of Binfield.

* DUNSE, a town in Berwickſhire, with a good market. It is ſituated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, 12 miles W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Lat. 55. 46. N. lon. 2. 5. W.

Dunſfold, Surry, E. of Haſlemere. *Dunſford*, Devonſhire, between Biſhop's-Cheriton and Doddeſcomb-Leigh. *Dunſford, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Boroughbridge.

* DUNSHAGLIN, in Meath, Leinſter, 14 miles from Dublin.

Dunſink, 2½ miles W. of Dublin. On a riſing ground here, is an aſtronomical obſervatory pertaining to the college of Dublin.

Dunſmore, a river of Staff. running into the Churnet at Leek. *Dunſland*, Devonſ. W. of Black Torrington. *Dunſley*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Dunſley*, Herts, near Berkhamſted. *Dunſley-Nether*, Durh. SE. of Darlington, and W. of the Tees, oppoſite to *Dunſley-Over*, Yorkſ. which is E. of the Tees. *Dunſmore-Heath*, Warw. between Coventry and Daventry.

* DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordſhire, ſeated on a dry chalky eminence. It ſtands on the great road between London and the N. and NW. counties. It is noted for elegant baſkets, hats, &c. made of ſtraw, which are even articles of exportation. It is 17 miles nearly S. of Bedford, and 34 NNW. of London. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 0. 29. W. Market on Wed.

Dunſtable, Staffordſhire, W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

DUNSTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, 20 miles NW. of Taunton, and 158 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 13. N. lon. 3. 41. W. Market on Friday.

Dunſter, a caſtle on a high rock, on the ſea-coaſt, in Kincardineſhire.

Dunſton, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Dunſton*, Derbyſ. NW. of Cheſterfield. *Dunſton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Dunſton*, S. of Norwich. *Dunſton*, Northumb. on the Tyne, in Embleton pariſh. *Dunſton*, Northumb. near Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle. *Dunſton*, Staff. between Checkley and Elliſton. *Dunſtow*, Weſtmor. N. of Appleby. *Dunterley*, Northumb. S. of the Tyne, near Lee-Hall. *Dunterton*, Devonſ. between Milton-Abbey and Launceſton. *Dunteſbourn Abbots*, *Dunteſbourn-Rous*, and *Dunteſbourn-Lyre*, 3 adjacent pariſhes, about 12 miles from Glouceſter. *Duntiſhe*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile N. of Buckland-Abbas. *Dunton*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleſwade. *Dunton*, Bucks, SE. of Winſlow. *Dunton*, Eſſex, NW. of Horndon. *Dunton*, Warwickſ. N. of Coleſhill. *Dunton*, Norf. NW. of Fakenham. *Dunton-Baſſet*, Leiceſterſh. near Lutterworth. *Dunum*, Northumberl. in Wark barony. *Dunville*, Glouc. in Kempford pariſh.

DUNWICH, an ancient town of Suffolk, ſeated on the top of a looſe cliff. It was once large and populous, and an epiſcopal ſee,

ſee, but here are now only the remains of a town, all but two pariſhes being ſwallowed up by the ſea. The principal buſineſs here is fiſhing for herrings, mackarel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 21. N. lon. 1. 55. E. Market on Saturday.

Durance, Middl. between Enfield and Waltham Chaſe.

DURANGO, a town of Biſcay, and a town of New Biſcay, Mexico.

DURAZZO, anciently DYRRACHIUM, a ſea-port and the capital of Albania.

DURBUY, a town and county of Luxemburg.

DURCKEIM, in Linange, circle of the Upper Rhine.

Durdans, Surry, 1 mile from Epſom. *Durdham-Downs*, Glouc. adjoining Clifton and Briſtol Hot-wells; remarkable for the ſalubrity of their air, and for beautiful proſpects.

DUREN, a town of Juliers, Weſtphalia.

Durford, Suſſex, W. of Midhurſt.

DURHAM, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmorland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkſhire. It is divided into 4 wards, and is 42 miles in length from E. to W. and 32 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 8 market-towns, and 113 pariſhes. The biſhop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and ſheriff paramount. The weſtern ſide of the county is mountainous, while the eaſtern and ſouthern are fruitful in corn and paſture, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactories of tammies, carpets, ſail-cloths, ſteel, glaſs, paper, iron founderies, and immenſe mines of coal, lead, grind-ſtones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

*DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, is an ancient city, ſtanding on a hill, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear. Here are pleaſant walks along the banks of the river, which are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the beſt muſtard. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcaſtle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Saturday.

Durham, or *Dyrham*, Glouc. 5 miles from Chipping-Sudbury. *Durhams*, Middleſex, 2 miles N. of Chipping-Barnet. *Durley*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Bridgewater. *Durley*, Hants, SW. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Durſland-Bay*, Dorſetſ. on the SE. coaſt of Purbeck Iſle. *Durnford*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Durnford*, Wilts, S. of Ameſbury. *Durnhall*, Cheſh. near Middlewich. *Durpit Chapel*, Durh. between Newbiggin and Teeſdale-Foreſt. *Durrington*, Wilts, 2 miles from Ameſbury. *Durrington*, Linc. near Bl-xham.

Durrow, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Durſey-Iſland*, off the coaſt of Cork, Munſter.

DURSLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, near a branch of the Severn. The manufacture of cards for the clothiers has been long ſettled here. It is 13 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 107 W. of London. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 2. 23. W. Market on Thurſday.

Durſton, Somerſetſ. NE. of Taunton. *Durtreburn*, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Durweſton*, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles N. of Blandford.

DUSSELDORF, a town in the duchy of Berg, Weſtphalia.

Duſton, W. of Northampton. *Duſton*, Weſtmorland, NE. of Appleby.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia.

Dutton, Cheſhire, on the Weever, NW. of Northwich. *Dutton-Duxbury*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Dutton-Hall*, Eſſex, near Dunmow.

DUYVELAND, an iſland of Zealand, in the United Provinces.

DWINA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which riſes in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea at Archangel, which town is the capital of the province of Dwina.

DWINA, or DUNA, a river which riſes in the province of Pſkov, Ruſſia, and falls into the Baltic below Riga. In 1773, it was the boundary between Ruſſia and Poland.

Dyke, Suſſex, W. of Haylſham. *Dymmock*, Glouceſ. NW. of Newent. *Dynchill*, N. of Hereford. *Dynehop-Chapel*, Shropſ. SE. of Acton-Scot. *Dyne's-Hall*, Eſſex, near the Walthams. *Dynton*, Bucks, 3 miles from Thame and Ayleſbury.

Dyon, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

*DYSART, a town of Fifeſhire, on the N. coaſt of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It has a conſiderable trade in coals. Lat. 56. 9. N. lon. 3. 6. W.

Dyſenworth, Leic. SE. of Dunnington. *Dytton, Priors*, Shropſhire, N. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Dyzard*, Cornwall, NE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle.

E.

EAGLE, SW. of Lincoln. *Eaglesfield*, Cumb. 2 miles S. of Cockermouth.

Eagle's-Neſt, a romantic ſpot between the Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry, Munſter.

Eaglewood, Cumberl. between Penrith and Carliſle. *Eaglewood*, Surry, a pond of 25 acres, in the pariſh of Newdigate. *Ealand*, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Eardington*, Shropſ. S. of Bridgenorth. *Eardiſland*, Hereford. 3 miles from Leominſter. *Eardiſley*, Heref. near Hunlington Caſtle. *Eareby*, Lincolnſh. between Thongcaſter and Grimſby. *Eareſey-Place*, Lincolnſ. near Spilſby. *Earith*, Hunts. *Earl's-Colne*, Eſſex, 2 miles SE. of Halſtead. *Earl's-Court*, Middleſex, between Kenſington and Chelſea. *Earl's-Dyke*, Yorkſh. the N. boundary of Holderneſs. *Earleſhaw*, Nottingh. in Caunton pariſh. *Earl's-Hide*, Staff. 2 miles from Stone. *Earl's-Soham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Earlſton*, Hants, NW. of King's-Clere.

EARLSTON, or ERSILTON, a town of Berwickſhire. Near it is the Houſe of Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls may be ſeen the remains of it's broom, ſo celebrated in Scottiſh ditty.

Earlſtonham, Suffolk, N. of Needham. *Earn*, a lake and river of Perthſhire. *Earſham*, Norfolk, near Bungay. *Earſewell*, Suff. NE. of Milden-Hall. *Earth*, Cornw. W. of Trematon-Caſtle. *Eartham*, Cornwall, NE. of Market-Jew. *Earton*, Lancaſhire, near Liverpool. *Eaſbach*, Heref. near Biſhops and Caſtle-Frome. *Eaſby*, Yorkſh. near Richmond. *Eaſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, E. of Stokeſley. *Eaſington*, Bucks, 2 miles from Tame. *Eaſington*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Eaſington*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Whitby. *Eaſington*, Glouceſterſhire, on the Severn, 6 miles from Stroud.

EASINGWOLD, a town of Yorkſhire, 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London. Lat. 54. 10. N. lon. 1. 4. W.

Eaſt Almer, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter.

EASTBOURN, a town of Suſſex, noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called wheat-ears. It is near Beachy-Head, 15 miles ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of London. Lat. 50. 49. N. lon. 0. 22. E.

Eaſt-Brent, Somerſetſ. 4 miles N. of Huntſpil. *Eaſtbridge*, Suff. on the coaſt, near Siſewel. *Eaſtbridge*, Kent, N. of Romney-Marſh. *Eaſtbury*, Dorſetſhire, 4 miles from Blandford. *Eaſtbury*, Eſſex, near Barking. *Eaſtchurch*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppy. *Eaſtcot*, Cornw. near the ſource of the Tamar. *Eaſt-Creech*, Dorſetſh. in Purbeck Iſle, a mile NW. of Knolle. *Eaſt Dean*, Suſſex, 5 miles N. of Chicheſter. *Eaſt Down*, Devonſ. S. of Comb-Martin. *Eaſt End*, Middl. between Finchley and Whetſtone. *Eaſterford*, Eſſex, S. of Coggeſhal. *Eaſtergate*, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Eaſter, Good* and *High*, Eſſex, both between Hatfield-Broad-Oak and Chelmsford.

EASTER-ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 12 leagues in circumference. The hills are high, and the country naturally barren. It neither yields good anchorage, wood, nor water. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The natives have an odd taſte for long ears; they are ſtretched beyond the uſual proportion. Lat. 27. 5. S. lon. 109. 46 W.

Eaſterleake, Nott. N. of Stanford. *Eaſtermear*, Hants, SW. of Petersfield. *Eaſt-Field*, Northamp. near the Cam-Water, NE. of Peterborough. *Eaſt, Great*, Camb. near Wimpley. *Eaſtham*, Cheſ. near the middle ſand of the Merſey. *Eaſtham*, Somerſ. near Hinton St. George. *Eaſtham*, Eſſex, 7 miles from London. *Eaſtham*, Worceſterſ. near Tenbury. *Eaſt Holme*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles W. of Wareham. *Eaſthop*, Linc. between Spalding and Boſton. *Eaſthop*, Shropſhire, between Layton and Wenlock. *Eaſthop*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Eaſthorp*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, between Burnholm and Hunſley. *Eaſthorp*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh. *Eaſthorp*, Wilts, near Highworth. *Eaſtington*, Glouceſ. in Northleach pariſh.

EAST ISLEY, a town of Berks, 17 miles from Oxford, and 60 from London. Market on Wedneſday.

Eaſt Land, Yorkſ. between Hutherſfield and Halifax. *Eaſt Leach Martin*, and *Eaſt Leach Turville*, Glouc. on oppoſite ſides of the river Loch, about 3 miles from Leachlade. *Eaſtlenton*, Glouc. SE. of Northleach. *Eaſtling*, Kent, W. of Badleſmere. *Eaſtlington*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, 1 mile E. of Worth. *Eaſtmunſtreet*, Wilts, near Calne. *Eaſt Morden*, Dorſetſ. near Charborough. *Eaſt Neſs*, Suffolk, NE. of Southwold-Bay. *Eaſt Neſs*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near Rydal. *Eaſt Newton*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs. *Eaſton*, Suff. 6 miles from Woodbridge. *Eaſton*, Glouceſ. near Briſtol. *Eaſton*, Hunt. S. of Spaldwick. *Eaſton*, Leiceſ. in the SE. of the county. *Eaſton*, Linc. between Stamford and Grantham. *Eaſton*, Norf. SW. of Hingham. *Eaſton*, NW.

of

of Norwich. *Eaſton*, Devonſ. in Morchard pariſh. *Eaſton*, Somerſetſ. near Wells. *Eaſton*, Somerſ. between Bath and Keynſham. *Eaſton*, Hants, near Winchester. *Eaſton*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Eaſton*, Suff. NW. of Wickham. *Eaſton*, Suſſex, near Selſey Iſland. *Eaſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Eaſton*, Wilts, 2 miles from Chippenham. *Eaſton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Fordlingham. *Eaſton Bravant*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Eaſton Ferne*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Eaſtern Goſſeck*, Suff. NE. of Needham. *Eaſton Gray*, Wilts, near Tetbury and Sopworth. *Eaſton, Great*, Leic. in Bringhurſt pariſh. *Eaſton, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, on the oppoſite ſides of the Chelmer, 6 miles from Dunmow. *Eaſton Maxduit*, Northamp. 4 miles from Wellingborough. *Eaſtonneſs*, a cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, near Southwold. *Eaſton-Piers*, Wilts, near Bragton St. Michael. *Eaſt-Orchard*, Dorſ. 2 miles from Margaret Marſh. *Eaſtour*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Gillingham. *Eaſtrow*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Eaſtrington*, Yorkſ. near Howdon. *Eaſtry*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Eaſtwall*, Shropſhire, E. of Church-Stretton. *Eaſtway*, Cornw. W. of Stratton. *Eaſtwell*, Leiceſ. SW. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Eaſtwell*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Eaſtwick*, Heref. 1 mile from Boldeſton. *Eaſtwinch*, Norfolk, 4 miles from Lynn Regis. *Eaſt-Woodgate*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Pentridge. *Eaſt-Wolban*, or *Worlham*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Eaſtwood*, Eſſex, near Prittlewell. *Eaſt Yate*, Durham, in Weredale. *Eatington, Upper* and *Lower*, Warw. between Banbury and Stratford-upon-Avon. *Eaton*, 3 miles from Cheſter. *Eaton*, Heref. near Leominſter. *Eaton*, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Eaton*, Leic. N. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Eaton*, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Northampton. *Eaton*, Shropſ. NW. of Bolas. *Eaton*, Som. between Kingſwood and the Briſtol Channel. *Eaton*, Bucks, in Bleachley-Park. *Eaton*, Nott. on the river Idle, on the S. ſide of E. Retford. *Eaton*, Shropſ. near Pitchford. *Eaton Boat*, on the Dee, 5 miles from Cheſter. *Eaton Bray*, Bedf. W. of Dunſtable. *Eaton Biſhops*, or *Eaton Wall*, 2 miles SW. of Hereford. *Eaton Church*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Eaton Church*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Penkridge. *Eaton Cold*, Derb. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Eaton Conſtantine*, Shropſ. SW. of Wrekin-Hall. *Eaton-Dovedale*, Derb. N. of Uttoxeter. *Eaton-Ford*, or *Socon*, Bedf. SW. of St. Neots. *Eaton Gilbables*, Bucks, near Eton-College. *Eaton, Long*, Derb. in Swaley pariſh. *Eaton Maſſet*, Shropſ. near Condover. *Eaton Water*, Staff. between Brewood and Penkridge. *Eaton-Wood*, Staff. W. of Eaton Church.

EAUSE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gers, 17 miles WSW. of Condom. Lat. 43. 51. N. lon. 0. 10. E.

Eawden, Northumb. between Alnham and Branton. *Eawood*, Suſſ. N. of Hayſham. *Ebberton*, or *Ebrington*, Glouc. 2 miles from Campden. *Ebbord*, Devonſ. in Woodbury pariſh. *Ebcheſter* Dnrh. near Darwentcote. *Ebdown*, Wilts, in W. Kington pariſh. *Ebeny*, Kent, in the Iſle of Oxney.

EBERBACH, a town of Mentz, and EBERBERG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, both in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

EBERSDORF, a town of Stiria.

EBERSTEIN, a principality of Suabia.

EBERSTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 8 miles SW. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 16. N. lon. 7. 46. E.

Eberſton, Yorkſ. between Pickering and Scarborough. *Eberton*, ſee *Ibberton*.

EBERVIL, or EBREUIL, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Scioule. Lat. 46. 4. N. lon. 2. 59. E.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Old Caſtile, in the mountains of Aſturia, and paſſing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean below Tortoſa.

Ebſoborn Wake, Wilts, SE. of Wardour-Caſtle. *Ebral*, Shropſ. 2 miles from Oſweſtry. *Ebſfleet*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Ebwith*, a river in Monm. running into the Uſk, at Newport Haven. *Ebworth*, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh.

ECATERRINENSLAF. See CATHARINENSLAF.

Eccheles, Cheſh. on the Merſey, W. of Cheadle. *Eccleſburn*, a river in Derbyſ. running into the Derwent at Duntfield. *Eccleſfield*, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield.

ECCLESHALL, a town of Staffordſhire, on a branch of the river Sow, 6 miles NW. of Stafford, and 143 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 2. 9. Market on Friday.

Eccleſton, on the river Dee, S. of Cheſter.

ECCLESTON, a town 24 miles S. of Lancaſter.

Eccleſton, Staffordſhire, NE. of Leek. *Eccleſton, Great* and *Little*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Eccleſwall*, Herefordſhire, 1 mile from Roſs.

ECHELLES, LES, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry.

ECIJA, or EXIJA, a city of Andaluſia.

Eckles, Lancaſhire, W. of Manchester.

Eckks,

Eckles, Norfolk, on the coaſt, NE. of Hickling. *Eckles*, Norfolk, N. of Harling. *Eckington*, Worceſterſhire, a pariſh between Tewkeſbury and Perſhore.

ECKTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg.

Eckton, between Northampton and Welkingborough.

ECYA. See ECIJA.

Edal, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, noted for it's cheeſes, ſeated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amſterdam.

Edburton, Bucks, in the Chiltern Hills. *Edburton*, Suſſex, between Steyning and Lewes. *Eddertakers*, Durham, near Little-Eden and Caſtle-Eden. *Edderſton*, Northumberland, on the Warne, NE. of Hebborn. *Eddeſley*, Shropſ. near Whitchurch. *Eddington*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Eddington*, Berks, near Hungerford. *Eddlethorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of New Malton.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, in the Engliſh Channel, ſo called from the great variety of contrary ſets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are ſituated nearly SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, diſtant from the port about 14 miles, and from Ram-Head, 12 and a half. As they lie nearly in the direction of veſſels coaſting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ſhips were ſometimes wrecked on them, before the light-houſe was eſtabliſhed here. They are ſo expoſed to the ſwells of the ocean, from all the ſouth weſtern points of the compaſs, that the heavy ſeas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a ſtorm, when the ſea is to all appearance perfectly ſmooth, the under current meeting the ſlope of the rocks, the ſea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even riſes above the light-houſe, overtopping it for the inſtant with a canopy of frothy wave. The preſent light-houſe is nearly 80 feet high, and has withſtood the moſt violent ſtorms, without ſuſtaining the ſmalleſt injury. It was erected in 1774.

Ede, Devonſ. 2 miles SW. of Exeter. *Edeford*, Devonſ. NW. of Teingmouth.

Eden, a river which riſes in Weſtmorland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N. by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into Solway Frith, 7 miles W. of that city. *Eden*, and *Edenbridge*, Kent, W. of Penſhurſt, on the borders of Surry. *Eden-Caſtle*, Durh. near the coaſt, NW. of Hartlepool.

EDENDERRY, a town of King's County, in Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin.

Edenhall, or *Ednall*, Cumb. on the Eden, NE. of Penrith. *Edenham*, Linc. near Grimſthorp. *Eden-Little*, Durham, N. of Eden-Caſtle, and nearer the ſea. *Edenſor*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Edenſtow*, Nottinghamſhire, in Sherwood Foreſt.

EDENTON, a ſmall town of N. Carolina, well ſituated for trade, on the N. ſide of Albemarle Sound. It is the county-town of Chowan County, and is 72 miles nearly S. of Williamſburg. Lat. 36. 12. N. lon. 76. 46. W.

Ederney Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Edgcomb, Mount, Devonſ. though on the Corniſh ſide of the Tamar. *Edgcot*, Bucks, SW. of E. and Middle Claydon. *Edge*, Cheſhire, N. of Malpas. *Edge*, Glouc. in Panſwick pariſh. *Edge*, Shropſ. between Aſhton-Piggot and Shrewſbury. *Edge*, Shropſhire, between Aſhbaſton and Wem. *Edgebaſton*, Warw. on the Rhea, near Birmingham. *Edgecot*, Northamp. near Banbury. *Edge-End*, Lanc. near Colne. *Edgefield*, Norf. on the S. ſide of the Holt. *Edgehill*, Warw. near Kineton, between which places, on the deſcent of the hill, a battle was fought, October 22, 1642, between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament. *Edgeton*, Rutlandſhire, SE. of Okeham.

*EDGEWARE, a town of Middleſex, 8 miles NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Edgeworth, Glouc. 3 miles from Biſley, and 6 from Cirenceſter.

Edgeworth's-Town, in Longford, Leinſter, 52 miles from Dublin.

Edgmond, Shropſh. 2 miles from Newport. *Edgton*, Shropſ. SE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Edial*, Staff. W. of Lichfield. *Edicliff*, Shropſhire, SE. of Shadwell.

*EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, ſituated, in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The ſituation of the Old Town is ſingular and ſtriking: it ſtands on the middle ridge or hill, which is narrow and ſteep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the caſtle, a very ancient building, acceſſible only by a drawbridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High-Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the caſtle to Holyrood-Houſe. On each ſide of this ſteep hill the houſes form narrow lanes, which are called cloſes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty, but ſo piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is ſituated on the north ſide of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground deſcends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an aſſemblage of uniform ſtreets and ſquares, including ſeveral public buildings, the whole built entirely of ſtone, with conſi-

derable taſte and elegance. The buildings on the S. ſide of the Old Town, though inferior to thoſe on the N. are extenſive and ſtately. The moſt ſtriking object here, is the New College, building by public ſubſcription, on the ſcite of the old one, on a large and magnificent plan. The number of ſtudents in the univerſity, is eſtimated at 1000, of whom 400 ſtudy medicine. The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having it's deacon, or warden. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood Houſe, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Regiſter Office, the Phyſicians' Hall, Herriot's Hoſpital, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys, Watſon's Hoſpital, for the ſons of decayed merchants, an hoſpital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh, with it's dependencies, is ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and is ſupplied with water, conveyed in caſt-iron pipes from Commiſton, 4 miles to the W. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, which is it's port, 54 WNW. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 389 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 58. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID LOTHIAN, a populous, well-cultivated, and pleaſant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, but in ſome places not above 6. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which ſeparates it from Fifeſhire; on the E. by the ſhires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by thoſe of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk; and on the W. by the ſhire of Linlithgow.

Edingley, Nott. near Southwell. *Edingthorp*, Norf. between N. Walſham and the ſea. *Edington*, Somerſetſ. in Morlinch pariſh. *Edington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Edifbury-Hall*, Cheſh. in Delamere-Foreſt. *Edith-Chapel*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow Haven. *Ediweſton*, Nottingh. 6 miles from Mansfield. *Edlaſton*, Derbyſ. near the Dove, S. of Aſhborn. *Edlinghall*, or *Edlingall*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield. *Edlingham-Caſtle*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Edlington*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Edlington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Tickhill. *Edlyborough*, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Edmarſh Chapel*, Lanc. near Lowland Foreſt. *Edmiſton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Edmondbiers*, Durh. bordering on Northumberland.

EDMONDSBURY. See BURY.

Edmond's, St. Chapel and *Cape*, Norf. in the NW. angle of the county. *Edmonſham*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne. *Edmonſton*, Wilts, 5 miles from Sarum. *Edmondthorp*, Leic. near Poſtwitham. *Edmonton*, Middleſex, in the Ware road, 7 miles from London. *Edmonton-Street*, Middl. between Tottenham-Higheroſs and Ponder's End.

Ednam, in Roxburghſhire, near Kelſo.

Ednop, Shropſ. W. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Edſon*, or *Edſton*, Warw. SE. of Henley. *Edſton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Helmſley. *Edwin-Lock*, Worc. N. of Bromyard. *Edſworth*, Hants, towards Chicheſter. *Edwalton*, Nott. near Plumtree. *Edward's-Hall*, Eſſex, near Great Baddow. *Edwarſton*, Suffolk, N. of Nayland. *Edway*, a river in Radnorſ. *Edworth*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleſwade. *Edynſar*, Derb. in the High-Peak.

EFFERDING, a town of Auſtria.

Effingham, Surry, in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. *Efford*, Cornw. near Bude, or Bead's-Haven. *Effard*, or *Ebbingford*, Devonſ. NE. of Plymouth. *Egarton*, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Egborough*, Yorkſ. W. of Snaith. *Egbuckland*, Devonſ. W. of Plympton. *Egbury*, Devonſhire, near Hartland-Point. *Egbury*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Egdean*, Suſſex. *Egerley*, or *Edgley*, Shropſ. SE. of Maſbrook. *Egerton*, Cheſh. near Malpas. *Egerton*, Kent, in Godmerſham pariſh. *Egg*, Devonſhire, in Branſcomb pariſh.

EGG, an iſland, about 10 miles in circumference, S. of the Iſle of Skye.

Eggcliff, or *Eggleſcliff*, Durham, on the Tees, oppoſite to Yarum. *Eggerdon, N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Aſkerſwell: Eggerdon-Hill affords an extenſive proſpect. *Eggington*, Bedf. near Leighton-Buzzard. *Eggington*, Derbyſ. near the conflux of the Dove and Trent. *Egglesford-Park*, Devonſ. near Torrington. *Eggleſton, N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. in W. Tineham pariſh. *Eggleton*, Durham, on the Tees, oppoſite to Rumbaldkirk. *Eggoats*, Worceſ. in Inkborough pariſh. *Egham*, Surry, on the Thames, oppoſite to Staines, 3 miles from Windſor. *Egham-Foſters*, Surry, 1 mile S. of Egham. *Egisford*, Devonſhire, near Chumleigh. *Eggleſthorn*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Egleſton*, Dorſetſ. near the coaſt, between Weymouth and Pool. *Egleſton*, Lanc. NE. of Weſt-Darby. *Egleſton*, or *Eggleton*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, near Barnard-Caſtle. *Eglethorp*, Linc. near Grimſthorp. *Egleton*, Rutl. in Okeham pariſh. *Eglingham*, Northumberland, between Alnwick and Woller.

Egliſh, in King's County, Leinſter, 60 miles from Dublin. *Egliſh*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

EGLISHALL, a town and bailiwick of Zurich.

Eglorouſe, Cornw. near Port Wrincle. *Egloſhale*, Cornw. 2 miles from Padſtow. *Egloſkerry*, or *Egleſk*, Cornw. near Launceſton.

ceſton. *Eglwiſgach*, Denbighſ. *Eglwiſwrew*, Pembrokeſhire. *Egmanton*, Nottinghamſ. S. of Tuxford. *Egmer*, Norf. NW. of Walſingham.

Egmont, in Cork, Munſter, 6 miles from the city of Cork.

EGRA, or CHEBBE, a town of Saatz, Bohemia, noted for it's mineral waters. It is ſeated on the river Eger, 76 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, ſeated on a little river that falls into the ſea, near the promontory of St. Bees. It is 6 miles S. of Whitehaven, and 297 NW. of London. Lat. 54. 32. N. lon. 3. 37. W. Market on Saturday.

Egton, Lancaſ. in Loynſdale. *Egton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Giſborough.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, about 500 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Nubia; on the W. by the deſerts of Barca, Fezzan, &c. on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Red Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez. This country, ſo famous in hiſtory, ſeems not to have an extent proportionable to the deſcription which the ancients have given of it's having contained 20,000 towns or cities, and ſeveral millions of inhabitants, and of it's ancient kings keeping armies of 300,000 men, and executing thoſe prodigious works, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immenſe grottos of Thebais; the obeliſks, temples, and pompous palaces; the Lake Mœris, and the vaſt canals, &c. but when we conſider the amazing fertility of the ſoil, enriched, as it has always been, by the overflowing of the Nile, and it's high ſtate of cultivation, theſe accounts ſeem more probable. Egypt has been ever noted for it's plenty of corn: and when the dearth was in all lands, in the days of Jacob, in the land of Egypt there was bread; and all countries came thither to buy corn. Except in our winter months, the heat is oppreſſive to all who are not accuſtomed to it, and they are viſited by the plague about once in ſeven years. The winds are ſometimes of ſuch extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time they laſt, the ſtreets are deſerted, and the inhabitants are almoſt blinded by drifts of ſand, which are ſo ſubtile, that they inſinuate themſelves into the cloſets and cabinets. No country in the world is better furniſhed with corn, rice, fleſh, fiſh, ſugar, fruits, and vegetables than Egypt. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which laſt comprehends the Delta, which produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates almonds, caſſia, and plantains, in great plenty. The animals found in Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dog's; camels, black-cattle, fine horſes, and large aſſes, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, or river-horſe, the cameleon, the ichneumon; oſtriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water fowl of various kinds, with the ibis, which reſembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of it's deſtroying ſerpents and noxious inſects. They have a ſerpent here, called the ceraſtes, or horned-viper, the bite of which is mortal to thoſe who have not the ſecret of guarding againſt it. The practice of charming alluded to in Pſal. lviii. 4. 5. Eccleſ. x. 11. and Jerem. viii. 7. ſeems to prevail here till this day; for ſome of the natives can play with the ceraſtes, which to them is perfectly harmleſs, but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it bites and inſtantly kills it. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a baſhaw, who reſides at Cairo. Under him are inferior governors in the ſeveral parts of the country. Thoſe in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make preſents to the baſhaw, governing deſpotically, and making war with each other: beſides theſe there are ſheiks, who preſide over particular places, and are maſters of a few villages. The preſent population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are compoſed of four different races of people; the Turks; the Arabs; the Cophts, who are deſcended from the firſt Egyptians, which became Chriſtians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circaſſian and Mingrelian ſlaves, and being the only military force, are the real maſters of the country. The governors of the country are Mahometans, but the Cophts, and Greeks, and Latins, are Chriſtians of different ſects: and in the great towns there are numbers of Jews. A conſiderable trade was carried on here in E. India commodities, till the Portugueſe found the way to Aſia round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe viſit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export ſeveral ſorts of merchandiſe; and, from other parts, the natives get elephants teeth, gold-duſt, muſk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold-duſt is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo in caravans, over immenſe deſerts. The commodities which the merchants purchaſe here, are coffee, ſenna, caſſia, rhubarb, ſal ammoniac, myrrh, ſaffron, ſalt-petre, aloes, opium, indigo, ſugar, ſandal-wood, dates,

cotton-cloth, &c. The largeſt of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the others, built upon a rock: the external part is chiefly of large ſquare ſtones, of unequal ſizes, and the height of it about 700 feet: within theſe, and in their vicinity, are catacombs, wherein are mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are three or four thouſand years old. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the farther S. the darker, inſomuch that thoſe on the confines of Nubia are almoſt black. They are moſt of them indolent, eſpecially the richer ſort, who ſpend much of the day in drinking coffee, ſmoking tobacco, and ſleeping; and theſe are ſaid to be ignorant, proud, and ridiculouſly vain. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland.

Eham, Derbyſhire, on the N. Peak.

EHINGEN, a town of Suabia.

Eic, a river in Leiceſterſhire.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Mentz, circle of Lower Rhine.

Eight-Mile-Bridge, in Down, Ulſter, 55 miles from Dublin.

Eiken, Suffolk, W. of Aldborough.

Eiketelby, Leiceſ. near Melton-Mowbray.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubenhagen, Lower Saxony.

EIMEO, one of the Society Iſles.

EISLEBEN, in Mansfield, Upper Saxony.

EISNACH, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with a celebrated college. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 10. 19. E.

EITDEVET, an ancient town of Morocco, noted for it's ſchools.

Eithan, or *Ythan*, a river of Aberdeenſhire, falling into the German Ocean, 22 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

EKERFORD, or ECKELNFOHREDE, a town of Sleſwick.

Ekington, Derb. NE. of Dronfield, near Crawloc. *Ekington*, Worc. near Perſhore.

Eland, a river in Radnorſ. *Eland-Hall*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Halifax. *Eland-Hall*, Northumb. near Pont-Eland. *Elaſton*, or *Glaſton*, Staff. on the Dove, near Cheadle.

ELBA, an iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It contains mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of marble.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, in Turkey. Lat. 41. 34. N. lon. 20. 21. E.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in Sileſia, and paſſing through part of Bohemia, and turning NW. enters Saxony, and Brandenburg, and divides Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holſtein. It then paſſes on to Hamburg, to which it is navigable for large veſſels at the diſtance of 70 miles from the ſea.

Elberton, Glouc. 11 miles from Briſtol.

ELBEUF, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Seine, 10 miles S. Rouen. Lat. 49. 19. N. lon. 1. 8. E.

ELBING, a town of W. Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated near the Baltic, 30 miles SE. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 19. 35. E.

ELBOGEN, a circle of Bohemia, with it's capital on the river Eger.

ELBURG, a town of Guelderland, on the E. coaſt of the Zuider-Zee.

Elburg, Glouc. in Brockworth pariſh.

ELCATIF, a ſea-port of Arabia, on the W. coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia.

ELCHE, a town of Valencia, and a town of New Caſtile.

Elden, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Elden-Hole*, Derbyſ. one of the wonders of the Peak; endeavours have been made to find the bottom, but in vain. *Eldernal*, Camb. near Thorney Iſle. *Eldes*, Northumb. between Kirk-Haugh and Fetherſton-Haugh. *Eldon*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop-Aukland. *Eldersfield*, Worceſ. a pariſh 10 miles in circuit, between Ridmerley and Tewkeſbury. *Elemere*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near the Swale, and nearly oppoſite to Cundall.

Elenborough, in Down Ulſter, at the mouth of the river Elen.

Elenbal, Staffordſhire, near Eccleſhall.

ELEPHANTA, or GALI POURI, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Hindooſtan, 5 miles from Bombay. The figure of an elephant of the natural ſize, cut coarſely in ſtone, appears on the landing place, from which an eaſy ſlope leads to a ſtupendous ſubterranean temple hewn out of the ſolid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is ſupported by regular rows of pillars, about 10 feet high, with capitals reſembling round cuſhions, and at the farther end of it are three gigantic figures, mutilated by the Portugueſe, when this iſland was in their poſſeſſion. This immenſe excavation is accounted a bolder work than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and this, and a ſubterranean temple in the adjacent iſle of Salſette, are thought to be monuments of a ſuperſtition anterior to that of the Hindoos. Elephanta has been ceded to the Engliſh by the Mahrattas.

Elford, Oxfordſhire, NE of Brampton. *Elford*, Northumberland, S. of Bamburgh-Caſtle. *Elford*, Hants, near Lymington. *Elford*, Staffordſhire, on the Tame, 3 miles from Lichfield.

* ELGIN, the county town of Eglin or Murrayſhire, in Scotland. Here are many large, old buildings, erected over piazzas, and the ruins of it's old cathedral ſhew it to

to have been once a magnificent ſtructure. It is ſituated near the river Loſſie, 5 miles from the mouth of Murray Frith, and 30 NNE. of Inverneſs. Lat. 57. 37. N. lon. 3. 8. W.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELHAM, a town in Kent, nearly between Wye and Hythe. Market on Monday.

Elhill, Lancaſhire, between Garſtang and Lancaſter. *Eling*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton Bay. *Eling*, *Great* and *Little*, Middl. near Brentford. *Elingdon*, or *Wroughton*, Wilts, SE. of Wooton-Baſſet. *Elinworth-Chapel*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Elis*, Northumberland, NW. of Dala Caſtle.

ELIZABETH'S-ISLANDS, on the S. coaſt of Maſſachuſet's Bay, between Martha's Vineyard and the continent.

ELIZABETH'S-TOWN, one of the oldeſt towns of the ſtate of New Jerſey, about 15 miles from New York.

Eliſhaw, Northumberland, near Skirnwood. *Elkeſley*, or *Elſley*, Nottinghamſhire, SE. of Worksop.

ELKHOLM, a ſea port of Blekingen, Sweden, 24 miles W. of Carleſcroon. Lat. 56. 20. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

Elkington, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near Louth. *Elkſtone*, 10 miles E. from Glouceſter. *Ellen*, a river in Cumberland. *Ellenborough*, Cumberland, near Maryport. *Ellenhall*, Staffordſ. near Eccleſhall. *Ellenfoot*, ſee *Maryport*.

Ellen-Moncy, in Down, Ulſter, a ſpring or bog, on the ſummit level of the canal, between Newry and Lough Neagh.

Ellerbeck, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton. *Ellerborn*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, NE. of Pickering. *Ellerbye*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Moulgrave Caſtle.

ELLERENA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura; and a town of Mexico.

Ellerker, Yorkſ. between North Cave and the Humber. *Ellerton*, Shropſhire, between Egbaſton and Eaton. *Ellerton*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, 4 miles from Pocklington. *Ellerton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, N. of the Swale, near Catterick Bridge. *Elleſborough*, Bucks, near Monk's and Prince's Riſborough.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, 28 miles NW. of Newcaſtle.

*ELLESMERE, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated on a large mere, famous for fiſh, in a fertile diſtrict, 16 miles NNW. of Shrewſbury, and 176 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 53. N. lon. 2. 52. W. Market on Tueſday.

ELLICHPOUR, a city and circar in the W. part of Berar, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 140 miles NE. of Aurungabad. Lat. 21. 12. N. lon. 78. 8. E.

Ellinburgh, Lancaſ. between Leigh and Bury. *Ellingham*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ellingham*, Northumb. SW. of Sunderland. *Ellingham*, Norf. W. of Beccles, in Suffolk. *Ellingham*, Norfolk, SW. of Attleburgh. *Ellingham*, Norfolk, SW. of Hingham. *Ellingſtring-Moor*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in the manor of Maſham. *Ellington*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Maſham. *Ellington*, Hunting. near Silthorp. *Ellington*, Norf. SW. of Burkenham. *Ellisley*, or *Elſley*, Camb. near St. Neot's. *Ellonghton*, Yorkſ. near Ferriby. *Ellow*, Suff. S. of Beccles. *Elmbridge*, Worc. SW. of Bromſgrove. *Elme*, Camb. SE. of Wiſbeach. *Elme*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Frome.

ELME, ST. a caſtle of the iſle of Malta, ſeated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of an excellent harbour.

Elmedon, Durh. near Butterwick. *Elmedon*, Eſſex, W. of Walden. *Elmedon*, Warw. between Solihull and Coleſhill. *Elmeley*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppey. *Elmeley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Hutherſfield. *Elmen Vawer*, Monm. near Uſk. *Elmerſham*, Bedfordſ. near the Ouſe, oppoſite to Sharnbrook. *Elmerton*, Norf. SW. of Cromer. *Elmeſhall*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NE. of Barneſley. *Elmeſet*, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Elmeſtead*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Elmeſtead*, Kent, W. of Elham. *Elmeſthorp*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Hinckley. *Elmeſton*, Glouc. between Cheltenham and Tewkeſbury. *Elmeſton*, Kent, SW. of Thanet Iſle. *Elmeſwell*, Suff. NE. of Wulpet. *Elmeſworth*, in W. Medina, Iſle of Wight. *Elmeton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Bolſover. *Elmham*, *North*, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Elmham*, *South*, Suffolk, SW. of Bungay. *Elmhurſt*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Elminton*, Glouc. in Henbury pariſh. *Elmley-Caſtle*, and *Elmley-Lovel*, Worceſ. the one on Breedon-Hills, the other between them and Eveſham. *Elmore*, on the Severn, 4 miles SW. of Glouceſter. *Elmſted*, Eſſex, E. of Colcheſter. *Elmſton*, Glouc. 4 miles NW. of Cheltenham. *Elmſtree*, Glouceſ. near Tetbury.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

*ELPHIN, a town of Roſcommon, in Connaught, 75 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 46. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

Elſborough, Bucks, near Wendover. *Elſenham*, Eſſex, near Broxted. *Elsfield*, NE. of Oxford. *Elſhaw*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Glandford-Bridge.

ELSINBURG, a ſea-port of Schonen, in Sweden, on the coaſt of the Sound, 7 miles E. of, and oppoſite Elſinore. Lat. 56. 6. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Elſing, Norfolk, NE. of Dereham.

ELSINORE, a ſea-port of Denmark,

seated on the Sound, in the Island of Zealand. Many foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reside here. Vessels, passing through the Sound, pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with those of the two belts, supply an annual revenue of above 100,000l.; and, in return, he takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals, to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 56. 2. N. lon. 12. 37. E.

Elstake, Yorkshire, W. Riding, SW. of Skipton. *Elsted*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Ilsted*, Sussex, SW. of Midhurst. *Elstob*, Durham, SW. of Sedgfield. *Elston*, Nott. between Bingham and Newark. *Elston*, Glouc. between Granham and Chedworth. *Elston*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Elston*, near Leicester. *Elston*, Lancash. in Amounderness. *Elston*, Shropsh. W. of Ellesmere. *Elston's-Bridge*, Heref. near the conflux of the Doyer and Munno. *Elstow*, near Bedford. *Elstree*, Herts, 1 mile from Stanmore. *Elswick*, Northumb. opposite to Farne-Island. *Elswick*, Northumb. W. of Newcastle. *Elswick*, Lancas. N. of Kirkham. *Elsworth*, Camb. near Papworth. *Eltham*, Kent, 8 miles from London, between Bromley and the Thames. Here was formerly a royal palace, where John of Eltham, son of Edward II. was born. The Hall is now used as a barn.

ELTMAN, in Wurtsburg, Franconia.

Elton, Huntingd. with it's *Hall*, *Mill*, and *Park*, NE. of the Nen, near Fotheringhay Castle. *Elton*, Glouces. in Westbury parish. *Elton*, Nott. E. of Bingham. *Elton*, Cheshire, between Delamere-Forest and the Mersey. *Elton*, Derb. N. of Aldwark. *Elton*, Durham, SW. of Stockton. *Elton*, Herts, between Wigmore and Richard's-Castles. *Elton*, Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai.

Eltringham, Northumb. near Pruddo.

ELTZ, a town of Hildesheim, Lower Saxony.

ELVAS, a town of Alentejo, where an academy was founded in 1733. There is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by an aqueduct three miles in length. Elvas is seated near the river Guadiana, 47 miles NE. of Evora, and 104 E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 43. N. lon. 6. 54. W.

Elvaston, Derbys. near the fall of the Derwent into the Trent. *Elvedon*, Suff. W. of Thetford. *Elvetham*, Hants, near Harford-Bridge. *Elvington*, SE. of York.

ELWANGEN, a town and district of Suabia.

Elwell, Dorsets. N. of Upway. *Elwick*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Elworth*, *E.* and *W.* near Abbotsbury. *Elworthy*, Somersets. SW. of Stokegomer. *Elwy*, Northumb. in Woller lordship. *Elwy*, or *Elny*, a river of Glamorganshire, and another of Denbighshire.

* ELY, a city of Cambridgeshire, seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable hence to Lynn. The bishops were Counts Palatine through the whole Isle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is subordinate to the bishop in it's civil government, and is the only city in England unrepresented in parliament. It is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. Lat. 52. 24. N. lon. 0. 9. E. Market on Saturday.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Ely, Glamorganshire.

EMBDEN, a town of Westphalia, with a good harbour, capital of the county of E. Friesland. It is divided into three parts, the Old and New Town, and the two suburbs. Embden is seated near the mouth of the river Embs, 23 miles NE. of Groningen, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 53. 26. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

Ember-Court, Surry, by Thames-Ditton. *Embhams*, Surry, near Whitley-Park and Shotover-Hill. *Embleton*, or *Embhams*, Cumberl. SE. of Cockermouth. *Embo*, a village near Brora, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire.

EMBOLY, a town of Romania.

EMBRUN, a city in the dept. of the Upper Alps, seated on a craggy hill, near the river Durance, 17 miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 6. 34. E.

EMBS, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the German Ocean a little below Embden.

EMESA, in the pachalic of Damascus.

Emildon, Northumb. near Bamborough-Castle. *Emington*, Oxf. SE. of Thame. *Emley*, Sussex, near the Isle of Selsey.

Emly, 14 miles W. of Cashel in Tipperary, Munster.

Emmergreen, Dorsetshire.

EMMERICK, a town in the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine. It is 8 miles E. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 6. 4. E.

Emmerton, Bucks, between Newport and Oulney. *Emmet*, Lanc. near Townley. *Emmothills*, Northumb. SE. of Norham-Castle. *Emmothough*, Northumb. near the crags in Tyndale. *Emmotland*, Yorkshire, on the river Hull. *Emneth*, Norfolk, between Downham and Wisbeach.

Emo,

ENGLAND and WALES.
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2 Devonſhire
3 Dorſetſhire
4 Somerſetſhire
5 Wiltſhire
6 Hampſhire
7 Suſsex
8 Kent
9 Surry
10 Berkſhire
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British Statute Miles
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL
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FRANCE
NETHERLANDS
DUBLIN
Lincoln
York
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Nottingham
Cambridge
Norwich
LONDON
Oxford
Bristol
Exeter
Winchester
Canterbury
Thames R.
Humber R.
Lizard Pt.
Lands End
SCILLY Is.
West Longitude from London
East Longitude from London

Emo, in Queen's County, Leinſter, between Monaſtereven and Mountmellick, 34 miles from Dublin.

Empingham, Rutlandſhire, between Burleigh-on-the-Hill and Tickencote.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuſcany.

Empor, in Weſt-Meath, Leinſter.

Empſhot, Hants, near the road from Alton to Petersfield. *Emſaugh*, Cumb. on the S. Tyne, near Gargill. *Emſcot*, NE. of Warwick. *Emſey*, or *Emſhaw*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Skipton. *Emſtree*, Shropſ. SE. of Shrewſbury. *Emſwell*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, SW. of Kilham. *Emſworth*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourne.

Emy-Vale, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Enagh*, in Clare, Munſter.

Enborough, Somerſetſ. near Mendip and Benager. *Enbourn*, *E.* and *W.* Berkſhire, near Newberry. *Enbychworth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Barneſley.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles NE. of Amſterdam. The harbour was formerly conſiderable, but now it is choked up with ſand. Lat. 52. 45. N. lon. 5. 10. E.

Encomb, Dorſetſhire, near Corfe-Caſtle.

ENDEAVOUR-STRAIT. See GUINEA, NEW.

Endellion, Cornw. E. of Padſtow Harbour. *Enderby*, near Leiceſter. *Enderby-Bagge*, Linc. NW. of Spilſby. *Enderby-Malviſh*, Linc. SW. of Spilſby. *Enderſbury*, Dorſetſhire, near Longham and Canford.

ENDKIOPING, a town of Upland, in Sweden, the houſes of which are of wood, painted, for the moſt part, red. It is 21 miles SW. of Upſal. Lat. 59. 45. N. lon. 17. 20. E.

ENDINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia.

Enedon, Cornwall, NE. of St. Michael. *Enewood*, or *Evenwood*, Durham, at the head of the river Gauntleſs. *Enewood, Weſt*, Durham, SW. of Biſhop-Auckland.

ENFIELD, a town of Middleſex, ten miles N. of London, once noted for it's royal chaſe, which was diſforeſted by an act of parliament in 1779. Market on Saturday.

Enfield, Hants, between Rumſey and Wincheſter. *Enfield*, Surry, SW. of Egham. *Enford*, Wilts, W. of Everley hare-warren.

ENGADINA, a country of the Griſons, which extends along the banks of the river Inn, from it's ſource to the Tyroleſe, and is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper, on account of it's elevation, produces paſture, but not ſufficient corn. The Lower is much more fertile.

Engarſby, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Bliſdon. *Engaynes*, Eſſex, between Great and Little Claxton.

ENGER, in Ravenſburgh, Weſtphalia.

Engham, Berks, near Swinford.

ENGHIEN, a town of Hainault.

ENGIA, anciently EGINA, a town, iſland, and gulf of Turkey, between Livadia, and the Morea. The iſland is about 30 miles in circumference.

ENGLAND, the ſouthern, and moſt conſiderable part of the iſland of Great Britain, is bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the NE. and E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Engliſh Channel; and on the weſt by the principality of Wales, and the Iriſh Channel. It lies between 2 degrees E. and 6 W. longitude, and between 49 and 56 N. latitude. It is of a triangular form. From the Land's-End in Cornwall, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is 425 miles; from Berwick to S. Foreland in Kent, it's length is 345 miles, and thence to the Land's-End, it's greateſt breadth is 340. The country exhibits a variety of proſpects, varying from the extenſive plain, and gently riſing uplands, with the intervening vales, and gently flowing rivers, to the lofty mountains, craggy hills, deep dells, and tumbling torrents. Though in ſome parts there are large barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; on the whole, few countries have a larger proportion of land capable of culture, and there is none where agriculture is better attended to, or, indeed, where it is more neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods, from the continent; and have been kept up and improved by conſtant attention. Overrun with woods, like the wilds of America, nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, form the only vegetable food, which this country formerly afforded. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the foreſts, large herds of ſtags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls ranged in the marſhy paſtures. By degrees, the woods were deſtroyed, in order to make way for cultivation, the marſhes were drained, and, the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually diſappeared, and their places were ſupplied by the domeſtic kinds. England now poſſeſſes no other wild quadrupeds than ſome of the ſmaller kinds, ſuch as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the martin, and others of the weaſel kind, the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare and rabbit; the ſquirrel, dormouſe, mole, and

ſeveral ſpecies of the rat and mouſe. On the other hand, the various kinds of domeſtic animals, imported from abroad, have been reared to the greateſt perfection; and the improvements in the vegetable products of this iſland have been no leſs conſiderable. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of ſummer, are felt here in a much leſs degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the ſea temper the ſeverities of the oppoſite ſeaſons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and ſudden, while new countries are clothed with ſo beautiful and laſting a verdure. It's ſituation, however, ſo far north, is leſs favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The harveſts, eſpecially in the northern parts, often ſuffer from the rains, and the fruits fall ſhort of perfect maturity. The richeſt parts of the land are, in general, the middle and ſouthern: extenſive tracts in the northern parts are rather ſteril, and on the eaſtern coaſts, in many parts the ground is ſandy or marſhy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent counties contain many rough hilly tracts; but in theſe parts a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouſe, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Merſey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the NW. counties; and thoſe of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, pictureſque, and grand ſcenery. The river fiſh, from the populouſneſs of the country, and the number of fiſhers, are in many parts, much diminiſhed; but the ſea is an inexhauſtible ſource, and the coaſts are enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief ſubſiſtence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and abſorb almoſt the whole attention of many claſſes of people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy. The national church eſtabliſhment is epiſcopal; the 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy in general according to the liberal principles of Arminius, although the 17th article ſtrongly favours of the Calviniſtic creed. The diſſenters are numerous, and of different deſcriptions, and moſt of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force againſt them, have been repealed.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New-York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the ſame ocean and Long Iſland Sound. It is in many parts hilly; but the country is fertile, well-cultivated and populous. It was firſt ſettled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by perſecution. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables. The exports are fiſh, timber, horſes, mules, potaſh, pearlaſh, ſalted beef, &c. The colleges here are in a flouriſhing ſtate. It contains five ſtates, namely, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont. The Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobſcot, and Piſcataway, are the principal rivers.

Engleburn, Devonſhire, near Totneſs.

Engleſield, Berks, 1 mile NW. of Theal, had it's name from the Danes being routed here by king Ethelwolf.

Engleton, Staff. at the influx of Breewood Water into the Penk.

Englewood-Foreſt, Cumberland, formerly 16 miles in length, and infeſted with wild boars, but now diſforeſted; between Carliſle and Penrith.

Enham, Hants, NW. of Andover.

Enian, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer near Brownwally.

Enis, Cornw. near Penryn.

Eniſcrene, in Sligo, Connaught, 132 miles from Dublin.

Eniſkeon, in Cork, Munſter.

Eniſton-Head, a promontory in Donegal, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 34. W.

Enhimacoody, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Enmore, Somerſetſ. near Bridgewater.

Ennerdale, Cumberland, near Lamplugh. Here is one of the lakes, or Broadwaters.

* ENNIS, the aſſize town of the county of Clare or Thomond, in Munſter. A village called Clare, is diſtant about 2 miles from Ennis, which is alſo ſometimes called Clare. It is 112 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 45. N. lon. 9. 5. W.

* ENNISCORTHY, a market-town of Wexford, in Leinſter, 59 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 6. 36. W.

Ennisfallen-Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter. a beautiful iſle, in Killarney Lake, where the touriſts generally dine, in a hall fitted out of one of the aiſles belonging to an ancient abbey, now in ruins.

Eniſkeed Church, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Enniſkerry, a village in Wicklow, Leinſter, 10 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle.

Enniſkerry, the name of two iſlands on the coaſt of Clare, Munſter. They are ſituated near the Bay of Kilmurry. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 9. 37. W.

* ENNISKILLEN, a market-town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, pleaſantly ſeated on an iſland in a narrow ſtrait between the two parts of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture here is in a flouriſhing ſtate. It is 24 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon, and 79 NW. of Dublin.

ENO, or ENOS, a town and gulf of Romania, NW. of Gallipoli.

ENS, a town and river of Auſtria.

Enſham, Oxfordſ. near Blenheim-Houſe.

ENSISHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. of Briſac. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 7. 30. E.

Enſon, Shropſhire, near Monford-Bridge.

* *Enſton*, or *Neat-Enſton*, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Chipping-Norton.

Enſton, NE. of Stafford. *Enton*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, W. of Tralos Montes, and S. of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is 45 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. Braga is the capital.

Entwiſle, Lancaſhire, near Bury. *Enwilde*, Staffordſ. 3 miles from Stourbridge. *Enzworth*, Glouceſterſ. in Haſleton pariſh.

EOOA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, rich, fertile, and affording beautiful proſpects from the ſea. The uplands exhibit groves of fine trees, interſperſed at irregular diſtances, in beautiful diſorder. The country near the ſhores is covered with fruit and other trees, among which are the habitations of the natives. This iſland was named Middleburg by Taſman, who diſcovered it in 1643. It is ſituated in about Lat. 21. 24. S. lon. 174. 30. W.

Epald-Bay, Kent, W. of Margate-Bay. *Epallets*, *Pallets*, or *Hippolets*, Herts, 1 mile S. of Hitchin.

EPERIES, or ESPERIES, a town of Hungary, remarkable for it's mines of ſalt.

EPERNAY, a town in the dept. of Marne, the neighbourhood of which produces excellent wines. It is 16 miles S. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 5. N. lon. 4. 7. E.

Eperſton Nottinghamſhire, 1 mile from Sherwood Foreſt, and 2 from the Trent.

EPHESUS, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Aſia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Aſia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians afterwards converted into a place of public worſhip; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground-plot: however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajaſalouc, and has ſtill ſome magnificent and curious remains of it's former ſplendor. The fortreſs ſeems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared huts among the ruins, to ſhelter themſelves from the weather, and who are ſo illiterate, as to be unable to read, in it's original language, the Epiſtle of Paul to their anceſtors, the Epheſians. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Caſtrus, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

EPINAL, a town in the dept. of Voſges, noted for it's paper-mills. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, and is 35 miles SE. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 9. N. lon. 6. 7. E.

Epiton, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Epney*, Glouceſterſ. in Moreton-Valence pariſh.

* EPPING, a town of Eſſex, 17 miles N. by E. of London. Great quantities of butter are made in it's neighbourhood. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 0. 9. E. Markets on Thurſday and Friday.

EPPING FOREST, in the SW. of Eſſex, formerly very extenſive. In various parts of it, handſome villas are erected.

EPPINGEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine.

Eppleby, Yorkſhire, W. of Darlington. *Eppleton*, 5 miles from Durham.

* EPSOM, a town of Surry, once celebrated for it's mineral waters, and the ſalts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a rural appearance. It is 15 miles SW. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 15. W. Market on Friday.

Epwell, Oxfordſhire, W. of Banbury.

EPWORTH, a long ſtraggling town in the Iſle of Axholm, Lincolnſhire, 8 miles from Burton Stather, and 166 from London. Market on Saturday.

Ercel Caſtle, 5 miles from Shrewſbury. *Ercol Child's*, Shropſ. NW. of Newport. *Erdburrow*, Leiceſterſ. near Burrow. *Erdington*, Warw. near the Tame, between Birmingham and Sutton-Colefield. *Erdſhaw*, Cheſh. 2 miles from Middlewich.

ERFORT, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with an univerſity, ſubject to the elector of Mentz, is a large place, but thinly people. It's territory comprehends 2 towns and 73 villages, the inhabitants of which are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from each other, that, it is ſaid, they can go to e ch and return the ſame day. It is 110 miles W. of Dreſden, and 160 E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 23. E.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, affording a ſafe retreat to the largeſt veſſels.

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in the NW. of the diſtrict of Athol, in Perthſhire, extending into Inverneſſhire. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart, after his diſcomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, expoſed to the rigours of

the climate, ſometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he, at length, eſcaped the ſanguinary parties that were in ſearch for him, lured by the offered reward. The waters of this lake deſcend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Eridge, Suſſex, 8 miles from Grinſtead. *Eridge*, Suſſex, N. of Rotherbridge.

ERIE, a lake of N. America, ſituated between 40. 50. to 43 deg. N. lat. and between 78. 50. to 84 W. lon. It is about 260 miles long from E. to W. and 40 to 60 broad. It communicates at it's NE. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The iſlands and banks towards it's W. end are much infeſted with rattle ſnakes; and, on the leaves of the large water lily, which grows here, covering the ſurface of the water, to an extent of many acres, myriads of water ſnakes lie baſking in the ſun in ſummer. Of the venomous ſerpents which infeſt this lake, the hiſſing ſnake, about 18 inches long, ſmall and ſpeckled, is accounted the moſt deadly. The wind, which it blows from it's mouth, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, brings on a decline, which proves mortal in a few months, no remedy being yet found to counteract it's baneful influence.

Erighill-Church, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin.

Eriholm, Yorkſhire, SE. of Darlington. *Eringham*, Suſſex, between Steyning and New Shoreham. *Erington*, Northumberland, SW. of Kirkheaton. *Eriſden*, Northumberland, near Tinmouth.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia.

Erith, Cambridgeſhire, between Holtwell-Fen and Somerſham, on the Ouſe. It has a cauſeway leading from St. Ives into the Iſle of Ely. *Erith*, Kent, on the Thames below Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a city and province of Perſian Armenia The former is dirty and ill-built; the ramparts are of earth, and there are about 800 houſes. The churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground, reſembling catacombs. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 44. 10. E. The province is ſurrounded by Georgia, Schirvan, Mougan, Aderbeitzan, and Turkiſh Armenia.

ERKBLENS, in Juliers, Weſtphalia.

ERLANG, in Culembach, Franconia.

Erleham, Norfolk, SW. of Norwich. *Erles-Wood*, Monm. near Strogle-Caſtle. *Erlington*, Suſſ. SW. of Haylſham. *Erme*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Erming-Street*, Hunt. the Roman highway near Stilton, *Ermington*, Devonſhire.

ERNE, LOUGH, a great lake in Fermanagh, Ulſter, extending 30 miles in length; or rather 2 lakes, joined by the narrow ſtrait, on which Enniſkillen ſtands.

Erne, *St.* Cornwall, NW. of Saltaſh. *Erneley*, Suſſex, near the Iſle of Selſey. *Erneſborough*, Devonſhire, in Swinbridge pariſh.

ERPACH, a town and county of Suabia, and a town of Franconia.

Erpingham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Aleſham. *Eruan*, *St.* Cornwall, SW. of Padſtow. *Erwaſh*, a river in Nottinghamſhire, running into the Trent below Attenton.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkey, in Aſia, built on a peninſula, formed by the ſources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, 5 days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Perſia. The Turks are about 18,000, of whom two-thirds are janizaries; they are moſt of them tradeſmen, and receive no pay: there are alſo 6000 Armenians and 400 Greeks, the latter of whom, being moſtly braziers, are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, on account of the noiſe of their hammers. The town is a thoroughfare for the caravans which paſs to the Indies. Their merchandiſe is Perſian ſilks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall-nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Lat. 40. 4. N. lon. 43. 2. E.

Eſby, Yorkſhire, in Cleveland.

ESCHELLES, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Heſſe Rheinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

Eſcourt, Wilts, near Luggerſhall. *Eſcrick-Hall*, SE. of York.

ESCURIAL, a village of New Caſtile, celebrated for it's palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, in 1563. It conſiſts of a royal manſion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloiſters, a college, a library containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of families, an extenſive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It ſtands in a dry, barren country, ſurrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of grey ſtones, found in the neighbourhood. This ſtructure, built in the form of a gridiron, becauſe St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, was broiled on ſuch an inſtrument, was 22 years in building, and coſt 6,000,000 crowns. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, there is a magnificent mauſoleum, called the Pantheon, ſimilar to that at Rome. It is ſeated on the river Guadara, 15 miles NW. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35. N. lon. 3. 58. W.

Eſenhull, Warw. W. of Cheſter-Over.

Esens, a town of E. Friesland, Westphalia.

Esfarain, a town of Chorasan, Persia.

Esgill, Cumb. near Gargill. *Eshbury*, Surry, near Compton. *Esheldworth*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

**Esher*, Surry, a beautiful village, 16 miles SW. of London, and 5 from Kingston, on the road to Portsmouth.

Esher-Waterville, Surry, a manor in Esher parish. *Eshing*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Eshington*, Northumb. E. of Morpeth. *Eshton*, Yorks. W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Esinden*, Herts, 2 miles from Hatfield. *Esington*, NE. of Durham. *Esington*, Oxf. near Chalgrave. *Esington*, Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton. *Esington*, Yorks. W. Riding. E. of Bolland-Forest. *Esingwould*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, NE. of Boroughbridge.

Esk, or Eask, Lough, in Donegal, Ulster. This lake abounds with char, which are taken, in deep water, by nets.

Esk, rivers in Cumberland; the largest forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, running into Solway Frith; the lesser near the southern extremity of the county, runs into the Irish Sea at Ravenglass.

Esk, a river of Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams, called N. and S. Esk. They nearly encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river falls into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

Esk, N. and S. two rivers of Angusshire, descending from the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the German Ocean a little to the N. of Montrose. The latter, after traversing nearly the whole breadth of the county, falls into the sea a little below the same town.

Esk, Yorkshire, in Holderness. *Eskdale*, Yorkshire, in Whitby-Strand liberty.

Eskdale, the country about the Esk, both on the Cumberland and Dumfriesshire sides of the river.

Eskimaux, a people of N. America, inhabiting a tract of country called Labrador. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c. and go muffled up in skins, the hairy sides next their bodies. Their nights are from 1 to 6 months long, during which time the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in a sort of subterraneous habitations. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead a roving life.

Eskle, a river in Herefordshire, running into the Monnow, at Landtown.

Esky, in Sligo, Connaught.

Estaby, Durham, W. of Yarum.

Eslingen, a free town of Suabia, insulated in Wurtemburg.

Esne, Essenay, or Asna, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, containing some magnificent ancient temples, with hieroglyphical inscriptions, &c. Lat. 24. 59. N. lon. 32. 48. E.

Esperie, a town in N. Hungary.

Espernon, a town in the department of Eure and Loir.

Espiers, a town of Flander, 8 miles N. of Tournay.

Espley, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth.

Esquimaux. See Eskimaux.

Essafe, Devons. SE. of South-Moulton. *Esscheales*, Northumberland, near Hexham. *Esse*, or *Asbden*, Essex, near the Stour, NE. of Bumpsted-Steple.

Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a great pass between Hungary and Turkey, and is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles NW. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 32. N. lon. 18. 40. E.

Essen, 3 towns of Westphalia.

Essenden, Rutlandshire, N. of Stamford.

Essequibo. See Issequibo.

Esset, Northumb. in Eland manor.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middlesex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire, and the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is 54 miles long from E. to W. and 48 broad from N. to S. and contains 18 hundreds, 26 market towns, and 403 parishes. It does not contain any considerable hills; but exhibits a variety of soil and face of country generally fertile. It's SW. part is occupied principally by the forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for it's butter. The NW. part from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the Hundreds of Essex, (though included in the hundreds of Barstaple, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome; but more inland, they are dry, elevated,

and healthy; and even the worſt parts of them are rendered healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the ſtagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are ſent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; alſo fowls, wild and tame, and the oyſters, known by the name of Colcheſter oyſters. The towns of Colcheſter, Halſtead, Coggeſhal, Braintree, Bocking, and Dunmow, are diſtinguiſhed for the manufacture of baize. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the capital.

ESTAMPES, a town in the depart. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Loet, or Etampes, which abounds with crawfiſh. It is 15 miles E. of Chartres. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 2. 14. E.

ESTAPLES, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, ſeated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne.

ESTAPO, or ISTAPA, a town of Tobaſco, Mexico, 10 miles SW. of Villa Hermoſa. Lat. 17. 30. N. lon. 103. 5. W.

Eſtaſton, Shropſhire, N. of Wem.

ESTAVAYER, a town and bailiwic of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, on the E. border of the lake of Neufchatel. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 6. 48. E.

Eſtbergholt, Suff. SE. of Hadley. *Eſtby*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Eſtcot*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Eſtcot*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Eſtcot*, Devonſhire, W. of Silverton.

ESTE, a town in the Paduan, late a territory of Venice.

ESTELLA, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

Eſtenden, Herts, between Hertford and Hatfield.

ESTEPA, a town of Andaluſia.

Eſterwick, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs. *Eſtfield*, Yorkſhire, E. of Halifax.

ESTHONIA, or REVEL, a Ruſſian government on the Baltic; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by the government of Riga.

Eſtington, Glouc. between Stanley and the Severn. *Eſtington*, Norfolk, NE. of Buckenham. *Eſtington*, Norf. in the Marſh Land. *Eſtlech*, Glouc. NE. of Fairwood. *Eſtley*, Devonſ. near Biddiford. *Eſtnor*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Eſtoft*, Linc. in Crowle pariſh. *Eſton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Giſborough. *Eſton*, Yorkſ. near Bridlington. *Eſton*, or *Aſton*, Northamp. SW. of Stamford. *Eſton-Neſton*, Northamptonſhire, near Towceſter.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length and 100 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Portugal, on the N. by Leon and Old Caſtile, on the E. by New Caſtile, and on the S. by Andaluſia. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often extremely hot. A part of this province has been annexed to New Caſtile and a part to Old Caſtile, but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops and ſuperintends the police.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and ſalt. Here the oranges were firſt planted that were brought from China, known ſtill by the name of China oranges. It's capital is Liſbon.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, divided into the high town and the low. The houſes are white, and many of them adorned with marble pillars; here is alſo a tower of marble, of a fine poliſh. Here is a manufacture of beautiful earthenware. It is 15 miles W. of Badajox, and 75 E. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. 44. N. lon. 7. 21. W.

ESTHWAITE-WATER, a lake in Lancaſhire, between Hawkſhead and Windermere-Water, two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and ſcattered houſes, ſweetly ſituated under woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richeſt verdure, heightened by the deep ſhade of the woods, and the back ground of rocky mountains.

Eſtrop, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Eſtwood*, Nott. on the Erwaſh, near Greyſley-Caſtle. *Eſtyrpe*, Devonſ. near Bridport. *Etall-Caſtle*, Northumberland, on the river Till, in Glendale, near Ford-Caſtle.

ETAYAH, a town of Agra, in Hindooſtan, on the river Jumna. Many parts of the banks of this river are 60 feet high, and the town is all built on the heights. It is 52 miles SE. of Agra. Lat. 26. 43. N. lon. 79. 25. E.

ETAIN, a ſmall town in the dept. of Meuſe, 13 miles ENE. of Verdun. Lat. 49. 15. N. lon. 5. 35. E.

Etchinford, Suff. W. of Leonard's Foreſt. *Ethelbury-Hill*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Swaledale and Wenſdale. *Etherdwick*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Burton-Conſtable.

ETHIOPIA, a part of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Natolia and Abyſſinia. In Lower Ethiopia is comprehended a great part of the interior of Africa, N. and S. of the equator,

equator, as Mujak, Gingiro, Anziko, Moho-emugi, Alaba, Matamba, &c.

Ethorp, Warw. W. of Southam. *Ethrop*, or *Eydrop*, Bucks, in Waddeſdon pariſh. *Ethy*, Cornwall, NE. of Fowey.

ETIENNE, St. a town in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, in which are conſiderable manufactories in iron and ſteel, and alſo in ribands. Coal-mines are found in it's neighbourhood, and a ſoft ſtone fit for grind-ſtones. It is 28 miles SE. of Lyons, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 22. N. lon. 4. 30. E.

ETLINGEN, in Baden Dourlach, Suabia.

Etloe, or *Eteſlau*, Glouceſ. near Awre.

ETNA, MOUNT, or GIBELLO, a celebrated volcano in Sicily, on a mountain, which is 63 miles in circumference at the foot, and 10,954 feet in height. Not only the mountain, but all the neighbouring regions, appear to have been formed of the accumulating matter that has been ejected, from age to age, from this never-ceaſing furnace. The firſt eruption of Etna, recorded in hiſtory, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the ſecond, recorded by Thucydides, happened in the year 734 before the Chriſtian era. From this period, to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceaſed to emit fire near 90 years. The next eruption was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1636) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. Of all theſe eruptions, that of 1693 was, by far, the moſt deſtructive. It was attended with an earthquake that, in an inſtant, overturned the town of Catania, (though 10 miles diſtant from the mountain) and buried 18,000 perſons in it's ruins. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. ſide; but on the N. there is nothing but large foreſts. The top is always covered with ſnow, though it never ceaſes to ſmoke, and often emits flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in ſmall quantities, ſerve for manure to the adjacent lands; but a large torrent does miſchief; and the new apertures which are ſuddenly made, from time to time, are alarming and dangerous to the inhabitants.

ETON COLLEGE, Bucks, ſeparated from Windſor by an old bridge over the Thames, was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provoſt and 7 fellows, and the inſtruction of 70 ſcholars. There are ſeldom leſs than 300 ſcholars here, beſides thoſe on the foundation. The revenue is about 5000l. a year.

Eton, near Norwich. *Ettleſhall*, Warw. NE. of Coventry. *Etton*, Northamptonſhire, near Maxey-Caſtle. *Etton*, Northamptonſhire, near Overſton.

ETTRICK, a ſtream falling from the mountainous part of Selkirkſhire, through a romantic country, and joining with the Yarrow; after which their united waters mingle with the Tweed, where it enters the ſhire of Roxburgh. All theſe ſtreams, with Ettrick Banks, the Braes of Yarrow, and Tweed Side, have been ſweetly ſung in Scottiſh paſtoral.

Etwell-Hall, SW. of Derby.

EU, a ſea-port in the depart. of Lower Seine, ſeated on the river Brele. The principal trade is in ſerges and laces. It is 15 miles NE. of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 3. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

Evall, St. Cornwall, SW. of Padſtow, *Evart*, Northumb. SE. of Flodden-Hill.

EVAUX, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, 21 miles E. of Gueret. Lat. 46. 13. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Evedon, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Eveley*, W. of Derby. *Evelot*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Stonedale and Swaldale. *Evelyn*, Shropſ. near Sheffnall. *Evenall*, Staff. SE. of Eccleſhall. *Evendy Farm*, Middl. N. of Staines. *Evenlode*, Worc. NE. of Stow-in-the-Would. *Eventon*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Pickering. *Ever-Church*, or *Everach*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Bruton.

EVERDINGEN, in Dutch Guelderland.

Everdon, Bedf. *Everdon*, Northamp. *Everend*, Glouceſ. in Wollaſton pariſh. *Evering*, Kent, between Elham and Dover. *Everingham*, Yorkſ. between Pocklington and Market-Weighton. *Everley*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, between Ambreſbury and Savernake-Foreſt.

Everog-Bridge, in Down, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin.

Everſden, *Great* and *Little*, near Cambridge. *Everſham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SW. of Catterick. *Everſholm*, ſee *Eveſham*. *Everſholt*, Bedf. E. of Woburn.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorſetſhire, 12 miles NW. of Dorcheſter, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 2. 55. W.

Everſley, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Everſley*, Hants, in the road from London to Baſingſtoke. *Everton*, Nottinghamſhire, E. of Baintree. *Everton*, Northamptonſhire, SE. of Newnham.

*EVESHAM, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on a hill, riſing with a gradual aſcent from the Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it. It is 14 miles SE. of Worceſter, and 95 NW. by W. of London. Lat.

52. 4. N. lon. 1. 59. W. Market on Monday.

EVESHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the SE. part of the county to the Severn. It is celebrated for it's fertility and beauty; and communicating with the more extensive one that borders both sides of the Severn, gives to it the same general name of the Vale of Evesham. See SEVERN, VALE OF.

EUGUBIO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

EVIAN, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc, on the Lake of Geneva, opposite to Lausanne. It is 22 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 21. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Evilston, Wilts, NW of Salisbury. *Evilton*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilchester. *Evington*, Herefordshire, SW. of Leominster. *Evington*, Kent, in Elmstead parish. *Evington*, SE. of Leicester.

EVOLI, in Principato Citra, Naples.

EVORA, the capital of Alentejo, Portugal, seated in a pleasant country, planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 miles E. by S. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 7. 46. W.

EVORA-DE-MONTE, 15 miles NE. of Evora.

EUPHEMIA, ST. a sea-port of Naples.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Asiatic Turkey. It has one source about a day's journey, and another two days' journey, from Erzerum. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. In it's course it separates Aladulia and Syria from Diabekir, and Diabekir from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irac-Arabi, till it receives the Tigris, and 50 miles below Bussorah it falls into the Persian Gulf.

EURE, a depart. of France, so named from a river which rises near Pontgoin, in the depart. of Eure and Loir, and passing by Chartres, falls into the Seine, above Pont de l'Arche.

EURE and LOIR, a department of France, so called from the rivers Eure and Loir. It's capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, capital of the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Iton. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. These, with linen and woollen cloth, and corn, form the principal articles of it's trade. It is 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 1. N. lon. 1. 14. E.

EUROPE, the least of the four general parts, or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3300 miles in length, and about 2700 in breadth, and is situated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. As it nearly all lies within the temperate zone, here is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold of the other parts of the continent. Though it does not afford the richest productions of the earth, nor abound in costly mines, it is generally much more populous and better cultivated than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in the woods, rocks, and mountains of the north, and of the Alps, but the domesticated are numerous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Gironne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Turkey, beside some islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires, namely, those of Russia, Turkey, and Germany. The kings are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Naples, or the Two Scilies. There is also an archduke of Austria, and a great duke of Tuscany. The republics are those of France, Holland, Switzerland, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the NW. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The prevailing religious profession is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches. Mahometanism is the established

EUROPE
ICELAND
Skalholt
North Cape
Petzora R.
Tobolsk
Yarosl
Perm
Kazan
Kiev
Kama R.
Osa
Nizhnei Novgorod
Simbirsk
Penza
Saratof
Woronesh
Don R.
Astrachan
Tartary
Moph
Tarku
Trebizond
Erzerum
Samsoun
Aleppo
Tripoli
Damascus
Dublin
Bristol
St. George's Channel
Oviedo
Leon
Madrid
Lisbon
Toledo
Badajos
Cordova
Seville
Granada
Murcia
Gibraltar
Tangier
Tetuan
Fez
Morocco
Oran
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Bay of Biscay
Atlantic Ocean
Baltic Sea
Longit. E. from 40 London.

EUROPE
NORTHERN OCEAN
Arctic Circle
ICELAND
SWEDEN
BRITISH ISLES
BRITISH OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GERMANY
POLAND
HUNGARY
TURKEY
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Cyprus
Candia
Sardinia
Corsica
Naples
Rome
Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Berlin
Vienna
Constantinople
Petersburgh
Moscow
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Christiania
Bergen
Hamburg
Warsaw
Cracow
Lemberg
Kiev
Odessa
Tiflis
Erzerum
Aleppo
Smyrna
Athens
Belgrade
Bucharest
Sofia
Lisbon
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Malta
Cairo
Alexandria
Jerusalem
Damascus
Bagdad
Teheran
Astrakan
Tartary
AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

eſtabliſhed faith of the Turks, and there are numberleſs Jews diſperſed in the different countries.

EUSKIRCHEN, a town of Juliers, Weſtphalia.

EUSTATIA, one of the leaſt of the Leeward Iſlands, in the W. Indies, lying NW. of St. Chriſtophers. It is properly a mountain in the form of a ſugar-loaf, whoſe top is hollow, or concave. It is ſtrong by ſituation, has a fort, and is ſubject to the Dutch. In 1781 it was taken by Admiral Rodney, but was ſoon after taken by the French, and reſtored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lat. 17. 29. N. lon. 63. 5. W.

Euſton-Hall, Suffolk, near Thetford.

EUTIN, in Lubeck, Lower Saxony.

Euxton, Lancaſhire, E. of Bank-Hall.

EWEL, a town of Surry, having many fine ſtreams of water, which, uniting, form a river ſufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which falls into the Thames at Kingſton. It is 10 miles NE. by N. of Darking, and 13 SE. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 26. N. lon. 0. 15. W. Market on Thurſday.

Ewel, Kent, near Feverſham. *Ewelme*, vulgo *Newelme*, Oxfordſ. S. of Britwell. *Ewenny*, a river of Glamorganſhire, and a village near Cowbridge. *Ewerby*, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Ewern-Minſter*, the largeſt pariſh in Dorſetſhire: the Ewern riſes in it, and falls into the Stour at Stourpain. *Ewhurſt*, Surry, near Okeley. *Ewhurſt*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh. *Ewood-Hall*, Yorkſhire, W. of Halifax. *Ewſhot*, Hants, SW. of Farnborough. *Ewtons*, Surry, near Darking.

EX, a river which riſes in the Foreſt of Exmoor, in Somerſetſhire, and, leaving that county below Dulverton, flows by Tiverton to Exeter, widening from Topſham into an eſtuary, which terminates in the Engliſh Channel at Exmouth.

Ex, Upper and *Nether*, Devonſ. between Exeter and Bradninch. *Exall*, Warw. SW. of Aulceſter. *Exall*, Warw. a member of Coventry. *Exborn*, Devonſ. on the river Ock, oppoſite to Stow. *Exbridge*, Devonſ. near Bampton. *Exbury*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Execate*, Suſſex, near Cuckmere-Haven.

*EXETER, a city of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Ex, over which there is a long ſtone bridge, with houſes on both ſides. The environs of the city are hilly, and afford a variety of beautiful proſpects. The town, with it's ſuburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference; it's port is properly at Topſham, 5 miles below, but veſſels of above 100 tons come up to the quay here. Exeter is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for number of inhabitants, having 12 or 13 incorporate companies. It is the ſeat of an extenſive foreign and domeſtic commerce, and particularly ſhe has a ſhare in the fiſheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are conſiderable manufactories of ſerges and other woollen goods. It is 78 miles SW. of Briſtol, 44 NE. of Plymouth, and 173 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday.

EXETER, a town of New Hampſhire, in N. America, on the S. ſide of Exeter River. It has a good harbour, and ſome riſing manufactures, and is 15 miles SW. of Portſmouth.

Exford, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Dunſter.

EXILLES, a town and fortreſs of Piedmont, 6 miles WSW. of Suza.

Exley, Yorkſ. S. of Halifax. *Exminſter*, Devonſ. 3 miles below Exeter. *Exmore*, where the Ex riſes, a moiſt, barren ground, near the Severn Sea, part in Devonſhire, but more in Somerſetſhire.

**Exmouth*, Devonſhire, on the E. ſide of the Bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter.

Exte, or *Octe*, Suff. near Hoxne. *Exton*, Hants, NE. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Exton*, Somerſetſ. near Brumpton-Regis. *Exton*, or *Oxton*, Nott. near Sherwood-Foreſt. *Exwyck-Cleve*, Devonſhire, near Exeter. *Eya*, Northamptonſhire, N. of Peterborough. *Eyam*, Derbyſhire in the High-Peak. *Eybridge*, Kent, near Chart and Sutton-Valence. *Eydon*, Northamptonſhire, E. of Chipping-Warden.

*EYE, a town of Suffolk, whoſe chief manufactures are ſpinning and bonelace. It is 20 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 91 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 1. 16. E. Market on Saturday.

Eye, Heref. NW. of Leominſter. *Eyeford*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Stow. *Eyefort*, Oxfordſhire, near Woodſtock. *Eye-Hall*, Camb. in Horningſey pariſh.

EYEMOUTH, a ſmall ſea-port of Berwickſhire, at the mouth of the river Eye, where there is a tolerable herring-fiſhery. It is 9 miles N. by W. of Berwick.

EYESDALE, or ESDALE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argyleſhire, 7 miles SE. of Mull. It is noted for it's ſlate-quarries.

Eyke, Suff. S. of Rendleſham. *Eykering*, Notting. NW. of Newark. *Eyleſworth*, Northamp. near Caſtor. *Eyminge*, Kent. *Eymolt*, a river in Weſtmorl. and Cumb. running into the Eden at Hornby.

EYNDHOVEN, in Dutch Brabant.

Eyne, Bedfordſhire, in Gravenhurſt pariſh. *Eyneſbury*, Huntingdonſhire, a hamlet

let of St. Neot's. *Eyncsford*, Kent, NW. of Ash.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

*EYRE COURT, in Galway, Connaught, a little S. of Clonfert, and about 72 miles from Dublin.

Eythorne, Kent, near Walderſhare. *Eythorp*, Bucks, near Quarendon. *Eyton*, Shropſhire, W. of Kingſwood. *Eyton*. Shropſ. near Shrawerden Caſtle. *Eywood*, Surry, SE. of Darking. *Eywood* Heref. S. of Titley. *Eyworth*, Bedfordſhire, near Potton.

EZAGUEN, a town of Fez.

FAI

FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark, on the S. coaſt. It lies in a low and fruitful ſpot, and trades in corn and other proviſions, though the harbour be indifferent. Near it is a ferry to the Iſle of Alſen.

FABRIANO, a town of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, which contains ſeveral rich monaſteries, and a manufacture of paper. It is 33 miles SW. of Ancona.

Faceby, Yorkſh. N. Riding, SW. of Stokeſley. *Fackham*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Faddeley*, Cheſhire, W. of Namptwich.

FAENZA, or FAYENZA, a town of Romagna, in Italy, noted for it's fine earthen-ware. It is 16 miles SW. of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains 1200 houſes, which are generally of wood, two ſtories high, and 7000 inhabitants, including the miners. It is 30 miles NW. of Hedemora. Lat. 60. 48. N. lon. 16. 42. E.

Failſworth, Lanc. near Bolton. *Fairback*, Carmarthenſhire. *Fairfield*, Kent, near Appledore. *Fairfield*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Fairfield*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, and ſeveral other towns in the United States of N. America.

*FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, celebrated for the painted glaſs windows in the church, done from the deſigns of Albert Durer. It is 22 miles ESE. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 1. 44. W. Market on Thurſday.

FAIRHEAD, the NE. cape of Ireland, forming the E. ſide of the Bay of Ballycaſtle, in Antrim, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 17. N. lon. 6. 34. W.

FAIR ISLE, an iſland of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which it's towering rocks are plainly diſcovered.

Fairlee, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Fairleigh*, Suſſex, between Hailings and

FAL

Winchelſea. *Fairſtead*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Witham. *Fairward*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Parrot. *Fairwell*, Staffordſhire, near Lichfield.

FAISANS, or PHEASANTS, an iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, between France and Spain, about 2 miles from Fontarabia.

Faithleag, in Waterford, Munſter.

Faith's, St. Norfolk, near Taverham.

*FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, 20 miles NW. of Norwich, and 110 NNE. of London. Lat. 52. 53. N. lon. 0, 58. E. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday.

Fakenham, Great and *Little*, Suff. S. of Euſton. *Fakenhurſt*, Kent, united to Bonington.

FALAISE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, famous for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror. The trade in ſerges, linen, and lace is conſiderable. It is 18 miles SE. of Caen. Lat. 48. 55. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

Faldo, Bedfordſ. between Hitchin and Ampthill. *Fale*, a river of Cornwall, falling into Falmouth-Harbour. *Falefield*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Falkam*, Kent, W. of Cobham. *Falkborn*, Eſſex, near Witham.

FALKENBERG, a ſea-port of Halland, in Sweden; alſo a town of Stiria; a town of Lippe, Weſtphalia; and a town of the New Marche, Brandenburg.

Falkenham, Suffolk, on the river Deben, near Baudſey-Haven.

*FALKIRK, a town of Stirlingſhire. In it's neighbourhood, the great markets for Highland cattle, called Tryſts, are held thrice a year; 15,000 head of cattle are ſometimes ſold at one Tryſt, which are, for the moſt part, ſent to England. It is 8 miles SE. of Stirling. Lat. 55. 57. N. lon. 3. 50. W.

*FALKLAND, a town of Fifeſhire, at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. The inhabitants are moſtly employed in agriculture. It is 18 miles nearly N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 18. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, NE. of the Straits

Straits of Magellan. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S. lon. from 56. 30. to 62. 15. W.

Falladon, Northumb. in Embledon parish. *Fallibroome*, Chesh. N. of Macclesfield. *Fallofield*, Northumberl. between Hexham and the Picts' Wall. *Falmer*, Suffex, SW. of Lewes.

*FALMOUTH, a rich, trading town of Cornwall, and the ſtation of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The harbour here has ſo many deep and well-ſheltered creeks belonging to it, that, next to Milford-Haven, it is the beſt road for ſhipping in Great-Britain. It is defended by the caſtles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 WSW. of London. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 5. 27. W. Markets on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

FALSE BAY, to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by veſſels during the prevalence of the NW. winds, from May to September, which render it dangerous to remain in Table-Bay.

FALSTER, an iſland of Denmark, S. of Zealand.

FAMAGOSTA, a ſea-port of Cyprus, on the E. coaſt, in lat. 35. 10. N. and lon. 35. 55. E.

Fambridge, *N.* and *S.* Eſſex, on each ſide of Crouch River, near Crickſey.

FAMINE, PORT, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia, in lat. 53 42. S. and lon. 71. 28. W.

Fangy, Eſſex, near Canvey-Iſle. *Fanham-Hall*, Herts, NE. of Ware.

FANO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Auguſtus. It is ſeated on the Adriatic, 17 miles nearly E. of Urbino.

Fanthorp, Lincolnſhire, near Louth.

FANTIN, a town and populous kingdom, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the ſea ſhore. Here the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. Beſides trading, they are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine.

Fant-le-Roy Marſh, Dorſetſ. near Candle Biſhops and Candle-Marſh.

*FAREHAM, a town of Hampſhire, 12 miles SE. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 53. N. lon. 1. 6. W. Market on Tueſday.

Fareſby, Lincolnſ. near Spilſby. *Farct*, Suſſex, near Grombridge.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of New Greenland, or Sekamunga, at the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lat. 59. 38. N. lon. 42. 45. W.

Farforth, Linc. SW. of Burwell.

FARGEAU, ST. a town in the dept. of Yonne, 82 miles SSE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 37. N. lon. 3. 8. E.

*FARINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, ſituated on a hill, near the Thames. It is 18 miles SW. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 44. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Tueſday.

Faringdon, Devonſ. between Exeter and Topſham. *Faringdon*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Shrowton. *Faringdon*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Faringdon*, Nott. W. of Newark. *Farleigh*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Farleſthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Alford. *Farley*, or *Farley Wallop*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Farley*, Hants, W. of Winchester. *Farley*, Northumb. near Shotley-Bridge, over the Derwent. *Farley*, Staff. E. of Cheadle. *Farley*, Surry, near Chelſham. *Farley*, *E.* and *W.* Kent, 4 miles from Maidſtone. *Farley-Hill*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Farley-Park*, Somerſetſh. near Philip's-Norton, and 4 miles S. of Farley-Monckton. *Farlington*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Sheriff-Hutton. *Farlington*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Farlton*, Lancaſ. in Loynſdale. *Farlton*, Weſtmor. near Kirkby Lonſdale. *Farmcot*, Glouc. near Winchcomb. *Farmcot*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Guiting-Power. *Farme*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Farmingham*, Kent, between Eltham and Troſeby. *Farmington*, Glouc. nearly oppoſite to N. Lech, on the other ſide of the river Lech.

Farnaſs, in Kerry, Munſter.

Farnborough, Hampſhire, 5 miles from Bagſhot. *Farnborough*, Warwickſ. near Edgehill. *Farnborough*, Berks, near E. and W. Ilſley. *Farnborough*, Kent, between Bromley and Sevenoaks. *Farnborough*, Somerſ. SE. of Pensford. *Farncomb*, Surry, in Godalming pariſh. *Farndale*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Kirkby-Moreſide. *Farndiſh*, Bedf. NW. of Odehill. *Farndon*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Farndon*, Northamp. 1 mile S. of Market-Harborough. *Farneſfield*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh.

*FARNHAM, a town in Surry, ſeated on the river Wey, is a great market for wheat and oats, and the fineſt hops are raiſed in plantations round it. It is 12 miles nearly W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 0. 46. W. Market on Thurſday.

Farnham-Royal, Bucks, 1 mile below Clifden. *Farnhurſt*, Suſſ. between Godalming and Midhurſt. *Farning-Wood*, Northamp. S. of Rockingham-Foreſt.

Farnicarney, in Sligo, Connaught.

Faro-Iſlands, on the coaſt of Northumb.

17 in number; the principal, *Farn-Island*, is about a mile in circumference, has a light-house on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture. *Farnlaw*, Northumb. N. of Kirk Whelpinton. *Farnley*, Yorksh. SW. of Leeds. *Farnley-Tyes*, Yorksh. SE. of Huthersfield. *Farnton*, Nott. N. of Balderton. *Farnton-Hall*, Durh. between Lumley and Wearmouth. *Farnworth*, Lanc. near Prescot. *Farnworth*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, 7 miles over, so named from the Faro, or light-house, on Cape Faro, and it's vicinity to Messina.

FARO ISLANDS. See FERRO.

FARO, a sea-port of Algarve, in Portugal, 20 miles SW. of Tavira. Lat. 36. 54. N. lon. 7. 48. W.

Farra, in West Meath, Leinster. *Farrantemple*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Farrenton, Somers. between Mendip and Dunkerton. *Farrington*, Dorsetshire, near Dorchester. *Farset*, Hunt. SE. of Peterborough.

FARSISTAN, or FARS, a fertile province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Chusistan. It is famous for it's wines, called the Wines of Schiras. Here are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis.

FARTACH, a sea-port of Hadramaut, in Arabia-Felix.

Farthin River, in Kerry, Munster; is navigable a considerable way up, from Valentia Harbour.

Farthon, Shropsh. S. of Bridgenorth. *Farway*, Devons. W. of Culliton. *Farwell*, Staff. NW. of Lichfield. *Farworth*, Nott. in Norworth parish. *Faseley*, Warw. S. of Tamworth. *Fastan-Ferme*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Fastbury*, Wilts, N. of Chute-Forest. *Faston*, Hants, SW. of Ashmansworth. *Faston*, Linc. NW. of Grantham. *Faston*, Linc. between Witham and Basingthorp. *Faston*, Wilts, S. of Savernake-Forest. *Fattersfield*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

FAVAGNANA, a small isle W. of Sicily.

Faughard, a mount in Louth, Leinster.

Faukfosse, or *Fangfosse*, Yorks. E. Riding, NW. of Pocklington. *Fauld*, Staff. near Tutbury. *Faulick*, Northumb. between Oglecastle and Catchburn. *Fauller*, Oxf. NW. of Woodstock-Park. *Fauntleroy's-Marsh*, Dorsets. near Folke.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town and district of Limburg, on the Geule.

Faushot, Hants, near Aldershot and Bramshot. *Fauseley*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Fauston*, Northumb. near Yarrow. *Fauterley*, Northumb. between the Tyne and Shotley-Bridge. *Fawbridge*, Essex, on a river that runs to Gunfleet. *Fawbridge*, Lanc. NW. of Colne. *Fawburn*, Essex, 1 mile from Witham. *Fawcet-House*, Northamp. E. of Farthinghoe. *Fawhurst*, Sussex, near Worth-Forest. *Fawhurst*, Sussex, near W. Grinstead. *Fawley*, Bucks, W. of Great Marlow. *Fawley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Fawley*, Northumb. near Simonsburn. *Fawley-Chapel*, Heref. on the Wye, NW. of Ross. *Fawley*, *Great* and *Little*, Berks, near Lambourn. *Fawset-Wood*, Westmorl. near Whinfield. *Faxfleet*, Yorks. on the Humber, 10 miles W. of Hull. *Faxton*, Northamp. W. of Kettering.

FAYENCE, a town in the dept. of Var, 10 miles from Grasse.

Fayerbourn, Yorks. between Pontefract and Sherborne, noted for quarries of alabaster. *Fayerlaw-Chapel*, Shropshire, between N. and S. Chebury. *Fayfield-Head*, Staff. NW. of Sheene. *Fayland*, Somers. between Bedminster and Portbury. *Fazeley*, Staffords. near Tamworth. *Feage*, or *Feock*, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth-Haven.

Fearbane, or *Firbane*, in King's County, Leinster, 57 miles from Dublin.

FECAMP, an ancient sea-port in the dept. of Lower Seine, 27 miles SW. of Dieppe.

Feckenham, Worcesters. 7 miles from Bromsgrove, on the W. side of it's forest. *Feddington*, Cumb. W. of Brampton.

Fedemore, in Limerick, Munster.

Feene's House, Bucks, in White Waltham parish. *Felbrig*, Norfolk, NW. of Gresham. *Felding*, Norfolk, in Hempsted parish.

FELDKIRK, a town and county in the Tyrolese, seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 17 miles nearly E. of Appenzel. Lat. 47. 10. N. lon. 9. 49. E.

Feldon, Warw. a fertile champaign country, S. of the Avon. *Felhampton*, Shrops. between Bishop's-Castle and Corsham-Castle. *Felix-Hall*, Essex, near Coggeshal. *Felixkirk*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Felixton*, Suffolk, on the coast. *Felkinton*, Northumb. SE. of Norham-Castle. *Felkirk*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley.

FELLETIN, a town in the depart. of Creuse; it's chief trade is in cattle.

Felley, Nott. near Codnor-Castle in Derbyshire. *Fellin*, Durham, near Newcastle.

FELLIN, in Terra-di-Lavora, Naples.

FELLING, 3 towns of Austria.

Felmingham, Norf. NW. of Wursted. *Felpham*, Suss. W. of Arundel, *Felsham*, Suffolk,

Suffolk, S. of Walpet. *Felsted*, Eſſex, on the Chelmer, near Dunmow. *Feltham*, Middl. near Hanworth and Hounſlow. *Feltham-Hill*, Middl. near Sunbury and Belſont. *Felthorp*, Norf. 9 miles from Norwich. *Felton*, Heref. between Bromyard and Hereford. *Felton*, Northumb. near Rothbury. *Felton*, Somerſ. NW. of Penſford. *Felton-Butter*, Shropſh. near Mitton. *Felton-Welch*, or *Weſt*, Shropſ. between Ryton and Oſweſtry.

FELTRI, capital of the Feltrin, lately a diſtrict of Venice.

Feltwell, Norfolk, towards Brandon.

FEMERN, a ſmall iſland, 3 miles from the coaſt of Holſtein.

Femingho, Northamp. NW. of Brackley. *Fencotes*, York. N. Riding, near Hornby-Caſtle. *Fencotes*, Oxfordſ. E. of Charlton.

FENESTRELLE, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois, 18 miles nearly W. of Turin.

Fenham, Northumb. near Holy-Iſland.

Fenit-Iſland, on the N. ſide of Kerry, in Munſter.

Fenlake, Bedf. in Cardington pariſh. *Fen*, *E.* and *W.* Linc. SW. of Wainfleet, and SE. of Tatterſhall. *Fennam*, Northumb. in Newcaſtle pariſh. *Fennick-Chapel*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Pontefract.

Fennoagh, in Waterford, Munſter.

Fenny Lodge, Staff. W. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Fen-Ottery*, Devonſ. NW. of Sidmouth.

Fenough, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Fenton, Devonſ. near Plymtree. *Fenton*, Nott. on the E. ſide of Redgrave. *Fenton*, Hunt. in the pariſh of Somerſham. *Fenton*, Northumberl. in Woller lordſhip. *Fenton*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Fenton*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, between Aberford and Cawood. *Fenton*, Staff. in the pariſh of Stoke-upon-Trent. *Fenton-Gallen*, Cornwall, near a branch of Falmouth-Haven. *Fenwick Hall*, Northumberland, between Kirkheadon and Newcaſtle.

Fenwick's-Paſs, in Down, Ulſter.

FERABAD, a town of Mezanderan, in Perſia, 12 miles S. of the Caſpian Sea.

FERABAD, a town of Perſia, 1 mile and a half from Iſpahan, extending almoſt 3 miles along the banks of the Zenderoad.

FERE, LA, a town in the depart. of Aiſne. Near it is the caſtle, St. Gobin, famous for it's manufactory of fine plate glaſs.

Fereby, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near Barton on the Humber.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTINO, a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a town of Capitana, Naples.

Fering, Eſſex, SE. of Coggeſhall.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, 35 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth, containing 19 pariſnes. It is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout it's whole length, by means of the lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reaſon of the mountains and boggy grounds. The linen manufacture, and raiſing cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen-market in it, but the country abounds with ſpinners and good flax. The ſales are averaged at 4 ool. annually. Enniſkillen is the capital.

FERMO, a town of Ancona, near the Adriatic.

FERMOY, in Cork, Munſter, ſeated on the Blackwater, over which there is a large ſtone bridge of 13 arches.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an iſland near the coaſt of Brazil. The ſoldiers and few inhabitants here are ſupported with turtle 5 months of the year, and the reſt with proviſions from the continent. Lat. 3. 56. S. lon. 32. 38. W.

Fernden, Suſſex, near Blackdown. *Fern-Down*, Dorſetſhire, near Winford-Eagle. *Fernham St. Genevieve*, and *Fernham St. Martin*, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Fernhill*, Shropſhire, between Oſweſtry and Chirk. *Fernhouſes*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Ferniſham*, Berks, near Faringdon.

FERNS, a town of Wexford, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52. 29. N. lon. 6. 33. W.

Ferney Lee, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Ferny-Hall*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow.

FERRARA, a city and diſtrict of Italy, in the pope's territories. The Ferrareſe is now almoſt uncultivated, though formerly one of the fineſt countries in Italy. The air is unwholeſome, on account of the marſhes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. The town of Ferrara has a number of fine buildings, which evince it's former opulence; but the inhabitants, who are very few, in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark of poverty. Arioſto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Taſſo was confined as an idiot in the hoſpital of St. Anne. It is ſeated on a branch of the Po, 25 miles NE. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 51. N. lon. 11. 50. E.

Ferriby, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Ferring*, Suſſex,

Suſſex, on the coaſt, SE. of Augmering.
Ferring-Ferry, Kent, oppoſite to the Iſle of Sheppey.

FERRITER's-ISLANDS. See BLASQUES.

FERRO, or HIERO, the moſt weſterly of the Canary Iſlands, remarkable for affording little water, except what is ſupplied by the fountain-tree, which grows here, and diſtils water from it's leaves, in ſuch plenty as to ſatisfy the wants of the inhabitants. Though not very fertile, the inhabitants raiſe corn, ſugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The weſtern extremity of Ferro, was heretofore, by common conſent, accounted the place of the firſt meridian; but the national partialities having induced the moderns to adopt the capital of their own particular countries, as the place from which to reckon the longitude; the following is it's ſituation according to the Engliſh. Lat. 27. 47. N. lon. 17. 46. W.

FERRO, FARO, FAROL, or FAROER ISLANDS, 25 ſmall iſlands in the Northern Ocean, ſubject to Denmark, of which 17 only are habitable. Each of theſe is a lofty mountain riſing out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some are deeply indented with ſecure harbours; all are ſteep, and moſt of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The ſoil is ſhallow, but remarkably fertile; barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for 1; and the graſs affords abundant paſturage for ſheep: but no trees, above the ſize of a juniper or ſtunted willow, are to be ſeen here. Vaſt quantities of ſea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furniſhes a perilous employ for the inhabitants. Their exports are ſalted mutton, tallow, gooſe-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waiſtcoats, caps, and ſtockings. Lat. between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lon. between 5. and 7. 26. W.

FERROL, a town of Galicia, with one of the beſt harbours in Europe; veſſels lying ſecure here from all winds. It is now a marine arſenal, and the principal ſtation for the Spaniſh navy, although, in 1751, it was a ſmall and dirty fiſhing-town. It is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles NE. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 8. 4. W.

Ferry, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, over the Dun, near Bramby. *Ferry*, Cheſhire, W. of Liverpool Haven.

Ferry-Bank, in Derry, Ulſter. *Ferry-Bank*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

*FERRY-BRIDGE, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 1 mile from Pontefract.

Ferry, Eaſt, Linc. on the Trent, W. of Kirton. *Ferry-Hill*, Durham, NE. of Biſhop Auckland. *Ferſfield*, Norfolk, between Diſs and Beckenham.

FERTE', the name of ſeveral towns of France, the principal of which are,

FERTE'-ALAIS, LA, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, 18 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30. N. lon. 2. 27. E.

FERTE'-BERNARD, LA, a town in the depart. of Sarte, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 20 miles NE. of Mans. Lat. 48. 8. N. lon. 0. 39. E.

Fertragh, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Feſdike, Lincolnſ. SE. of Dunnington.

Fetcham, Surry, near Leatherhead.

FETHARD, a town of Tipperary, Munſter, 78 miles SW. of Dublin.

FETHARD, a town of Wexford, Leinſter, on the coaſt, 81 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 7. 3. W.

Fetherſton, Staffordſ. in Brewood pariſh.

Fetherſton, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, W. of Pontefract. *Fetherſton-Haugh*, Northumb. SW. of Beltingham and Haltweſel, by S. Tyne.

FETU, or AFFETU, a country on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, E. of Commenda. It was formerly about 160 miles in length, but is now ſaid to be reduced to 10 miles in length and the ſame in breadth, being almoſt ruined by wars. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, abounding in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of narrow paths, bordered with ſhady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

*FEVERSHAM, a large town of Kent, ſeated on a creek of the Medway, and much frequented by ſmall veſſels. It is 9 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 0. 55. E. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

FEURS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 23 miles SW. of Lyons.

Fews, a pariſh in Waterford, Munſter.

Fews, a ridge of mountains which run acroſs Armagh, in Ulſter.

Fewſton, Yorkſ. W. of Knareſborough.

FEZ, a country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Biledulgerid; and on the S. by Biledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and from 70 to 280 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount

Mount Atlas. The foreſts abound with wild beaſts, and the lions are the moſt daring and ſavage in Africa. The ſoil is fertile and populous, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, and corn in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, ſheep, and other cattle; and the horſes are the fineſt in Barbary. It is watered by ſeveral rivers and ſtreams, and the chief town is Fez; but Sallee is the principal port for their cruiſers, or rovers, which are ſmall, but full of men.

FEZ, the capital of Fez, is one of the largeſt cities in Africa. It is compoſed of three towns, Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are a great number of moſques, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of theſe has 100 rooms. Here are alſo above 100 public baths. The houſes are moſtly built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with moſaic work; thoſe of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles; and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. There is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſins. The roofs are flat, and the inhabitants ſleep on them in the ſummer. The gardens are numerous, and full of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks. All the trades live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the exchange is as large as a ſmall town. From hence the caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, for which they receive in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombucton, and the river Niger; one of which generally conſiſts of about 20,000 perſons. They travel over ſuch dry barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowries, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are great numbers of Jews, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion; there are alſo great numbers of negroes and their deſcendants. Fez is 160 miles nearly S. of Gibraltar, and 210 NNE. of Morocco. Lat. 34. 4. N. lon. 5. 35. W.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, forming, according to the report of Mr. Lucas, (a miſſionary employed by the Aſſociation for exploring the interior of that continent) a circular domain in a vaſt wilderneſs, like an iſland in the ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli; on the E. by the deſerts which divide it from Egypt; on the S. by Bornou, or Bernoa, and Caſhna; and on the W. by the Deſerts of Zaara, lying between 25 and 30 degrees N. latitude. It is an extenſive plain, encompaſſed by mountains, except to the W. Among their tame animals are the ſheep, cow, goat, camel, and a ſpecies of the domeſtic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the oſtrich and antelopes of various kinds. Adders, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and toads are numerous, and ſometimes crawl into their houſes. The heats of ſummer are intenſe, when the wind is generally from the E. and S.; but if it change, as it ſometimes does, for a few days, to the W. or N. an agreeable and reviving freſhneſs takes place. The diſeaſes to which the inhabitants are moſt ſubject, are thoſe of the inflammatory and putrid kind. The ſmall-pox is common; violent head-aches attack them in the ſummer, and they are troubled with rheumatic pains. The natives are of a deep ſwarthy complexion; inclining in their perſons more to the negro than the Arab caſt. They are tall, but indolent and inactive. Their dreſs is ſimilar to that of the Moors in Barbary. Agriculture and paſturage are the chief occupations. The houſes are built of clay, with a flat roof compoſed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. There are ſome venerable remains of ancient magnificence, and numerous ſmoking lakes, producing a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, called *trona*. In their common intercourſe, the ſhereef (or governor) and the pooreſt of the people converſe familiarly, and eat and drink together. In religion they are ſtrict, but not intolerant Mahometans, and ſeem tolerably comfortable under their government, which is monarchical. Gold-duſt conſtitutes their chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expreſſed by weight. The ſovereign, who is believed to be deſcended from their prophet, is tributary to the baſhaw of Tripoli. Mourzouk is the capital of this country, which is ſaid to contain 28 towns and 100 villages.

FIANO, a town in St. Peter's Patrimony, on the Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

FIANONA, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, lately ſubject to Venice.

FIASCONE, MONTE, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, ſeated on a mountain,

$\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW. of Viterbo. It is noted for fine Muſcadine wine.

FICARI, a town and river of Corſica.

FICHERUOLO, a town in the Ferrareſe.

Fidan, a river in Monm. *Fiddington*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Stokegurſey. *Fiddington*, Glouceſterſhire, near Tewkeſbury.

Fiddown, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Fidlers, Eſſex, W. of Chelmsford. *Field*, Staffordſhire, near Gratwich. *Field-awling*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Fieldham*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Richmond. *Field-Place*, Surry, in Compton pariſh.

Fields-Town, in Dublin, Leinſter.

FIESOLA, a town of Tuſcany.

Fifehead, Dorſetſhire, near Stalbridge. *Fifehead*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Stourminſter. *Fifehead*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Lidiard Biſhops. *Fifehead*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Langport. *Fifehide Nevil*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Durweſton. *Fifehide-Magdalen*, Dorſetſhire, 1 mile from Marnhull.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Tay, part of Perthſhire, and the county of Kinroſs; on the E. by the German Ocean and the Frith of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Perth, Kinroſs, and Clackmannan. It is about 38 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This country is fertile in ſoil, abundant in cattle, ſupplies coals, iron, lime, and freeſtone; is uncommonly populous, and has a number of flouriſhing manufactures. The whole ſhore, from Crail to Culroſs, is one continued chain of towns and villages, and property is remarkably well divided.

Fifield, Berks, in the pariſh of Bray. *Fifield*, Oxfordſhire, near Benſon. *Fifield*, Wilts, between Enford and Nether-Haven. *Fifield*, Glouceſterſhire, in Eaſt-Leach Martin pariſh.

FIGEAC, a town in the dept of Lot, ſeated on the river Selle, 24 miles NE. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

Figheldean, Wilts, N. of Buckminſter. *Figwee*, in Derry, Ulſter.

FIGUERA, a town of Catalonia.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, ſeated near the river Zizere, and celebrated for its wine. It is 20 miles N. of Thomar.

Filby, Norfolk, between Hickling and Yarmouth. *Filey, Bay* and *Bridge*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Flamborough-Head. *Filgrace*, Bucks, between Newport and Oulney. *Filkins*, Oxfordſhire, near Lechdale.

FILLEK, a town of Novigrad, Hungary.

Filler, Devonſ. 3 miles from S. Moulton. *Fillingham*, Lincolnſhire, near Glentworth. *Fillingley, Old* and *New*, Warw. SE. of Coleſhill. *Fillwood Foreſt*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Keynſham. *Filton*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles from Briſtol.

Fin, a river in Donegal, Ulſter. *Finae*, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Fin-Awn*, a river of Cork, Munſter.

FINALE, a town on the coaſt of Genoa.

FINALE, a town of Modena.

Finbarrow, Suffolk, near Stow. *Finborough*, Cheſhire, in Delamere-Foreſt. *Fincham*, Norfolk, SW. of Swaffham. *Finchamſted*, Berks, between Swallowfield and Sandhurſt. *Finchcolts*, Kent, in Goudhurſt pariſh. *Finchend*, Herts, NE. of Stevenage. *Finchingfield*, Eſſex, E. of Thaxted. *Finchley*, Middl. between Hendon and Coneyhatch. *Findern*, Derbyſ. between Derby and Burton-upon-Trent.

FINDHORN, a conſiderable fiſhing town and river of Elginſhire, in Scotland, which is a commodious ſtation for ſhips. It is 9 miles W. of Elgin.

Findon, Northamp. 2 miles from Wellinborough. *Findon*, Suſſex, near Stening and Cæſar's-Hill. *Fingall*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Conſtable Burton. *Fingerſt*, Bucks, W. of High-Wycombe. *Fingland*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Acton.

Finglaſs, in Dublin, Leinſter, within 3 miles of the metropolis.

Fingleſham, Kent, NW. of Deal. *Fingringhoe*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Finningham*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham.

FINISTERRA, CAPE, the moſt weſtern part, not only of Spain, but of the continent of Europe. It was formerly thought to be, as it's name imports, the End of the Earth. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 9. 17. W.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, being the moſt weſterly part of that country, and part of the ci-devant Bretagne. Quimper is the chief town.

Finkley, Durham, S. of Lumley Caſtle.

FINLAND, one of the five general diviſions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, on the E. by Ruſſia, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Iſle of Œland, Oſtrobothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards Lehn. It is a pretty fruitful country, but principally abounds in paſture and cattle. It's lakes are well ſtocked with fiſh, which, with cheeſe and butter, forms a principal part of their trade. It is about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, GULF OF, the moſt eaſterly branch of the Baltic.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURGH.

FIN-

FIN-MA-COUL, or FINGALL'S CAVE. See STAFFA.

FINMARK, divided into E. and W. a district of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys.

Finmere, Oxfordſ. NE. of Caversfield. *Finningley*, Nottingh. SE. of Doncaſter.

Finnis, in Down, Ulſter.

Finſham, or *Fynham*, Warw. a member of Stonely. *Finſheved*, Northamptonſhire, 1 mile from Bletherwic. *Finſtock*, or *Finſcott*, Oxfordſhire, near Bunbury.

Fintona, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 93 miles from Dublin. *Fintown*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 125 miles from Dublin. Lough-Fin, 2 miles long, but not very broad, is within a quarter of a mile of it.

FIONDA, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia.

FIORENZA, ST. a ſea port of Corſica.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Parma, and a town of Tuſcany.

Fippenny-Aukford, Dorſetſ. S. of Stourminſter. *Firbank*, Weſtmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Firby*, Yorkſ. SW. of New-Malton. *Firby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Firmingham*, Suſſex. *Firſby*, Linc. SE. of Spilſby. *Fiſhborn*, Durh. between Stockton and Durham. *Fiſhborn*, Suſſex, near Beachy-Head. *Fiſher on-Anger*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Fiſher on Delamere*, Wilts, near the Willey, NW. of the Langfords.

FISHER-ROW, a town of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the river Eſk, oppoſite Muſſelburgh.

Fiſher's-Hall, Kent, in Hadlow pariſh. *Fiſherton*, Nott. near Southwell. *Fiſherwick*, Staffordſ. E. of Lichfield. *Fiſhlake*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, W. of Thorne. *Fiſhley*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth. *Fiſhouſe*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FISHKARD, a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſituated on a ſteep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a ſpacious bay, where veſſels may lie ſafely in 5 or 6 fathoms water. Here is a conſiderable trade carried on in herrings. It is 242 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

FISH-RIVER, GREAT, in Africa, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in Lat. 30. 30. S. The deepeſt parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent foreſts by elephants, rhinoceroſes, and buffaloes.

Fiſhtoft, Lincolnſhire, near Boſton. *Fiſhwick*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Fiſkerton*, E. of Lincoln, on the Witham.

FISTELLA, or the FEFZA, a town in Morocco, the inhabitants of which trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles NE. of Morocco.

Fittleworth, Suſſex, E. of Petworth. *Fitling*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs. *Fits*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Fittleford*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Stourminſter. *Fittleton*, Wiltſhire, near Ambreſbury. *Fitzford*, Devonſhire, near Taviſtock. *Fitzhead*, Somerſetſhire, E. of Wivelſcomb.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Hungary.

Five-Mile-Croſs, Rutlandſhire, between Stamford and Grantham.

Five-Mile-Bridge, in Cork, Munſter. *Five-Mile-Town*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin.

FIUM, a populous town and province in Egypt. The Cophts have here a biſhop's ſee. The articles of trade are fine leather, carpets, flax, linen, mats, raiſins, and figs. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient ſtructures, and the province contains a number of canals and bridges, built by the ancient Egyptians. It is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 2. N. lon. 30. 49. E.

FITUME, or ST. VEIT, a ſea-port of Carniola, on the Adriatic, noted for wines, figs, and other fruits. It is ſubject to Auſtria.

Fixby, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Flackleton*, SE. of Northampton. *Fladbury*, Worc. 2 miles NW. of Eveſham. *Fladmore*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, N. of Kirby Moor-Side. *Flaghouſes*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Flamberds*, Eſſex, S. of Malden. *Flamberds*, Middleſex, in the pariſh of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a remarkable promontory of Yorkſhire, the white cliffs of which are ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance at ſea, and ſerve for a direction to mariners. Unnumbered multitudes of ſea-fowls neſtle here among the rocks, and fill the air with their cries. It is five miles nearly E. of Burlington. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 0. 4. E.

Flamborough, Yorkſ. a village ſituated on the promontory which forms Burlington Bay. *Flamborough*, Nottingh. in the pariſhes of Orſton and Staunton. *Flamſted*, Herts, on the river Verlam, 2 miles from Market-Street. *Flamſton*, Wiltſhire, between Wardour Caſtle and Sarum. *Flanchford*, Surry, in Ryegate pariſh.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, or Belgium, heretofore divided into Dutch, Auſtrian, and French Flanders, but now annexed to France. It's greateſt length is about 60 miles, and it's breadth 50. It is bounded on the W. by the German Ocean and Artois; on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt and the ſea; on the E. by Brabant and Hainault; and on the S. by Hainault and Artois. It is a cham-

paign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and paſtures, and the air is wholeſome. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the Engliſh learned the art of weaving. Their table linens, lace, and tapeſtry, are yet thought to be ſuperior to all others.

Flander's-Hall, Warw. near Athelſtone. *Flanſham*, Suſſex, near Felpham. *Flaſby*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Flaſby*, Yorkſhire, between Wetherby and Boroughbridge. *Flaſk*, W. of Durham.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W. coaſt of N. America. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 124. 57. W. And a cape on the NE. coaſt of New Holland. Lat. 14. 56. S. lon. 145. 17. E.

Flavell Flivord, Worceſterſhire, between Alceſter and Worceſter.

FLAVIGNI, a town in the dept. of Côte-d'Or, 24 miles WNW. of Dijon.

Flaunden, Herts, between Rickmanſworth and Berkhamſted. *Flawford*, Nottinghamſhire, near Ruddington. *Flaxfleet*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near S. Cave. *Flaxley*, Glouc. 2 miles from Mitchel-Dean, and 3 from Newnham. *Flaxton*, 5 miles NE. of York. *Flaxyards*, Cheſhire, NE. of Beeſton-Caſtle.

FLECHE, LA, a little town, in the dept. of Sarte, ſeated on the river Loire, 22 miles NE. of Angers. Lat. 47. 39. N. lon. 0. 3. E.

Fleckney, Leiceſ. 5 miles W. of Hallaton. *Fledborough*, Nott. E. of Tuxford. *Fleet*, a river in Nottinghamſhire, running into the Trent at Girtow. *Fleet*, Devonſhire, near Modbury. *Fleet*, Lincolnſhire, in the fens, near Gedney. *Fleet*, Dorſetſhire, near Melcomb-Regis.

Fleet, a little river of Kirkcudbrightſhire, which winds through a beautiful valley, ſcreened by woody hills, and enters Wigtown Bay by the village of Gatehouſe.

Flegg, Norfolk, a peninſula near Acle, containing 13 villages, whoſe names terminate in *by*. *Flekenhoe*, Warw. in Wolphamcote pariſh. *Flemdyke*, Camb. runs 5 miles from Hinkelton towards Horſeheath. *Fleming Place*, Eſſex, NE. of Billericay. *Flempton*, Suff. SE. of Lackford.

FLENSBURG, the capital of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It is a place of conſiderable commerce, with a harbour on the Baltic, deep enough for large ſhips. It is 18 miles N. of Sleſwick. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 9. 20. E.

Fleſhland, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Fleſh, two rivers in Kerry, Munſter.

Fletcham, Yorkſhire, NE. of Hornby-Caſtle. *Fletchamſted*, Warwickſ. 2 miles from Coventry. *Fletching*, Suſſex, between Lewes and E. Grinſted. *Fletton*, Huntingdonſhire, near Peterborough.

FLEURUS, a village of Namur, in the Netherlands, where Prince Waldeck was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1690. The allies loſt 5000 killed and 4000 priſoners, with 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle drums, and 92 ſtandards and colours.

FLEURY, a town in the department of Loiret; and a town in the department of the Pas de Calais.

FLIE, or VLIELANDT, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, in the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee.

Fliford, NE. of Worceſter, near Grafton. *Flimby*, or *Flingby*, Cumb. near Maryport. *Flimwell*, Kent, SW. of Cranbrook.

FLINT, the capital of Flintſhire, ſeated on the river Dee, is a ſmall place, without much trade. It is 12 miles WNW. of Cheſter, and 193 NW. of London.

Flintham, Nottinghamſhire, 4 miles from Bingham. *Flinthouſe*, Eſſex, N. of Billericay. *Flinton*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the NW. by the Iriſh Sea; on the N. and NE. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheſhire; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Cheſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Denbighſhire. It is 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintſhire ſtretches E. of the Dee, about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 acroſs, and is inſulated, or ſurrounded, by Cheſhire, Shropſhire, and Denbighſhire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, in which are 2 market towns, and 28 pariſhes. The northern produces wheat: there is alſo much wood. The cows, though ſmall, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have honey alſo, of which they make mead, a liquor much uſed in thoſe parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clywd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen. The valleys contain coal and freeſtone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vaſt quantities of limeſtone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and ſmelting. The detached part is moſtly a level country.

Flintſtone, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of St. Petrot. *Flitcham*, Norfolk, E. of Caſtle-Riſing. *Flittes Felt*, Northumberland, near the head of the Tyne. *Flitton*, Bedfordſ. SE. of Ampthill. *Flitwick*, Bedfordſ. between Ampthill and Tuddington.

FLIX, a town of Catalonia, 20 miles NW. of Tortoſa. Lat. 41. 15. N. lon. 0. 26. E.

Flixborough,

Flixborough, Linc. has a ferry over the Trent to Axholm Isle. *Flixthorp*, Nott. between Wirksop and Blith. *Flixton*, Yorkshire, NW. of Hunanby. *Flixton*, Lanc. SW. of Manchester. *Flixton*, Suff. near Leostoff. *Flixton*, Suff. near Bungay. *Floddon*, Northumberland, on the Till, betwixt the Glen and Tweed, famous for a victory gained, Sept. 9, 1513, by the English over the Scots, who had invaded the kingdom in the absence of Henry VIII. at Tournay. The Scots lost 10,000 men, including King James IV. and the flower of their nobility and gentry; the loss of the English amounted to about 5000. *Flokesborrow*, Lancashire, SW. of Cartmel. *Flordon*, Norfolk, SE. of Wyndham.

FLORENCE, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany, situated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The prospect here is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houses, and gardens. It was first founded by the soldiers of Sylla, destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curiosities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houses, in general, is executed in a good taste, the streets are clean, and paved with large broad stones, chisseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The squares are spacious, and the palaces, churches, and other public structures, are in a splendid style of architecture, with pillars, statues, pyramids, and fountains, in almost every street. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are four bridges within sight of each other. That called Ponte-del-la-Trinita is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 statues, representing the seasons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vast wealth, and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which, from the name of it's founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. Besides the gardens, furniture, antique statues, paintings, &c. which are justly and universally admired; here are various other curiosities, as the cabinets of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In 1530, Alexander de Medicis was created Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Emperor Charles V. and in 1737, the family of Medicis became extinct, when Florence and the dutchy of Tuscany fell to the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards emperor. Florence contains an university, and is 125 miles NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 11. 20. E.

FLORENT, ST. a town in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 19 miles SW. of Angers.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town in the department of Yonne, 15 miles NE. of Auxerre, and 80 SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 49. N. lon. 3. 55 E.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, an island of the Azores, 30 miles long and 9 broad. Santa Cruz is the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400. It takes it's name from the numberless flowers which grow wild in every part.

FLORIDA, a country of N. America, bounded on the W. by Louisiana, on the N. by Louisiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into E. and W. Florida. East Florida extends 350 miles from N. to S. and 160 from E. to W. West Florida is about 200 miles from E. to W. and about 50 from N. to S. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the least fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are successfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immense. The king of Spain holds possession of Florida; but the Indians, or native Americans, are pretty numerous.

FLOTZ, a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony; and a town of Walachia.

FLOUR, ST. a town in the dept. of Cantal. Here is a manufacture of knives, and it's fairs are noted for the sale of mules and rye. It is 45 miles nearly S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 45. 2. N. lon. 2. 58. E.

Flower, Surry, near Godstone. *Flower* Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. *Flowfare*, Nott. in the parish of Barneby in the Willows. *Flowton*, Suff. SE. of Blisto.

* *Flurry-Bridge*, in Louth, Leinſter, 46 miles from Dublin.

FLUSHING, a town of the United Provinces, in the Iſle of Walcheren, Zealand, with a good harbour, and an extenſive foreign trade. It is 4 miles SW. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 29. N. lon. 3. 35. E.

Fluſhing, Cornw. in Falmouth Harbour.

Foal, Upper and *Lower*, Staff. near Checkley.

Fobbing, Eſſex, near Canvey-Iſland.

FOCHABERS, a town of Banffſhire, near the river Spey. In it's neighbourhood is Gordon Caſtle, the princely manſion of the Duke of Gordon.

FOCHIA NOVA, a ſea-port of Natolia, at the mouth of the Hermus, near which the Turkiſh fleet was defeated by the Venetians in 1650.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, oppoſite Colocza.

FOGARAS, a town of Tranſylvania, on the Alauta, the ſee of a Greek biſhop.

FOGGIA, a town of Capitanata, Naples, the ſtaple for wool for all the adjacent country.

Foggart, in Louth, Leinſter.

FOGLIA, a river of Urbino, in the pope's territories, which falls into the Adriatic at Peſano.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

Fogthorp, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, W. of Spalding Moor.

FOIANA, in Capitanata, Naples.

FOIX, a town in the dept. of Arriege. Here is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloths, and ſome copper works. Foix and it's diſtrict were formerly an independent country, but were united to France by Henry IV. It is ſeated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Lat. 43. 0. N. lon. 1. 34. E.

Fokerbie, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near the Trent, NW. of Burton. *Fokeſhill*, Warwickſhire, 2 miles from Coventry.

FOKIEN, a province of China, forming the coaſt oppoſite to the iſland of Formoſa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is cultivated in every part, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, being well-watered, from a method they have of conveying the water upon terraces, placed one above another. They trade in precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſteel, and various utenſils; ſilk, linen, calicoes, muſk, &c. This diſtrict produces a great number of learned men; but every town has it's peculiar dialect, which is inconvenient to travellers. Foutcheou is the capital.

FOKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſtanding on a riſing ground, in a wholeſome air, with abundance of ſprings about it. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boſton, and 107 from London. Market on Thurſday.

Fokington, Suſſ. W. of Pevenſey. *Fold*, Middl. between Barnet and Kick's End. *Foldingworth*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Market-Raiſin. *Folethorp*, Linc. SE. of Alford.

FOLIGNI, a town of Umbria, in the pope's territories, remarkable for it's paper-mills, ſilk manufactures, and ſweetmeats. It is 69 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 48. N. lon. 12. 42. E.

* FOLKSTONE, an ancient town on the S. coaſt of Kent. It ſtands on hilly ground, and the ſtreets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fiſhing boats belong to the harbour, and ſome veſſels are built here. It is 8 miles SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 5. N. lon. 1. 18. E. Market on Thurſday.

Folkeſworth, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Folke*, Dorſetſhire, 1 mile W. of Candal-Marſh. *Follifoot*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Spoſorth pariſh. *Follonſby*, Durham, between Newcaſtle and Hilton Caſtle. *Follow*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak.

FONDI, a town of Lavora, Naples, ſituated in a bad air, near a lake of the ſame name. It is 42 miles NW. of Capua.

FONSECA, GULF OF. See AMAPALLA.

Font, a river in Northumberland.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, remarkable for it's magnificent palace, late a hunting ſeat of the kings of France. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, 35 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 2. 47. E.

FONTAIN-L'EVEQUE, a town in the dept. of the North, near the river Sambre, 3 miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 25. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Fontain's-Abbey, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, in Rippon pariſh.

FONTARABIA, a ſea-port of Guipuſcoa, on the river Bidaſſoa. It is ſmall, but has a good harbour, though dry at low-water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, and is 18 miles SW. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 1. 49. W.

FONTENAI-LE COMTE, a town in the dept. of La Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and three great annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is ſeated on the river Vendee, and is about 25 miles NE. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 0. 55. W.

FONTENOY, a village in Hainault, near which, in May, 1745, the Engliſh and their allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marſhal Saxe. The Engliſh were at firſt ſucceſsful and confident of victory, but through the miſbehaviour of the Dutch,

were

were obliged to quit the field of battle with conſiderable loſs. That of the French was not much leſs. It is 4 miles from Tournay.

FONTENOY, a town in the department of Meurthe; and a town in the department of Aiſne.

FONTEVRAUT, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 6 miles E. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 9. N. lon. 0. 8. E.

Fonthill, Gifford and *Biſhop's*, Wilts, E. of Hindon. *Fontmell, Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſ. *Foot's-Cray*, Kent, 12 miles from London. *Forbridge*, or *Forſbrook*, Staffordſhire, near Cheadle.

FORCALQUIER, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 26 miles NE. of Aix. Lat. 43. 58. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

FORCHEIM, in Bamberg, Franconia.

Ford, Durh. near Lancheſter. *Ford*, Kent, in Wrotham pariſh. *Ford*, Kent, in Godmerſham pariſh. *Ford*, Middl. near Aſhford. *Ford*, W. of Shrewſbury. *Ford*, Suff. on the river between Arundel and it's haven. *Ford*, Staff. near Grindon. *Ford*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Guiting-Temple. *Fordcaſtle*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Ford-Green*, Staffordſ. between Newcaſtle-under-Line and Leek. *Ford-Hall*, Warwickſhire, in the precinct of Aſpley. *Fordham*, Cambridgeſhire, NW. of Newmarket. *Fordham*, Eſſex, NW. of Colcheſter. *Fordham*, Norfolk, S. of Downham. *Fordhook*, Middleſex, between Acton and Ealing.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hants, formerly much larger than it is now, having often ſuffered by fire. It is 20 miles SW. of Wincheſter, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 59. N. lon. 1. 46. W. Market on Saturday.

Fordington, near Dorcheſter, and once a ſuburb to that town. *Fordley*, Staffordſhire, SW. of Dunwich. *Fordmore*, Devonſhire in Plympton pariſh. *Fordon*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Burlington. *Ford's-Water*, Eſſex, near Hadleigh. *Ford-wich*, a member of Sandwich, in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, in which are taken excellent trouts. It is 3 miles NE. of Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

Fore, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

FORELAND, NORTH, is the NE. point of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent. It is alſo the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London: the Naſe, in Eſſex, is on the oppoſite ſide of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a ſea-mark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland on the E. coaſt of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road, called the Downs, to which thoſe promontories afford a great ſecurity.

Foreſt, in Dublin, Leinſter.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swiſſerland, from Baſil to Zurich. Their names are Waldſhut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfield, and are ſubject to Auſtria.

FOREZ, a ci-devant country of France, being chiefly a large and fertile valley, interſected by ſeveral ſtreams which fall into the Loire. Roanne and Montbriſſon are the principal towns. It forms part of the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a county of Scotland. See ANGUSSHIRE.

*FORFAR, the county-town of the ſhire of Angus, contains many neat modern houſes, and has a conſiderable manufacture of linen. It is 14 miles SW. of Montroſe. Lat. 56. 35. N. lon. 2. 46. W.

FORGES, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's mineral waters.

Forgland, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Forkhill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Forland, Cumb. E. of Brampton. *Forland, Eaſt*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FORLI, a town and territory of Romagna, in Italy. The former is ſeated in a fertile and healthy country, 12 miles SSW. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 16. N. lon. 12. 21. E.

Formark Hall, Derbyſ. near Swarnſton-on-Trent. *Formby*, Lanc. near Altmouth.

FORMELLO, a town in the Patrimonio, Italy, 10 miles NW. of Rome.

FORMOSA, or TAIOUAN, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, ſeparated from the province of Fokien by a ſtrait, 60 miles over, where narroweſt. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadeſt, and is ſubject to the emperor of China, although the eaſtern part is moſtly held by the natives. The plains are fertiliſed by numberleſs rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through it's whole extent from N. to S. It's air is pure and wholeſome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, ſugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are alſo common. This iſland received it's name of Formoſa from the Europeans, on account of it's ſingular beauty. In the ſpring of 1782, a great part of it was overwhelmed, and almoſt totally deſtroyed by a hurricane and inundation of the ſea.

Forncet, Norfolk, SE. of Windham. *Fornham-All-Saints*, *Fornham-Geneſis*, and *Fornham, St. Martin's*, Suffolk, near

Bury. *Fornſide*, Cumberland, near Keſwick.

FORRES, a town of Murrayſhire, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 10 miles nearly W. of Elgin.

Forreſt-Hill, NE. of Oxford. *Forreſt-Row*, Suſſ. *Forſet*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard's-Caſtle. *Forſten*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Charminſter. *Forſten*, Northumberland, near Cheſter-in-the-Wall.

Fort-Cheſter, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Forten, Shropſ. near Cauſe-Caſtle.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Iſlands, 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, conſiſting of two peninſulas, joined together by an iſthmus. The ſoil is fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diverſified with hills and valleys, well watered and ſupplied with a variety of timber. There is alſo abundance of dates, maſtic, olives, and orchel for dying. An incredible quantity of goats-milk cheeſe is made here, the iſland breeding 5000 kids every year, whoſe fleſh is fatter, better coloured, and ſweeter than in other countries. There is a good road for ſhipping, between this iſland and the Iſland of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N. lon. 14. 30. W.

FORTH, one of the fineſt rivers in Scotland, riſing near the bottom of Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it meanders ſo much through a beautiful country, that it is 24 miles by water between theſe two places, although only 4 by land. After a courſe of near 40 miles, it expands below Stirling into a noble eſtuary, called the Frith of Forth. See CANAL, GREAT.

Forthampton, Glouceſ. 3 miles W. of Tewkeſbury. *Forton*, a river in Devonſ. which runs into the Credy, near Crediton. *Forton*, Staff. near Newport in Shropſ. *Fortoy*, Glouceſterſhire, in Nibley pariſh.

FORTROSE, a decayed town in Roſsſhire, ſituated on the Murray Frith.

Forty-Feet-Way, Northamp. in the Roman Way from Caſtor to Stamford. *Forty-Hill*, Middleſex, in the pariſh of Enfield. *Foruood*, Warw. near Whitley. *Foryberry*, Cornw. near Botreaux Caſtle. *Foſcot*, N. of Buckingham. *Foſſaw*, Warwickſhire, near Solihull.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. of Coni.

FOSSE, the Roman Military Way, begins at Totneſs, and paſſing through Exeter, Bath, Cirenceſter, Leiceſter, Newark, and Lincoln, to Barton-upon-Humber, is yet viſible in many parts, though of 1400 years ſtanding. There were toſſes, or ditches, made by the ſide of it.

Foſſe, a river in Yorkſ. running into the Ouſe, near York. *Foſs Dike*, Linc. parts Lindſey and Kelleven, and is 7 miles in length. *Foſſe*, or *Leven*, a river in Lanc. running into the Iriſh Sea at Leven Sands.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

Foſton, Leiceſterſhire, near Kilby. *Foſton*. Yorkſhire, near Knareſborough. *Fotherby*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Saltfleet.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of Northamptonſhire, 9 miles S. of Stamford. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, in which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded.

Fothog, Herefordſhire, on the borders of Brecknockſhire. *Fovant*, Wilts, between Hindon and Downton.

FOUE, or FAOUA, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the W. branch of the Nile, 16 miles SE. of Roſetta.

FOUGERES, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 25 miles NE. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 22. N. lon. 1. 13. W.

Foulbridge, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of Pickering-Foreſt. *Foulby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Foulderby*, Staffordſ. NE. of Walſall. *Fouldrey-Pile*, Lanc. a rock near Foulney Iſle. *Foulkton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Flixton. *Foulmere*, 9 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Royſton. *Foulney Iſle*, Lanc. in Loynſdale, SW. of the Sands.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, 16 miles NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 51. N. lon. 0. 59. E. Market on Tueſday.

Foulthorp, Durh. near Stockton. *Foundington*, Suſſ. near Chicheſter. *Fountain-Abbey*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Boroughbridge. *Four-Feet-Iſland*, Kent, near Margate-Road.

Four-Mile-Water, a village in Waterford, Munſter, 4 miles from Clonmell.

FOURNEAUX, a ſmall, low, circular iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. Some inhabitants and cocoa trees were ſeen. Lat. 17. 11. S. lon. 143. 7. W.

Fourneſs, Lanc. in Loynſdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands: here are ſtately ruins of an old abbey. The continuation of Fourneſs-Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the ſea, or rather, the ſands, which are croſſed at low water by the aſſiſtance of guides. *Four-Shire-Stones*, Oxfordſ. near Caſtleton. *Fowberry*, Northumberland, near Ogle. *Fowchurch*, Herefordſhire, SE. of the Golden Vale.

FOWEY, or FOY, a town and harbour of Cornwall, ſeated at the mouth of the river Fowey, which riſing in the NE. part of the county, and running in a SW. direction,

rection, passes Lestwithiel, and here falls into the English Channel. It was formerly, for it's maritime exertions, made a member of the Cinque Ports, and now has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It is 32 miles SW. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 4. 49. W. Market on Saturday.

Fowlness, Norfolk, NE. of Oxborough. *Fowlness*, an island E. of Walfleet. *Fowl-Sutton*, SE. of York. *Fowmind*, Heref. W. of the Golden Vale. *Fownhope*, SE. of Hereford, on the Wye. *Foxall*, Suffolk, SE. of Ipswich. *Foxbrook*, Staff. NW. of Draycot. *Foxcoat*, Northamptonshire, near Towcester. *Foxcoat*, Warwickshire, a member of Ilmington. *Foxdenton*, Lancashire, NE. of Manchester.

FOXFORD, a town of Mayo, Connaught, situated on the river May, which, about a mile and a half below, falls into Lough Conn. It is about 8 miles nearly N. of Castlebar.

Foxham, Wilts, NW. of Calne. *Foxheard*, Suff. between Clare and Sudbury. *Foxholes*, Derbyshire, in the High-Peak. *Foxholes*, Yorkshire, W. of Burlington.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago, 16 in number. They are seated between the E. coast of Kamtschatka, and the W. coast of N. America, between 52 and 55 deg. of N. latitude, and are so named, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes with which they abound. The inhabitants dress in furs, and ornament their heads with showy caps. They live together in societies of families united, which form what they call a race, who mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the same island account themselves of the same race; and each looks upon the island as a possession which is common to all individuals of the same society. They have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. When they dress their food, they make use of a hollow stone, in which they place the fish or flesh; they then cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it; and by this mode of cookery the meat retains more of it's succulency. The meat intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest flesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the water, or sea side, and, whether it be summer or winter, plunges it in naked, and holds it there till it is quiet. This inures them to the cold, and accordingly they go barefooted through the winter with no apparent inconvenience. The Russians trade with them, and call their islands the Lysie Ostrova.

Foxley, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Foxley*, Wilts, near Malmsbury. *Foxton*, Camb. near Harlston. *Foxton*, Durham, W. of Foulthorp. *Foxton*, Leic. 2 miles from Market-Harborough. *Foye*, Herefordshire, N. of Rosse. *Foye Well*, Cornwall, SE of Camelford. *Foynton*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey. *Foyston*, Yorkshire, W. of Knaresborough.

FRAGA, a town of Arragon, situated on a sharp rock, near the Cinca. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren. It is 46 miles ESE. of Saragossa.

Framesden, Suffolk, near Debenham. *Framfield*, Suff. between Ashdown-Forest and Haylsham. *Framilodge*, Gloucestersh. the passage over the Severn to Newnham. *Framingham*, Norfolk, SE. of Norwich.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a castle built by some of the kings of the E. Angles; the walls yet standing, are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers above them. It is 30 miles E. of Bury. and 88 miles NE. of London. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 1. 29. E. Market on Satur.

Framlington, Northumberland, a member of the manor of Felton.

FRAMPTON, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on the river Frome, 12 miles NW. of Weymouth, and 126 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 2. 50. W. Market on Thursday.

Frampton, Glouc. between Stroud and the head of the Isis. *Frampton*, Linc. S. of Boston. *Frampton*, Berks, in E. Hendred parish. *Frampton-Cotterel*, Glouc. 5 miles SW. of Sodbury. *Frampton-upon-Severn*, a parish of Glouc. between Berkley and Newnham.

FRANCE, including Belgium, or the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, is a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the English Channel, the German Ocean, and Holland; on the E. by Germany, Switserland, and Piedmont; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenean Mountains; extending from 4. 48. W. to 8. 22. E. longitude, and from 42. 24. to 51. 24. N. latitude. From Spain, on the S. to Holland, it's extent is nearly 700 miles; and about 650 from the most easterly part of the department of the Lower Rhine, to the westerly part of that of Finisterre. The air, particularly in the interior

terior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholesome, and their weather more clear and settled than in England: in the northern departments, however, the winters are intensely cold. The soil is agreeably diversified, and yields corn, wine, and oil: figs, prunes, and various highly-flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, nanna, saffron, and many drugs. Silk is also produced in great plenty. The forests are extensive, and the mineral productions various. It's situation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themselves of many of their natural advantages. The principal rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c. the advantages of which, in commerce and conveniency, are considerably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The most considerable mountains, besides the Alps and Pyrenees, are Mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mount Dor. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. The present government of France is a republic, established professedly on the principles of equality; and they have not any political establishment of religion. The French, in their manners appear more affable and easy than their neighbours on the east; less trifling and ceremonious than those on the south; and not so absorbed in the pursuit of gain as the English and Dutch. Their polite, elegant, and easy language is more generally spoken than any other in the world.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a ci-devant province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the the general object of cultivation, and attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the island abounds with the plant on which the insects lie, but a small bird destroys them. It's ebony is the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. Here are numerous groves of oranges and citrons, and the pine-apple grows spontaneously in great perfection. Here is also abundance of black cattle, venison, and wild fowl, with potatoes, and other leguminous roots. There are two fine harbours, one on the E. side, and the other on the W. This island was first discovered by the Dutch, in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the prince of Orange. About 40 years after they began to form settlements here, but in the beginning of the present century the colony was withdrawn, and the island was taken possession of by the French, in whose hands it has remained ever since. The inhabitants, black and white, amount to about 20,000. Lat. 20. 10. S. lon. 57. 29. E.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, a free imperial city of Franconia, noted for it's two great annual fairs. The Calvinists and Jews here are numerous, industrious, and rich, but lie under divers sumptuary restrictions. The magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Maine, which divides it in two, 15 miles NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 1. N. lon. 8. 22. E.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for it's three great fairs, and it's university. It is 48 miles SE. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 14. 39. E.

FRANCHE COMTE, a ci-devant province of France, now included in the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Liege.

Franchis, Sussex, NW. of Burwash.

Francks, Kent, E. of the Grays.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a flourishing town, with a fine harbour, in the N. part of St. Domingo. It is the capital of the French part, properly so called, of that island. Lat. 19. 46. N. lon. 72. 18. W.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre of the empire, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 88 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated.

Franckton, Warwickf. on the Fosse, near Dunsmore-Heath. *Franckton, English* and *Welch*, Shropshire, near Ellesmere.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of W. or Dutch Friesland, with an university. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 7 miles SW. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 5. 33. E.

Frankfield, Sussex. *Frankby*, Cheshire, between the Dee and the Mersey.

FRANKENDAL, a town of the Lower Palatinate, circle of the Lower Rhine.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Musterburg, Silesia; also a town of Darmstadt, circle of the Upper Rhine; and a town of Deux Ponts, circle of the Upper Rhine.

Frankford,

FRANCE.
Hartland Pt
Plymouth
Weymouth
Truro
Edystone
Start Pt
Lizard Pt
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Bonn
Limburg
Audernach
Coblentz
Stavelo
Rhine R.
Wetzlar
Limbourg
Frankfort
Darmstat
Zell
Mayence
Mosselle R.
Treves
Openheim
Ordenheim
Worms
Manheim
Duckheim
Spire
Philipsburg
Landau
Weissenbourg
Aldernay
Guernsey
Jersey
Thionville
Bouzonville
Boulay
Saar Louis
Metz
MOSELLE
LOWER
Morhange
Hagueneau
Vic
Saarbourg
Saverne
Strasbourg
Luneville
RHINE
Nancy
Vezelize
S. Diey
Schlettstat
Epinal
UP.
Colmar
Rotweil
The 7 Isles
I. le Bas
Brahat I.
Ushant I.
Lesneven
Pontrieux
Brest
Morlaix
Guimgamp
St. Mahee
Brest R.
FINIS-
NORTH COA
Douarnenez
Chateaulm
Rosternen
la Faquette
TERE
Pontivy
Quimper
Ponteroi
MORBIHA
Auray
Rochef
Vann
L. Orient
Quiberon
Bell Isle
Neufchateau
VOSGES
la Marche
Remiremont
Jussey
Vesoul
Belfort
Altkirch
Zurich
Zug
SAONE
Gray
Hypolite
Besancon
DOUBS
Quingey
Salins
Arbois
Soleure
Neuchatel
Berne
Noirmoutier
I. de Yeu
JURA
Lons
Lausane
SWITZERLAND
S. Claude
Gex
Geneva
Sion
Annecy
Cluse
Mt Blanc
SAVOY
Avoste
Chamberry
St. Jean
ITALY
Suze
Turin
Grenoble
Briancon
HIGH
Embrun
Saluzzo
Gap
ALPS
Serres
Barcelonette
Digne
Albinga
LOW ALPS
Castellane
Apt
Monasque
Vence
Nice
Grasse
Barjols
VAR
Aix
Frejus
Brignoles
Toulon
C. Taillat
Hyeres Is
TERRANEAN SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
British Statute Miles
French Leagues 25 to a Degree
Longitude West from London.

FRANCE.
ENGLAND
BRITISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
GERMANY
Longitude West from London

Frankford, in King's County, Leinſter.

Frankham, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Ryme-Intrinſeca. *Frankley*, Worceſterſ. between Bromſgrove and Birmingham. *Franſden*, Suffolk. *Franſham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Frantone*, Glouceſterſhire, in Winchcombe pariſh. *Fraſeńby*, Yorkſhire, near Scarborough. *Frathorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of Burlington. *Frating*, Eſſex, E. of Wivenhoe.

FRAUENFIELD, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of Thorgau. Here, ſince 1712, the deputies of the Swiſs cantons aſſemble in general diet. It is 14 miles SW. of Conſtance.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Poſen, Poland; and a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Sileſia.

Fraw, a river of Angleſea.

* FRAZERSBURG, a ſmall town of Aberdeenſhire, near the promontory called Kinnaird's Head, on which there is a light-houſe. It has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles nearly N. of Aberdeen.

Freaby, Leiceſterſhire, near Waltham-on-the-Would. *Freaſley*, Warwickſhire, between Wheatley and Poleſworth. *Freckleton*, Lancaſhire, on the Ribble, S. of Kirkham.

FREDBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria; a town of Stiria; and a town of Wetteravia, circle of Upper Rhine.

FREDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, in N. America, on the river Alatamaha. The iſland it ſtands on, called St. Simon's, is about 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Lat. 31. 6. N. lon. 80. 20. W.

FREDERICSBURG, a palace of the king of Denmark, on the Iſle of Zealand.

FREDERICSBURG, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, on the S. ſide of the Rappahannoc River. It contains about 200 houſes, and is 20 miles S. by W. of Falmouth. Lat. 38. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

FREDERICSHALL, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. The harbour is commodious; but the large quantity of ſaw-duſt brought down the river from the different ſaw-mills, occaſions an annual expence to clear it away. At the ſiege of this place Charles XII. of Sweden loſt his life. It is 48 miles S. of Chriſtiania. Lat. 59. 2. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

FREDERICS-ODE, a town of Jutland, ſeated near the ſea.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Sleſwick, on the river Eyder.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 26 miles W. of Fredericſhall.

FREDERICSTOWN, a town of Maryland, on the Potomac River, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 77. 30. W.

Frederickſtown, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Freeburg, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Frecthorp*, Norf. SW. of Yarmouth. *Fregthorp*, Rutl. N. of Colliweſton.

FREISENGEN, a town and biſhopric in the circle of Bavaria.

FREJUS, a town in the depart. of Var. It was the Forum Julii of the Romans; and had then a port on the ſea-coaſt, which is now a mile and a half diſtant. There ſtill remains an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. Lat. 43. 26. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Frekenham, Suff. near Mildenhall. *Frekenham*, Norfolk, on the Bure, oppoſite Cows-Hill. *Frekingham*, Leiceſ. NE. of Fokingham. *Freemanton*, Hants, SE. of King's-Clere. *Fremington*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Fremington*, Devonſ. W. of Barnſtaple. *Frenchay*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet in the pariſh of Winterbourn.

Frenchfurze, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Frenchpark*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Frendſbury, Kent, near Chatham. *Frendvile*, Kent, S. of Betſhanger. *Frenhall*, Eſſex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Frenſe*, Norf. N. of Diſs. *Frenſham*, Surry, 3 miles S. of Farnham. *Frenſted*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Frent*, Suſſex, near Tunbridge-Wells.

FRESCATI, a beautiful village in the pope's territories. This place, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of landſcape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement; where the admirable aſſemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, caſcades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces charm the eye as it wanders among theſe delightful villages. Freſcati is 12 miles from Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. lon. 12. 42. E.

Freſden, Herts, N. of Berkhampſtead. *Freſtford*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Bath.

* FRESHFORD, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, 64 miles from Dublin.

Freſhwater Bay and *Cliffs*, Iſle of Wight, SE. of the Needles. *Freſhwater Bay* and *Iſle*, Iſle of Wight, W. of the Needles. *Freſingfield*, Suffolk, between Framlingham and Harleſton. *Freſley*, Warw. a member of Poleſworth. *Freſton*, Linc. near Bolton. *Freſton*, Suffolk, S. of Ipſwich. *Freſwick*, NE. of York. *Frethorn*, Glouc. NE. of Frampton-upon-Severn. *Freton*, Norfolk, SW. of Saxlingham. *Frettenham*, Norf. between Repe-

ham

ham and Hickling. *Frewen*, Cornwall. *Friarn-Barnet*, Middl. near Coney-Hatch.

FRICENTI, in Principato Citra, Naples.

Fridathorp, Yorkſ. E. Riding, E. of Kirkby-under-Dale.

FRIDBERG, a town of Mansfield, Upper Saxony.

FRIDBERG, a town of Brandenburg.

FRIDBERG, three towns in Sileſia.

FRIDBURG. See FREDBERG.

FRIDBURG, in Eaſt Friefland.

FRIDING, a town of Auſtrian Suabia.

FRIDLAND, or FRIEDLAND, a town of Natangen, Pruſſia; a town of Olmutz, Moravia; a town of Luſatia; a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia; and a town of Mecklenburg, Upper Saxony.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Suabia.

FRIEDENSBERG, a palace of Denmark, 4 miles from Fredericſburg.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendſhip that ſeemed to ſubſiſt among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to ſtrangers. Taſman, the Dutch navigator, firſt touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal iſlands. Cook explored the whole cluſter, conſiſting of more than 60. New Amſterdam is the largeſt, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is interſected by ſtraight and pleaſant roads, with fruit-trees on each ſide, which provide ſhade from the ſcorching heat of the ſun. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapaee, and Leefooga, to the other principal iſlands. The general appearance of theſe iſlands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility; the ſurface, at a diſtance, ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes, ſome of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a ſpecies of fig, with narrow-pointed leaves. It is almoſt wholly laid out in plantations, in which are ſome of the richeſt vegetable productions; ſuch as bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, ſugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. Here are moſt of the articles which the Society Iſlands produce, and ſome which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as ſcanty as thoſe of the Society Iſlands; but they received from the Engliſh ſome valuable additions to their ſtock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domeſtic fowls are as large as thoſe of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets, of various ſorts, which furniſh the red feathers, ſo much eſteemed in the Society Iſles. The numerous reefs and ſhoals afford ſhelter to an immenſe variety of ſhell-fiſh. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fiſhing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. Theſe iſlands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. lon. Under the general name of Friendly Iſlands, are ſometimes comprehended Boſcawen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Iſlands, and the group of the Hapaee Iſlands, amounting altogether to about 150.

Frieraing, Eſſex, near Ingateſtone and Writtle. *Friers*, Hertfordſ. near King's-Langley. *Friers*, Herts, E. of Standon. *Friers*, Kent, NE. of Aylsford. *Friery*, Somerſetſhire, E. of Bruton.

FRIESACH, a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburg; on the S. by the biſhoprick of Munſter; and on the W. and SW. by the ſea and Groningen. It conſiſts chiefly of meadow land, and is ſubject to Pruſſia. The counts of Friefland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, ſeized the country in conſequence of the expectancy granted to the houſe of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the Emperor Leopold. George II. however, king of England, as duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in 1691, with Prince Chriſtian Eberhard, making his pretenſions known to the regency of E. Friefland, and the aulic chamber of the empire; but the king of Pruſſia, denying the authority of the emperor or regency, and threatening to ſupport his actions by force of arms, he was ſuffered to remain in poſſeſſion.

FRIESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by the Zuyder Zee and Overyſſel; on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overyſſel. In Ooſtergow there is good paſturage, and ſome arable land; Weſtergow is more fenny, but abounds with fiſh and fowl. There is a dialect uſed here more nearly reſembling the old Engliſh than any other in Europe. A part of North Holland is alſo called Weſt Friefland.

Frikelton, Northumberl. a member of Woller. *Frikley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Barneſley. *Frilford*, Berks, near Wantage. *Frilſham*, Berks, N. of Winchcomb. *Frimley*, Surry, SW. of Bagſhot. *Frin-*

den, Yorkſh. SW. of Halifax. *Fringe*, Norf. NE. of Spelſham. *Fringford*, Oxf. NW. of Biceſter. *Frinton*, Eſſex, near Gunfleet.

FRINWALT, in Pruſſian Pomerania.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Braſil, E. of Rio Janeiro.

Friopphill, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Cleveland. *Fripſbury*, Wilts, a noted entrenchment N. of Farley. *Friſbie*, Leiceſ. NW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Friſbie-on-Wreak*, Leic. SE. of Billeſdon.

FRISCHAFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea, between Elbing and Koningſburg.

Friſey, Cornw. between the Naze and Lizard-Points. *Friſknay*, Lincolnſ. S. of Wainfleet. *Friſthorp*, Linc. between Lincoln and Market-Raiſin. *Friſton*, Suff. between Snapebridge and Haſilwood. *Friſton*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn. *Frith*, Kent, in Bethersden pariſh. *Frith*, or *Newhall*, Middl. near Hendon. *Frith-Dike*, Cambridgeſ. SE. of the Iſle of Ely. *Frith-Hall*, Lanc. W. of Cartmel. *Frithham*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Frithelſtoke*, Devonſ. near Torrington. *Frithley*, Derbyſ. between Wirkſworth and Alfreton. *Frithwood*, Rutl. N. of Caſterton. *Friton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Hovingham. *Frittenden*, Kent, SE. of Staplehurſt. *Friton*, Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth. *Frit-well*, Oxfordſhire, near Somerton.

FRITZLAR, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel, circle of the Lower Rhine.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, on the Adriatic. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and was lately ſubject to the Venetians, who have poſſeſſed it ſince the year 1420. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, between Davis's Straits and Hudſon's Bay.

Froceſter, Glouc. 4 miles NE. of Durſley. *Frodeſley*, Shropſ. near Acton-Burnel Caſtle. *Frodingham*, Linc. between Axholm Iſle and Manby. *Frodley*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

FRODLINGHAM, a town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 36 miles E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Lat. 53. 56. N. lon. 0. 12. W. Market on Thurſday.

*FRODSHAM, a town of Cheſhire, near the Merſey, with a good harbour for veſſels. Seven thouſand tons of ſalt are annually refined here. It is 10 miles NE. of Cheſter, and 182 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 2. 58. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Frodſwall, Staff. SE. of Stone. *Frogatheath*, Surry. *Frogfurle*, Suſſex, NW. of W. Dean. *Frog-Hall*, Staffordſ. NE. of Cheadle. *Frogmore*, Berks, near Windſor. *Frogmore-End*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Frognal*, Kent, in Chiſlehurſt pariſh. *Frolſworth*, Leic. near Sharnford.

FROME, or FROOM, a river of Dorſetſhire, which riſes in the W. part of the county near Everſhot, and paſſes to Dorcheſter; whence, proceeding to Wareham, it empties itſelf into the bay that forms the harbour of Pool.

Frome Belet, Dorſetſ. half a mile N. of Stafford. *Frome-Biſhops*, and *Frome Caſtle*, Herefordſ. SE. of Bromyard. *Frome-Quintin*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SE. of Everſhot. *Frome-Vanchurch*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Frampton. *Frome*, *Whitfield*, and *Whitwell*, near Dorcheſter.

*FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD, a town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Frome, chiefly inhabited by clothiers. One hundred and ſixty thouſand yards of woollen cloth are made here annually, of which four fifths are broad-cloths, the reſt narrow cloths and kerſeymeres. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 2. 24. W. Market on Wedneſday.

Froom, a river in Heref. running into the Lug, near Hereford. *Froom*, a river in Glouc. running into the Severn below Berkeley. *Froom*, a river in Glouc. running into the Avon at Briſtol. *Froſtenby*, Yorkſh. near Scarborough. *Froſterden*, Suff. SW. of Benaker. *Froſterley*, Durh. on the Wear, between Wolſingham and Stanhope. *Froxfield*, Wilts, 2 miles from Hungerford, in the Bath road. *Froxfield*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Froyle*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham.

FRONSAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſeated on the river Ille, 22 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 0. 16. W.

FRONTIGNAC, a town in the dept. of Herault, remarkable for the excellent wines known by it's name. It is 14 miles SSW. of Montpelier.

Fryarne Manor, Middl. near Fryarne-Barnet. *Fryars-Place*, Middl. between Acton and the Wells. *Fryſalk*, Hants, near Whitchurch. *Fryth*, Middl. between Mill-Hill and Barnet.

FUEGO, FOGO, or ST. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the reſt. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, vomiting out fire and ſmoke, throwing up huge pieces of rock to a vaſt height, and ſometimes pouring vaſt torrents of brimſtone down the ſides of the hill. The Portugueſe, who firſt inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a ſtock of cows, horſes, and hogs; but their deſcendants are not now diſtinguiſhable

guiſhable in their complexions from the negroes. The iſland is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains. It is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 24. 34. W.

FUENTE DUENNA, a town of New Caſtile, on the Tajo, 24 miles SE. of Madrid.

Fuerty, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

FUESSEN, or FOSSEN, in Augſburg, Suabia.

FULA, a ſmall iſland, 20 miles W. of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Iſlands.

Fulbeck, Lincolnſ. between Sleaford and Beckingham. *Fulbrook*, Bucks, SE. of Middle Claydon. *Fulbrook*, Linc. near Normanton. *Fulbrook*, Oxf. N. of Burford. *Fulbrook on-Avon*, near Warwick. *Fulburn, Great* and *Little*, 5 miles NE. of Cambridge.

FULDA, a city, biſhoprick, and river in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Fulford, Staff. NE. of Stone. *Fulford*, Devonſ. in the pariſhes of Shebrook and Crediton. *Fulford*, Devonſ. NE. of Chagford. *Fulford Gate* and *Water*, near the Ouſe, SE. of York. *Fulham*, Middleſex, four miles W. of London, on the river Thames.

FULLAN, a country in the interior parts of Africa, W. of the Cuſſina; boundaries and produce unknown. The dreſs of the natives (according to the information obtained by the African aſſociation) reſembles the cloth of which the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders are made.

Full Brook, a river of Cheſhire, which runs into the Wheelock, at Maulbon. *Fullerby*, Linc. NE. of Horncaſtle. *Fullingrove*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Fullington*, Hants, near Bullington. *Fullſutton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Wilton. *Fulmere*, Camb. adjoining Triplow and Meldrith. *Fulmerſton*, Norf. NE. of Fakenham. *Fulridge*, Warw. in Nether-Eatendon pariſh. *Fulſton*, Lincolnſ. near Granthorp. *Fulwell*, Oxf. on the borders of Northamp. and Bucks. *Fulwell*, Durham, N. of Sunderland, near the ſea. *Fullwood*, Nott. in Eaſtwood pariſh. *Fullwood*, Lanc. has a foreſt near Preſton.

FUNCHAL, or FUNCHIAL, capital of the iſland of Madeira, is ſituated on the S. coaſt, on the gentle aſcent of a hill in form of an amphitheatre. The buildings, are generally white. The hills beyond the town are covered with vineyards, incloſures, plantations, and groves, interſperſed with country-houſes and other buildings. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts and a caſtle. The city, however, is far from anſwering the expectations which are formed by it's appearance from the road. The ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty; the houſes are built of free-ſtone, or of brick, but only a few of the beſt, which belong to the wealthier inhabitants, are provided with glaſs windows: the others have a kind of lattice work in their ſtead, which hang on hinges, and may be lifted up occaſionally. The Engliſh and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portugueſe manner, exceed the Portugueſe in numbers and opulence. There is alſo a great number of mulatto and negro freemen. Lat. 32. 38. N. lon. 16. 49. W.

Fundenhall, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

FUNDY, a bay of Acadia, in N. America, ſeparating New England and the government of New Brunſwick from that of Nova Scotia. It is remarkable for it's tides, which riſe to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

FUNEN, an iſland in Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is ſeparated from Jutland by a ſtrait called the Leſs Belt, and from the Iſland of Zealand by another, called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in paſture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and honey. Moſt of the Daniſh nobility have ſeats here. Odenſee is the capital.

Funtley, *Great* and *Little*, Hampſhire, NW. of Fareham. *Funumel*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, NE. of E. and W. Orchard. *Funtolier*, Northumberl. part of Bothall lordſhip. *Furbeck*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Blith in Nottinghamſhire. *Furbie*, Linc. SW. of Market-Raiſin. *Furlerland-Hall*, Derbyſh. near Cheſterfield. *Furle*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Furley*, Suſſex, between Petworth and Farnhurſt.

FURNES, or VUERNES, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk. It is 12 miles NE. of Dunkirk, and 3 miles from the ſea. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 2. 45. E.

FURNESS. See FOURNESS.

FURRUCKABAD, a town and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund, about 30 miles in length, and lying along the Ganges. It is 70 miles NW. of Lucknow, and is ſubject to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Lat. 27. 28. N. lon. 79. 30. W.

Furſey Iſle, Dorſetſ. S. of Brownſey Iſle,

Isle, in Pool Harbour, consists of about 30 acres.

FURSTENBURG, a town and principality of Suabia; a town of Waldeck, circle of the Upper Rhine; a town of Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia; a town of Paderborn, Westphalia; and a town of Mecklenburg, Upper Saxony.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Stiria, 30 miles E. of Gratz.

FURSTENWALD, a town in the New March, Brandenburg, on the river Spree, circle of Upper Saxony.

Fufcot, Glouces. in Withington parish.

Fufworth, Linc. near the Isle of Axholm.

Futgarth, Yorkshire, in Holderness.

Fyans-Town-Bridge, in Meath, Leinster, 30 miles from Dublin.

FUTTYPOUR, or FATTIPOUR SICRI, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, seated near an immense plain, in which scarcely a shrub is to be seen. The soil is light, and almost as fine as hair-powder; a circumstance productive of disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. The country, however, near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. It is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 78. 8. E.

FYAL, or FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, 27 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The climate is good, and the air always pure and mild. It is well cultivated, and yields corn, garden-stuff, and various fruits. They have several kinds of domesticated European animals; birds are numerous, and there is plenty of fish on the coast. The most considerable, if not only town is Villa de Horta. Fyal is the most western of the Azores. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 41. W.

Fyers, a river of Invernesshire, which runs into Loch Ness, 10 miles NE. of Fort Augustus. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water.

Fyfield, Berks, NW. of Abingdon. *Fyfield*, Essex, near Ongar. *Fyfield*, Wilts, W. of Marlborough. *Fyling*, Yorks. 4 miles from Whitby. *Fylingdale*, Yorks. W. of Robin Hood's-Bay.

FYNE, LOCH, an inlet of the sea in Argyleshire, 34 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 in breadth. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the Isle of Arran, which is directly opposite to it's mouth. It is beautifully indented with bays, and surrounded by woodland mountains.

Fynonwaer, Shrops. between Clun and Radnorshire.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital, and near the ancient city of Oude. It is still populous, although the wealthier inhabitants have retired since the removal of the nabob to Lucknow. It is seated on the river Gogra, and is 65 miles E. of Lucknow, and 80 nearly N. of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 45. N. lon. 82. 24. E.

GABARET, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Gelisse, 17 miles W. of Condom.

GABIAN, a village in the dept. of Herault, noted for mineral waters. Near it is a rock from which there issues petroleum.

GABIN, a town of Rawa, in Poland.

Gaddesby, Leices. SW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Gaddesden, Great* and *Little*, Herts, near Hemel-Hempstead. *Gadeby*, Leices. SE. of Bosworth. *Gad's-Hill*, Kent, between Chaulk-street and Rochester.

GAIETA, a town of Lavora, Naples, with a harbour, near a gulf of the same name. It is 27 miles NW. of Capua. Lat. 41. 16. N. lon. 13. 47. E.

GAILLAC, a town in the depart. of Tarn, of considerable trade. It's wines are much esteemed. It is seated on the river Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles nearly W. of Alby. Lat. 43. 54. N. lon. 2. 5. E.

GAILLON, a town in the dept. of Eure, 7 miles SE. of Louviers.

Gaines, Essex, S. of Upminster. *Gaines-Park*, Essex, E. of Copthall.

*GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, on the Trent, over which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected, which foot-passengers, as well as others, pay toll for passing over. Though near 40 miles from the Humber by water, it is accessible to vessels of considerable burden with the tide, and serves as a place of export and import to the W. and NW. parts of the county. It is 17 miles NW. of Lincoln,

Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 0. 36. W. Market on Tuesday.

Gainsted, Yorkshire, E. Riding, N. of Headon.

GAIRLOCH, a bay and tract of land on the W. coast of Rossshire. Here is a considerable fishery of cod and other white fish.

Gaiton-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnsh. SE. of Louth. *Gaiton in-the-Would*, Linc. SW. of Louth.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, near the mouths of the Danube.

Galashiels, a village in Selkirkshire, near the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed. A flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on here, called Galashiel's grey, being of a dark colour and coarse texture; and lately flannels and finer cloths have been tried with tolerable success.

GALASO, a river of Otranto, Naples, which falls into the sea near Tarento.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians and Jews, who exercise their religious profession publicly. The houses are better built here than in Constantinople, and wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galbally, in Limerick, Munster.

Galbey, Leices. S. of Billesdon. *Gales*, Yorks. N. Riding, W. of Ravensworth-Castle.

Galey-River, rises in Limerick, runs into Kerry, and falls at last into the river Feal.

GALICIA, a name given to a country in the S. and SW. of Poland, consisting of that part of Little Poland, which is S. of the river Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It is now incorporated into the Austrian dominions under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and salt. It extends from E. to W. 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemburg or Leopold is the capital.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea; on the E. by Asturia and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for ship-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons; and here are also good pastures. The population is not numerous. The mineral productions are copper and lead; Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW, or GUADALAJARA, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the same name, and 5 others. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guanamota.

GALILEE, a province of Palestine, anciently a part of Judea.

GALISTIO, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 10 miles E. of Coria.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a considerable town in the Thurgau, Switzerland. The inhabitants are uncommonly industrious, and carry on an extensive commerce, arising from their manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is chosen by the 72 Benedictines, who compose the chapter. The government of the town, which is entirely Protestant, is aristo-democratical; the subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are Catholics. To the library belonging to this abbey, we are indebted for the preservation of Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. The town is seated in a narrow barren valley, between two mountains, 57 miles NE. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. lon. 9. 20. E.

GALLA, or PUNTA DE GALLO, a Dutch settlement in Ceylon.

Gallare, Hants, near Andover.

Galleon Point, the E. point of Castlehaven-Harbour, in Cork, Munster. *Galley-Head*, a promontory on the coast of Cork, in Munster; on the extremity of which is Dundede-Castle.

GALLINARA. See ALBENGA.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, in the S. Sea, lying on both sides of the equator, in lon. between 85 and 90 deg. W. were discovered by the Spaniards, who call here for fresh water and provisions on their passage between Asia and America. They are uninhabited; but here are great numbers of birds and excellent tortoises. There are 14 or 15 of these islands at least, and there are others of the same name more to the W.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port of Naples, seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge. It is 21 miles W. of Otranto, in the Gulf

of Tarento. Lat 40. 20. N. lon. 18. 9. E.

GALLIPOLI, a town of Romania, on the Dardanelles, with a good harbour, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. It contains about 10,000 Turks, and 3500 Greeks, beſides a great number of Jews. It is 100 miles WSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 53. N. lon. 27. 15. E.

GALLO, an uninhabited iſland of Peru.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a town of Kirkcudbrightſhire, near the river Ken.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See WIGTONSHIRE.

Galmeton, Devonſhire, near Dartmouth.

Galties, or *Gaulties*, a range of mountains between the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.

Galton, Dorſetſ. one mile from Ower-Moyne. *Galtres-Foreſt*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Gilling-Caſtle, formerly extended to York city.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 75 miles long, and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Mayo and Roſcommon; on the E. by Roſcommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway-Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm limeſtone ſoil, which rewards the induſtry of the huſbandman and ſhepherd; but it is very coarſe towards the N. and W. and, in thoſe parts, rather thinly inhabited. The weſtern coaſt contains many well-ſheltered harbours, and is bordered with green iſlands and rugged rocks.

*GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, of which it is the capital. It is advantageouſly ſituated for foreign trade on Galway-Bay, in the Atlantic. The ſalmon and herring fiſheries are carried on here with great ſpirit, and employ ſeveral hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is conſiderable, and the increaſe of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 49 miles WSW. of Athlone, and 108 W. by S. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 9. 12. W.

GALWAY-BAY, a large bay one the coaſt of Galway, Connaught. The N. ſide of it is foul and dangerous for veſſels; but it is more ſafe on the S. ſide. Small ſhips only can ſail up to the town of Galway.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean. The ſource is not known; but it is navigable for ſloops 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but, higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along it's banks are great numbers of towns, inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mahometan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river: on the S. the inhabitants are Pagans. The Gambia annually overflows it's banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in lat. 13. 28. N. and lon. 16. 20. W.

Gamleby, Cumb. NE. of Kirk Oſwald. *Gamleſby*, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Gamlingay*, Camb. near Caxton. *Gamſton*, Nott. near Adbolton. *Gamſton*, Nott. on the Idle, NW. of Tuxford.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, Lower Saxony, famous for a Proteſtant nunnery.

GANDIA, a ſea port of Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity.

GANDICOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa, 33 miles NW. of the town of Cuddapa. Near it is a diamond mine.

Ganford, Durham, near Barnard-Caſtle.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has it's ſource in two ſprings near Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet; the ſtreams of which, after running 300 miles in a weſtern direction, inclining to the N. turn to the S. unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which ſignifies the river. This great body of water now forces a paſſage through Mount Himmaleh, (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindooſtan, and through Thibet) and ſapping it's very foundation, ruſhes through a cavern, and precipitates itſelf into a vaſt baſin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a ſmooth, navigable ſtream, during the remainder of it's courſe to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by ſeveral mouths. In it's courſe through theſe delightful plains, it paſſes by Furrackabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c. and receives 11 rivers, ſome of which are equal to the Rhine, and none ſmaller than the Thames, beſides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width: nothing appearing above water but villages and

trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, which appears like an iſland. The riſe of the water is on an average 31 feet. The Ganges is a moſt beneficial river, diffuſing plenty by means of it's living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an eaſy conveyance for the produce of it's borders. The Hindoos holds it's waters in high veneration. It is viſited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan, and happy are thoſe accounted whoſe lot it may be to periſh in it's ſtreams.

GANJAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cicacola, one of the northern circars, ſubject to the Engliſh. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. end of the Chilka Lake. Lat. 19. 22. N. lon. 85. 20. E.

GANNAT, a ſmall town in the dept. of Allier, 30 miles nearly S. of Moulins.

Gannow, Worceſ. N. of Bromſgrove.

Ganton, Yorkſhire, near Scarborough.

GAP, a town in the depart. of the Upper Alps, before the revolution, capital of a country called the Gapençois, 27 miles long and 18 wide. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in which are found mineral waters that are deemed antifebritic. The town was taken by the duke of Savoy, in 1692, and a great part of it burnt down. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GARECK. See BAHEREN.

Garkieſthorp, Norf. NE. of Downham.

Garboldiſham, Norfolk, near Kenninghall, and NW. of Diſs.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the departments of Lozere and Ardeche; on the E. by the Rhone, near it's mouth; on the S. by the Mediterranean and part of the dept. of Herault; and on the W. by the departments of Lozere, Aveiron, and Herault. Niſmes is the principal town.

GARD, PONT DE, an ancient Roman aqueduct in France, nine miles NE. of Niſmes, erected, it is ſuppoſed, by Agrippa, in order to convey to Niſmes the water of the ſpring of Eure, which riſes near Uzes. It is 160 feet in height, and conſiſts of three bridges, reared one upon another, ſo as to unite two craggy mountains. The uppermoſt of theſe bridges, has ſix arches of great blocks of ſtone, without cement; the centre bridge, on which this ſtands, has eleven, and the loweſt (under which runs the Gard, an inconſiderable but rapid river) has thirty-ſix arches. Louis XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this ſtupendous work had ſuſtained by time, cauſed a real bridge, over which travellers now paſs, to be conſtructed by the ſide of the lower range of arches.

GARDA, a town in the Veroneſe, Italy; and a lake between the Veroneſe and the Breſſan, 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide.

GARDELEBEN, a town in the old Marche of Brandenburg, which trades in cloth, hops, and excellent beer. It is 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 41. N. lon. 11. 35. E.

Garenton, Leic. near Loughborough.

Gargill, Cumb. S. of Alſton-Moor.

Gargrave, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Winterburn, on the river Ayr, between Settle and Skipton in Craven.

Garlyne, Cornw. E. of Market-Jew.

Garmanſway, 5 miles from Durham.

Garmſey, Huntingdonſhire, SW. of Upwood.

Garmayle-Pool, in Down, Ulſter, is uſed as the harbour for ſhips, trading to Belfaſt, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water at Belfaſt-Bridge.

Garnard, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Garnborough, Bucks, SW. of Winſlow.

Garndes, Eſſex, S. of Dunmow.

Garner, and *Garran*, rivers in Herefordſ.

Garret, Lancaſh. near Manchester.

Garret-Lee, Northumb. SE. of Rothbury.

Garret's-Green, Surry, in Wandſworth pariſh.

GARONNE, a fine river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and taking a NW. direction, waters Toulouſe, Agen, and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence, to it's entrance into the Bay of Biſcay, is called the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by it's junction with the Royal Canal. See CANAL, ROYAL.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, ſurrounded by the departments of Lot, Tarne, Aude, Arriege, the Pyrenean Mountains, Upper Pyrenees, and Gers. Toulouſe is the capital.

Garretſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Garleclough, a river in Waterford, Munſter.

Gaeridinny, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

GARRISON, a town of Fermanagh, Ulſter, 10 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon, and 102 from Dublin.

Garriſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Garſall, Staffordſh. in Milwich manor.

Garſdon, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

Garſington. Oxf. between Oxford and Wheatley.

Garſtall, Yorkſ. between Dent and the river Rother.

*GARSTANG, a populous town of Lancaſhire, ſeated on the river Wyre, in the road between Preſton and Lancaſter, from which latter it is 10 miles S. Lat. 53. 56. N. lon. 2. 53. W. Market on Thurſday.

Garſton,

Garſton, Herts, in Watford pariſh. *Garſton*, Lanc. in Childwall pariſh. *Garſton*, Staff. NE. of Cheadle. *Garſton, Eaſt*, Berks. near Hungerford. *Gartham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NE. of Headon. *Garthorp*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Melton-Mowbray. *Garthorp*, Linc. in Luddington pariſh. *Garton*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs.

GARTZ, a town of Rugen Iſland, in Swediſh Pomerania; and a town of Stettin, in Pruſſian Pomerania.

Garuagh, in Derry, Ulſter. *Garvagby*, in Down, Ulſter.

Garveſton, Norfolk, between Hingham and Dereham. *Garway*, Heref. NW. of Monmouth. *Garwington*, Kent, in Beakſbourn pariſh.

GASCONY, a ci-devant province of France, ſituated between the Garonne, the Bay of Biſcay, Languedoc, Foix, and the Pyrenees.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant.

Gaſſon, Surry, in Blechingley pariſh. *Gaſthorp*, Norfolk, SW. of Eaſt Harling. *Gaſwood*, Lanc. 4 miles from Wigan. *Gatcomb*, Glouceſ. near Awre. *Gatcomb*, Iſle of Wight, near Cariſbrook. *Gate*, Suſſex, W. of Rye. *Gateburton*, Linc. between Lincoln and Gainſborough. *Gatecomb*, Devonſ. near Totneſs. *Gatehampton*, Oxfordſhire, on the Thames, between Whitechurch and Goring. *Gatehelmſley*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, below Stanford-Bridge. *Gatehouſe*, a village of Kirkcudbrightſhire, at the mouth of the river Fleet. It conſiſts of three regular ſtreets, all built within thirty years. Here is a cotton-mill; and ſmall ſloops come up the river within a ſhort diſtance of the town. It is nine miles NW. of Kirkcudbright. *Gateley*, Norfolk, between Dereham and Fakenham. *Gatemerſton*, Dorſetſh. near E. Lulworth. *Gatenby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Gateſend*, Norfolk, SE. of Bagthorp.

*GATESHEAD, in the county of Durham, is as it were a ſuburb of Newcaſtle, being united to it by a ſtone bridge over the Tyne. Gateſhead is ſituated on ground as uneven and ſteep as that of Newcaſtle.

Gateſhill, Surry, near Godalmin. *Gatewick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Gaton*, NW. of Cambridge. *Gatre*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Wheatley. *Gattacre*, Shropſ. SE. of Bridgenorth *Gatten*, Shropſ. NW. of Ratlinghope. *Gatton*, Surry, 19 miles from London, under the ſide of a hill on the road to Ryegate. *Gatwick*, Suſſex, near Steyning.

GAVARDO, in the Breſciano, Italy.

GAUDENS, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne. Lat. 43. 8. N. lon. 0. 56. E.

GAVEREN. See WAVEREN.

Gaughey, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Rippon.

GAVI, a town of Genoa.

GAUL, the ancient name of France.

Gaunt's-Urcot, Glouceſ. in the hundred of Thornbury. *Gauthorp*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Gauthorp*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Bingley. *Gauthorp Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Harwood pariſh.

GAUTS, THE, BALLA-GAUT MOUNTAINS, or INDIAN APENNINES, mountains of Hindooſtan, extending from Cape Comorin to the Tapty, or Surat River, at unequal diſtances from the coaſt; ſeldom 60 miles, commonly about 40, and in one ſpace approaching within 6 miles. They ariſe abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, ſupporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, which are ſo elevated as to render the air cool and pleaſant. This celebrated ridge, in it's courſe along the Tapty, forms ſeveral *Gauts*, that is, paſſes or deſcents, (according to the original import of the word, which means a landing place) toward that river.

Gawcot, in Buckingham pariſh. *Gawſeworth Hall*, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield. *Gawthorp*, Lanc. near Colney. *Gaynford*, Durh. on the Tees, 3 miles E. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Gaynton*, Devonſ. SW. of Torbay. *Gayſley*, Suff. E. of Newmarket. *Gayteford*, Nott. a hamlet of Worklop. *Gayteforth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Snaith and Sherborn. *Gayton*, Cheſhire, on the Dee, W. of Raby. *Gayton*, Norfolk, NW. of Caſtleacre. *Gayton*, near Northampton. *Gayton*, Staff. near Milwich. *Gaytonthorp*, Norfolk, N. of Gayton. *Gaywood*, Norfolk, near Lynn.

GAZA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, ſituated about a mile from the ſea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It now hardly contains 2000 inhabitants, but it's ruins ſhew it to have been once of conſiderable extent. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, and is 50 miles SW. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 28. N. lon. 34. 45. E.

Gearly's, Great, Eſſex, near Ilford and Wanſted.

GEARON, or JAROON, a town of Farſiſtan, Perſia, famous for it's excellent dates.

Geaſhill, in King's County, Leinſter.

Gedding, Suff. SW. of Wulpet. *Geddington*, Northamp. 1 mile from Boughton. *Gedling*, near Nottingham. *Gedſton*, Rutl. NW. of Collyweſton. *Gedney*,

ney, Linc. near Fleet and Tid. *Gedney*, Somerſetſhire, near Glaſtonbury.

GEFLE, GEVALIA, or GIAWLE, the capital of Geſtricia, in Sweden, with a good harbour on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is the moſt commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; it's exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are fiſhermen. It is 55 miles N. by W. of Upſal. Lat. 60. 45. N. lon. 17. 0. E.

GEILDORF, in Limburg, Suabia.

GEISLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia.

Geiſt, Norf. SW. of Twiford. *Geiſtwick*, Norfolk, W. of Caiſton. *Geldſton*, Norf. SE. of Seching. *Geldſton*, Herts, near Hunſdon. *Geldſton*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Grantham.

Gellecrag, Northumb. between Tyndale and Cumberland.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Hanau-Munzenburg, circle of Upper Rhine.

Gelt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

GEMAPPE, a village of Hainault, 2½ miles SW. of Mons. The battle fought here, between the French and Auſtrians, Nov. 5, 1792, was moſt obſtinately diſputed, but the Auſtrians were at length compelled to quit the field, and retire to Mons.

Gembling, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NW. of Hornſey.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant, 10 miles NW. of Namur.

GEMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

GEMINIANS, St. a town of Tuſcany.

GEMUND, or GMUND, a town of Juliers, Weſtphalia; an imperial town of Suabia; a town of Carinthia; and a town of the archduchy of Auſtria.

GEMUND, or GEMUNDEN, a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia; and a town of the archduchy of Auſtria.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Leiningen, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Heſſe-Caſſel, circle of Upper Rhine.

GEMUYD, a town of Upper Auſtria, conſiderable for it's ſalt-works.

GENEP, in the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Switzerland. It is ſeated at the SW. extremity of the lake of the ſame name, and is divided by the Rhone, which paſſes through the lake, into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle aſcent, is irregularly built. The houſes are lofty; and many that ſtand in the trading parts of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raiſed even to the upper ſtories. Theſe arcades, ſupported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the ſtreet, but are uſeful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the ſun and rain. Geneva contains 24,000 people; but the territory or diſtrict is ſmall. They are in alliance with the Swiſs Cantons, and after various revolutions, with which they have been agitated from time to time, for near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the ariſtocracy, of which the ſenate and ſyndics, or chief magiſtrates, were compoſed. A conſtitution is now eſtabliſhed favourable to the rights of the people, and perhaps judiciouſly modelled between the two extremes. The citizens of both ſexes are remarkably well inſtructed, "and it is not uncommon," ſays Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of labour, amuſing themſelves with the works of Locke, Monteſquieu, Newton, and other ſimilar productions. It is 40 miles NE. of Chamberry, and 126 NW. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, an expanſe of water between Switzerland and Savoy, extending from Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, in it's wideſt part. From Geneva to the environs of Lauſanne, the country ſlopes for a conſiderable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with a variety and profuſion of natural beauties. Near Lauſanne, the banks riſe conſiderably, and form a terrace; a few miles beyond the town is a rapid deſcent. The colour of the water is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a diſtance ſeems of a fine blue. The depth is various; the greateſt yet found, by ſounding, is 160 fathoms. It abounds in fiſh, remarkable as well for their excellence as ſize. Like all inland lakes, incloſed within high mountains, it is ſubject to ſudden ſtorms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the *tippet grebes*, which appear only in the winter. They are obliged to build in other places, this lake being almoſt deſtitute of reeds and ruſhes, in which they form their floating neſts.

GENGENBACH, an imperial town of the Ortenau, Suabia.

GENGAUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town in the department of Saone and Loire, remarkable

markable for it's excellent wines. It is 17 miles SW. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 37. N. lon. 4. 43. E.

GENIEZ, ST. a town in the dept. of Aveiron, 20 miles NE. of Rhodez. Lat. 44. 28. N. lon. 3. 9. E.

GENIS, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 40. N. lon. 5. 34. E.

Gennis, Cornwall, NE. of Boſcaſtle.

GENOA, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houſes are five or ſix ſtories high and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, to preſerve it, they have built a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is populous, and one of the moſt commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, pluſh, damaſk, and ſilk; and the banking buſineſs is carried on extenſively. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000l. a year. The government is purely ariſtocratic. There is a great council, conſiſting of 80 perſons, choſen out of the old and new nobility, in whom the legiſlative authority reſides, but the adminiſtration of affairs is veſted in a ſenate, conſiſting of a doge, and 12 ſenators. The nobility are often engaged in trade, and generally keep two or three years' proviſion of corn, wine, and oil in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times. The Genoeſe fleet, anciently celebrated for it's victories over the Saracens, Piſaneſe, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and a long time maſters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the Archipelago, is now reduced to ſix gallies. Genoa was bombarded by the French in 1684, and taken by the Auſtrians in 1746; the oppreſſion of theſe laſt, however, was ſuch, that the inhabitants ſuddenly roſe and expelled their conquerors, who again beſieged the city the next year, but without effect. It is 62 miles SE. of Turin, and 224 NW. of Rome.

GENOA, the republic, extends along the Gulf of Genoa for about 120 miles; but it's breadth is unequal, varying from 8 to nearly 20 miles. On the land ſide it is bounded by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, and Modena. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but the inner parts are mountainous and barren.

Gentleſhall, Staff. W. of Lichfield.

GEORGE, FORT, in Inverneſsſhire, a ſtrong and regular fortreſs, with ſeveral ſtreets of barracks, and completely commanding the harbour of Inverneſs.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the ſtate of New York, lies SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 24 miles long and 3 wide. The N. end is 2 miles S. of Ticonderago.

GEORGE TOWN, a town and diſtrict of S. Carolina, 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 55 miles N. by E. of Charleſton; alſo a town of Maryland.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a ſmall iſland of N. America, off the coaſt of Honduras, called alſo Caſina, or Cayo Caſina. By a convention in 1786, the Engliſh logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain reſtrictions, to occupy this iſland.

GEORGE, ST. or DEL MINA, the principal ſettlement of the Dutch on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, about 8 miles W. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 22. W.

GEORGE'S, ST. an iſland of Venice.

GEORGE'S, ST. one of the Bermuda, or Summer Iſlands.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, about 36 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It is mountainous, and full of foreſts. The chief town is of the ſame name.

GEORGE, ST. an iſland of N. America, in the ſtrait between the Lakes Superior and Huron.

George, St. Somerſetſhire, near Briſtol. *Georgeham*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, SW. of Ilfracomb. *George's, St.* Glouceſ. near Briſtol.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST. between England and Ireland.

George's Hill, St. Surry, NW. of Eſher. *George's Iſland, St.* Cornwall, oppoſite to E. and W. Loe.

GEORGIA, a fertile country of Aſia, called by the Perſians Gurgiſtan, and by the Turks Gurtſhi, is ſituated between the Black and Caſpian Seas, and comprehends the ancient Iberia, and part of Colchis. It is ſurrounded by the new Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, Circaſſia, Dagheſtan, Schirvan, and Armenia. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of theſe, 5 form the kingdom of Georgia; the other 4 form the principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with foreſts of beech, oak, aſh, cheſnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing ſpontaneouſly, and producing vaſt quantities of grapes. Cotton alſo grows ſpontaneouſly, as well as the fineſt fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raiſed on the

plains, almoſt without culture. The valley ſafford fine paſturage; the rivers are full of fiſh, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by mountain-torrents, are always too rapid or too ſhallow for the purpoſes of navigation. Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Chriſtians, but ſince 1639, when it was conquered by the Perſians, the country is divided between two native princes, by themſelves called kings, but by the ſophi ſtyled governors. Each of theſe has a guard of Mahometan horſe in their pay. The Georgians are ſkilled in the uſe of the bow, and are thought to be the beſt ſoldiers in Aſia. Their dreſs reſembles that of the Coſſacks; but thoſe that are wealthy affect the habit of the Perſians. They uſually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, ſtain the palms of their hands of the ſame colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in ſuch a manner as to form one entire line, while the reſt of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write; qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the higheſt rank. The inhabitants are Chriſtians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are alſo Tartars, Oſſi, Armenians, and a conſiderable number of Jews. Of theſe laſt, ſome have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Oſſi. They pay a ſmall tribute above that of the natives. There are only four conſiderable towns, Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEORGIA, the moſt ſouthern of the United States of N. America, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by E. and W. Florida; on the W. by that part of Louiſiana which lies to the E. of the river Miſſiſſippi; and on the N. by S. Carolina and the Tenaſſee government. It extends about 420 miles from E. to W. and from 140 to 240 from N. to S. It contains nearly 90,000 ſouls, and is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Waſhington, Greene, and Franklin. The whole coaſt is bordered with iſlands, which, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. The principal towns are Auguſta, Savannah, Brunſwick, Sunbury, Frederica, Waſhington, and Louiſville. The principal rivers are the Savanna, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary, &c. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleaſant, ice and ſnow being ſeldom ſeen. The ſoil varies according to ſituation, and different degrees of improvement. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, ſilk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at preſent, is the ſtaple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raiſing of tobacco. Auguſta is the capital.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and ſo named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and it's greateſt breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vaſt quantities of ice render inacceſſible the greateſt part of the year. Two rocky iſlands are ſituated at the N. end, one of which was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, containing the neſts of many thouſand ſhags: the other was called Bird Iſland, from the innumerable flocks of birds ſeen near it, from the largeſt albatroſſes down to the leaſt petrels. Several porpoiſes and ſeals were alſo obſerved. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs of conſiderable height, like thoſe at Spitſbergen. From theſe, pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to ſea: the valleys were covered with ſnow, and the only vegetation obſerved, was a bladed graſs growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moſs. Not a ſtream of freſh water was to be ſeen on the whole coaſt. A great number of ſea-calves and ſea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, ſome of which weighed 38 pounds, and meaſured 3 feet 3 inches in length. The only bird ſeen appeared to be a ſpecies of the lark: no quadruped was found. Theſe iſlands lie between 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. lat. and between 38. 13. and 35. 34. W. lon.

GEPPING, a town of Wirtemburg.

GERA, a town of Reus, Upper Saxony.

GERAW, a town and ſmall country, in the principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, circle of Upper Rhine.

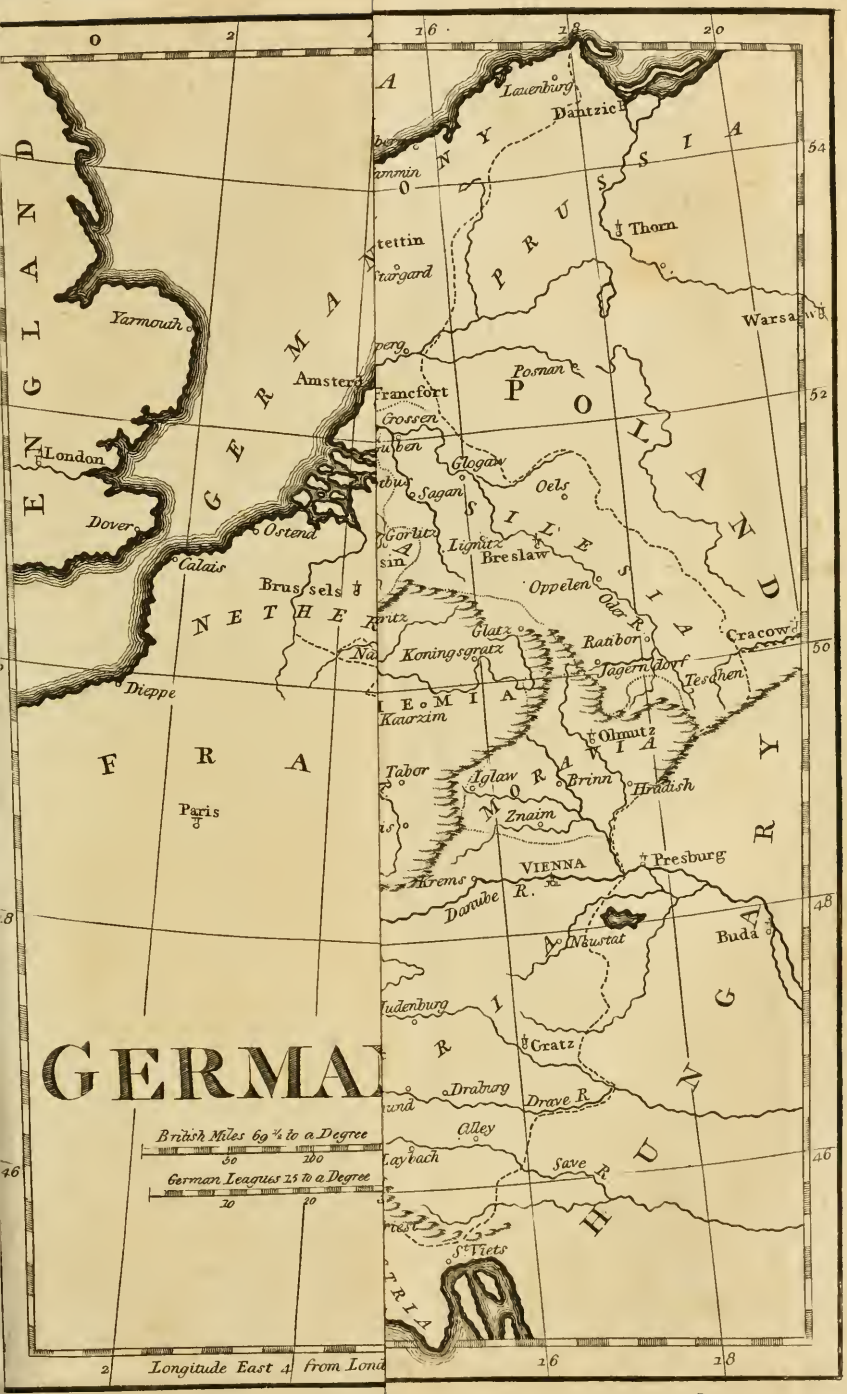
GERBEROY, a town in the depart. of Oiſe, 12 miles NW. of Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 32. N. lon. 1. 54. E.

GERBES, JERBA, or ZERBI, an iſland near the coaſt of Tripoli, dependent on the dey. It bears barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Lat. 33. 56. N. lon. 11. 30. E.

GERBEVILLERS, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 5 miles from Lunéville.

GERGENTI, a town on the W. coaſt of Sicily.

GERMAIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles


GERMA
British Miles 69 ½ to a Degree
50
100
German Leagues 15 to a Degree
10
20
Longitude East 4 from Lond
ENGLAND
Yarmouth
London
Dover
Calais
Dieppe
Paris
Amsterd
Ostend
Brussels
GERMANY
NETHER
FRA
Lauenburg
Dantzic
PRUSSIA
Thorn
Warsaw
Posnan
POLAND
Francfort
Grossen
Glogaw
Sagan
Oels
SILESIA
Lignitz
Breslaw
Oppelen
Oder R.
Glatz
Koningsgratz
Ratibor
Jagerndorf
Teschen
Cracow
Kaurzim
Olmutz
Tabor
Iglaw
Brinn
Hradish
Znaim
VIENNA
Presburg
Krems
Danube R.
Neustat
Buda
Cratz
Drabarg
Drave R.
Alley
Laybach
Save R.
St Viets
HUNGARY
54
52
50
48
46
0
2
16
18
20

GERMANY.
ENGLAND
GERMAN OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
PRUSSIA
POLAND
SILESIA
HUNGARY
FRANCE
ITALY
NETHERLANDS
UNITED PROVINCE
RHINE
FRANCONIA
SWABIA
BAVARIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SWITZERLAND
VENICE
GULF OF VENICE
ISTRIA
Longitude East from London
British Miles
German Leagues

10 miles NW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 52. N. lon. 2 15. E.

GERMAINS, ST. a ſmall town of Cornwall, once the largeſt in the county. It ſtands near the ſea, had formerly a good fiſhery, and is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 24. W. Market on Friday.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 18 miles S. of Roanne, and 225 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 47. N. lon. 4. 2. E.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples.

German's, St. Norfolk, has a bridge over the Ouſe, SW. of Lynn.

Germans-Town, in Meath, Leinſter.

Germanſwick, Devonſhire, NW. of Okehamptor.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Swiſſerland, France, the Belgic Provinces, and the German Ocean; on the N. by Sleſwick and the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Pruſſia, Poland, and Hungary; and on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Swiſſerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the productions various. Germany contains many princes, ſecular and eccleſiaſtic, who are independent of each other; and there are great numbers of free imperial cities, which are ſo many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The prerogatives of the imperial dignity were formerly much more extenſive than they are at preſent. At the cloſe of the Saxon race, in 1024, they exerciſed the right of conferring all eccleſiaſtical benefices in Germany, of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of ſucceeding to the effects of inteſtate eccleſiaſtics; of confirming or annulling the elections of the popes; of aſſembling councils, and of appointing them to decide on the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vaſſals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as it's proper ſovereigns; of erecting free cities, and eſtabliſhing fairs; of aſſembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the ſame privilege on the ſtates of the empire; and of adminiſtering juſtice within the territories of the different ſtates. In 1437, the emperors were reduced to the power of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a ſtate of the empire; of appointing once, during their reign, a dignitary in each chapter, or religious houſe; of granting diſpenſations with reſpect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money, and of calling the meetings of the diet, and preſiding in them. The electors of the empire are 3 eccleſiaſtical, namely, the archbiſhops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and 5 ſecular, namely, the king of Pruſſia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the preſent emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony; and the elector palatine of the Rhine. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for inſtance, being "arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a conteſted election, a king of the Romans has often been choſen in the life-time of the emperor, on whoſe death he ſucceeds to the imperial dignity as a circumſtance of courſe. Although chief of the empire, the ſupreme authority reſides in the diets, which are compoſed of 3 colleges; that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes diſagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their conſent, when they are of the ſame opinion. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of ſettling general impoſitions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deciſions have not the force of law till the emperor give his conſent. All the ſovereigns of Germany have an abſolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all cauſes definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which an appeal may be made. Theſe appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council. Germany is divided into 9 circles, each of which comprehends ſeveral other ſtates; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the aſſembly of the ſtates of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The 9 circles are thoſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weſer, Maine, and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which ſucceeded that called the Celtic. The 3 principal

religious profeſſions are the Romiſh, Lutheran, and Calviniſtic. The firſt prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the eccleſiaſtical electorates, and in Bavaria; the ſecond in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in moſt of the imperial towns; the third in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and of ſome other princes.

GERMERSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. It is 5 miles S. of Spire.

Germor, Cornwall, between Helſton and Marazion. *Gernſhull*, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Gerrans*, Cornwall, near Gwyndrayth Bay. *Gerrard's-Croſs*, Bucks, near Chalfont. *Gerringham*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Kirton, in Lindſey.

GERS, a department of France, which has it's name from a river which paſſes through it, watering Auch and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne above Agen. Auch is the principal town.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a good harbour, ſeated on a river, where it falls into the Lake Bieſboch. It is 10 miles NE. of Breda. Lat. 51. 44. N. lon. 4. 52. E.

Gervace-Abbey, Yorkſ. near Middleham.

GERUMENHI, a town of Alentejo, ſeated on a hill, near the river Guadiana.

GESEKE, in the duchy and circle of Weſtphalia.

Geſling, Suſſex, SW. of Winchelſea. *Geſtingthorp*, Eſſex, near Sudbury.

GESTRICIA, or GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingland; on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the S. by Upland, Weſtmanland, and Dalecarlia; and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It is richly diverſified by an alternate ſucceſſion of foreſts, rocks, hills, and dales, paſture and arable land, lakes and rivers. The beauty of the landſcape is greatly heightened by the Dahl, the fineſt river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of this province. The inhabitants do not much concern themſelves with agriculture, deriving their principal ſupport from the mines, forges, foreſts, lakes, and rivers. Gefle is the capital.

GEVAUDAN, a ci-devant mountainous barren territory of Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

GEVER. See GOWER.

Gewendale, Yorkſhire, near Rippon.

GEX, a town in the dept. of Ain, at the foot of Mount St. Claude, noted for excellent cheeſe. It is 10 miles NW. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 23. N. lon. 6. 7. E.

Geydon, Warw. NE. of Kington.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbekir, in Aſiatic Turkey, 60 miles SE. of Diarbekir.

GHANAH, or GHANARAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, ſituated on the Niger. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 15. 56. E.

Gharburton, Northumberland, a member of the manor of Hertſhewed.

GHENT, a city of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, containing 70,000 inhabitants, but not populous in proportion to it's extent, which is ſo great, that Charles V. ſaid to the French king, Francis I. "I have a glove," the French name for Ghent being *gand*, a glove, "in which I can put your whole city of Paris." The city is divided by canals into 26 iſlands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. They have flouriſhing manufactures of ſilk and woollen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Oſtend. Ghent is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, and Moeve, 26 miles NW. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 49. E.

GHERGONG, a city of India, capital of the kingdom of Aſſam, ſeated on a river which runs a little below into the Burrampooter. It is 400 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 25. N. lon. 93. 40. E.

GHERIAH, a town of Hindooſtan, on the W. ſide, or Pirate Coaſt, in the country of Concan. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whoſe fort here was taken, and his whole fleet deſtroyed, by Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. It is 80 miles NNW. of Goa. Lat. 16. 45. N. lon. 73. 7. E.

GHILAN, a province of Perſia, extending along the SW. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, and ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Schirvan to the N. Aderbeitzan and part of Irac-Agemi to the W. and Mezanderan to the SE. The ſea forms it's boundary on one ſide, and on the other are high mountains, covered with various ſorts of fruit-trees. In the higheſt parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which laſt, the Perſians have, it is ſaid, a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing ſilk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits in abundance. This province was ceded to Ruſſia in 1723, but not annexed to the Ruſſian dominions till 1780. Reſhd is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town in the department of the North, ſeated on the river Haine, 5 miles

5 miles W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 28. N. lon. 3. 53. E.

GIANTS' CAUSEWAY, a promontory of baſaltes in Antrim, Ulſter, eſteemed one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. It is 122 miles from Dublin. Lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Giant's-Grave, near Sligo, Connaught. Here are ſome maſſive monuments of ſtone, not unlike Stonehenge. *Giant's-Load*, in Louth, Leinſter, a ſtone, weighing, it is computed, between 30 and 40 tons, ſupported by 3 other irregular ſtones ſet upright. *Giant's-Stairs*, a large rocky appearance of ſteps, near Cove, in Cork, Munſter. *Gibbarow*, a river in Donegal, Ulſter.

Gibbon-Marſh, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Gibbon's-Grove*, in Cork, Munſter, 3 miles S. of Charleville.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ſince the year 1704, who keep a garriſon here; which is cooped up in narrow limits, and receives ſupplies of proviſions from England and Barbary. The town is ſo ſtrong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmoſt efforts of an enemy. Here are upwards of 300 pieces of cannon mounted on the works. Gibraltar contains ſeveral ſtreets, one of which is pretty ſpacious and well paved; the others are narrow and dirty. It has 3 gates. It is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which riſes 1400 feet above the level of the ſea, in a peninſula, which can be approached only by a narrow paſſage, between the mountain and the ſea. Acroſs this the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. The Engliſh here, excluſive of the garriſon, amount to about 2000, and the Spaniards, Portugueſe, Genoeſe, and Jews to about as many. Here is one Engliſh and one Spaniſh church, and a Jews ſynagogue. The road is not ſafe againſt ſtorms, nor convenient for refitting veſſels, though they may be laid on their ſides for careening; the harbour is formed by 2 moles, one of which is 300 feet in length. On the ſummit of the rock is a plain, whence there is a fine proſpect of the ſea, on each ſide the Strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, and of Seville and Granada, in Spain. The Strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a ſtrong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 49 SE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 6. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

Gibſide, Durham, SW. of Ravenſworth-Caſtle. *Gibſmere*, Notting. a hamlet of Southwell. *Gidding*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidding-Steeple*, Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidley*, Devonſ. near Dartmore-Foreſt.

GIEN, a town in the depart. of Loiret, ſeated on the river Loire, 76 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 41. N. lon. 2. 45. E.

GIENZOR, a town of Tripoli.

GIESSEN, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

Giffard, Heref. near Sawbridgeworth. *Giffen*, or *Guffen*, a river in Carnarvonſ. running into the Conway. *Gifford's-Hall*, Suffolk, in Stoke pariſh, by Neyland.

GIFHORN. See GYFHORN.

GIGA, a ſmall iſland of Argyleſhire.

Gigging, Herts, S. of Barkway. *Giggleſwick*, Yorkſhire, on the Ribble, near Settle, where at the foot of a mountain is a ſpring, noted for ebbing and flowing ſometimes thrice in an hour.

GIGLIO, an iſland of Sienna, Tuſcany.

Gijſſone, Northumb. between Framlington and Anbell. *Gilberdike*, Yorkſhire, between Sandholm and the Humber.

Gilcaghe, in Waterford, Munſter.

Gilcrux, Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Cockermouth. *Gildable*, Surry, in Limpſfield pariſh. *Gildable*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Giles, St. in the Heath*, Devonſhire, NE. of Launceſton. *Giles-Hill*, Hants, near Winton.

* GILFORD, a town of Down, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Ban, 3 miles SW. of Waringtown, and 62 from Dublin. The meanders of the river, over which there is a good ſtone bridge of 22 arches, the riſing grounds ſurrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach yards in the bottom, afford altogether a proſpect truly delightful. Here is a chalybeate ſpa of good quality.

Gilkirk, Yorkſ. between the Martons and Pinnowhill. *Gill*, Yorkſ. near Bowland. *Gillet*, Cornw. SE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle. *Gilling*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Gilling-Foreſt*, Yorkſ. between Ravenſworth and Barnard-Caſtle. *Gillingham*, Dorſetſ. on the Stour. *Gillingham*, Kent, 3 miles below Chatham. *Gillingham*, *All Saints* and *St. Mary's*, Norf. lie near the bridge over the Waveney to Beccles. *Gillſland*, Cumb. on the Pict's Wall, E. of Carliſle, noted for the medicinal properties of it's well. *Gilmanby*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Gilmore*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kirby-Moorſide.

Gilmorton, Leiceſterſhire, near Lutterworth.

GILOLO, an iſland of Aſia, with a town of the ſame name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas, about 210 miles in length. It produces no ſpices, though it is included in the Spice Iſlands, but abundance of rice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It is ſeated under the line. Lon. 128. 7. E.

Gilſhaughlin, Weſtm. 4 or 5 miles NW. of Appleby. *Gimeſgraves*, Norf. a hill near Brandon-Ferry. *Gimmingham*, Norfolk, near the ſea-coaſt. *Ginge*, *E.* and *W.* Berks, 3 miles from Wantage.

GINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia.

GINGEE, a town on the coaſt of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It ſtands on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which is a caſtle. The Great Mogul beſieged it 3 years, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, to no purpoſe. It is 33 miles NW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 16 N. lon. 79. 36. E.

Gingrave, Eſſex, SW. of Billericay. *Ginns*, Hampſhire, in New Foreſt.

GIODDA, or GEDDAH, the ſea-port of Mecca, on the Red Sea, carries on a great trade. Lat. 21. 30. N. lon. 39. 27. E.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Bari, Naples.

Gipping, Suffolk, SW. of Mendleſham. *Gipping*, a river of Suffolk, running into the Orwell below Stow. *Gipton*, Yorkſhire, near Hawkſworth.

GIRACE, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Girch, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Girling*, Northumberland, part of the manor of Warkworth.

GIRONDE, a department of France. It lies on both ſides of the Garonne, and has it's name from that part of the river which, below it's junction with the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. The principal town is Bourdeaux.

GIRONNA, or GIRONELLA, a town of Catalonia, 7 miles ENE. of Solſona.

GIRONS, ST. a town in the department of Arriege.

GIROST, a town of Kerman, in Perſia.

Girſby, Yorkſ. SW. of Yarum. *Girſington*, Yorkſ. NE. of Settle. *Girtford*, Bedfordſ. near Biggleſwade. *Girton*, 2 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Girton*, Nottinghamſ. near Newark. *Girvan*, Ayrſhire, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, almoſt oppoſite to the rock of Ailſa, and 16 miles S. by W. of Ayr. Here are ſome manufactures, particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of boots and ſhoes.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ribble, on the borders of Lancaſhire. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 55. N. lon. 2. 22. W. Market on Monday.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Tees, 22 miles NW. by W. of Whitby, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 35. N. lon. 0. 55 W.

GISLAIN, ST. See GHILAN.

Giſlam, Suffolk, SW. of Leoſtoff. *Giſley*, Yorkſhire, S. of Otley. *Giſlingham*, Suffolk, S. of Buddeſdale.

GISORS, a town in the dept. of Eure, 28 miles SE. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 17. N. lon. 1. 50. E.

Giſſing, Norf. *Gitting Nether*, SE. and *Gitting-Temple*, NE. of Winchcomb, in Glouc. *Gittiſham*, Devonſ. near Honiton.

GIVET, a town late of Namur, now in the dept. of the Ardennes, the fortifications of which are the work of Vauban. It was bombarded by General Cochorn in the ſpring of 1696, when immenſe magazines of ſtores, forage, &c. provided by the French for the ſervice of the enſuing campaign, were deſtroyed.

GIVIRA, a town of Milan.

GIULA, a town of Hungary.

GIULIA, NUOVA, in Abruzzo Ultra.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily.

GIUSTENDIL, 2 towns of Bulgaria.

GLACIERS, a name given to ſome extenſive fields of ice in Switzerland. The Glaciers may be divided into two ſorts; the Lower occupying the deep valleys ſituated in the boſom of the Alps, and termed, by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the ſummits and ſides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the moſt conſiderable in extent and depth, ſome ſtretching ſeveral leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inacceſſible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickneſs of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in ſome parts extends to upwards of 600 feet. Theſe immenſe fields of ice uſually reſt on an inclined plain; being puſhed forward by the preſſure of their own weight, and but weakly ſupported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are interſected by large tranſverſe chaſms, and preſent the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantaſtic ſhapes, obſerved at all heights and at all ſituations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in thoſe parts, where the plain on which they reſt is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the ſurface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chaſms are few and narrow, and the traveller croſſes on foot without much difficulty. The ſurface of the ice

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is not so slippery as that of the frozen ponds, or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous in deep descents. The following is a simple and natural theory relative to the formation of the Glaciers: An immense quanity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated valleys, included within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds, during nine months in the year, as from the masses which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, impregnated with rain and snow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in it's original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice; for, in so cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass which remains undissolved. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquified snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture, as renders it, in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. Thus there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits, to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact, and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

Gladmore, Herts, near Hadley. *Glaiston*, Rutland, near Bisbrook. *Glamford*, Norfolk, SW. of Clay.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. is divided into 10 hundreds, and contains 1 city, 8 market-towns, and 118 parishes. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country, being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with very sweet grass; whence it has been called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and limestone. It's principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Teafe, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial one; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

Glanbehy, in Kerry, Munster. *Glandore*, in Cork, Munster. *Glandore-Harbour*, 2 leagues W. of the Galley-Head, in Cork, Munster. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 8. 56. W. This harbour is a remarkably good one, though small. *Glaneeragh*, in Kerry, Munster. *Glanevy*, or *Glenavy*, in Antrim, Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin. *Glanfleſk*, in Kerry, Munster.

Glanmis, in the SW. of Angusshire.

* GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 35. N. lon. 0. 23. W. Market on Thursday.

Glangariff-Bay, in Cork, Munster. *Glangowra*, in Cork, Munster. *Glanmire*, in Cork, Munster, a village, on the river Glanmire, in a fertile tract of uneven country, about 3 miles from the city of Cork. It's environs exhibit a variety of extensive prospects richly diversified. *Glanmore*, in Kilkenny, Munster, 76 miles from Dublin. *Glanorga*, in Limerick, Munster.

Glanthiſs, SW. and *Glanton*, SE. of Alnwick, in Northumberland.

Glanton, in Cork, Munster, 135 miles from Dublin. *Glanworth*, in Cork, Munster. *Glanyfrehane*, in Cork, Munster.

Glaphow, Yorksh. in Cleveland. *Glapthorn*, Northamptonsh. near King's Cliff. *Glapton*, Nott. a hamlet of Clifton. *Glapwell*, Derbyshire, near Bolsover. *Glaresdale-Chapel*, Yorkshire, SW. of Whitby.

GLARIS, or GLARUS, one of the thirteen cantons in Switzerland, entirely surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N. It has the canton of Schweitz on the W. and the Grisons on the E. It is a mountainous country, producing cattle, cheese, butter, and a variety of uncommon plants,

plants, minerals, metals, and large ſlates. The government is democratic; every perſon at the age of ſixteen, has a vote in the landſgemeind, or general aſſembly, which is held annually in the month of May, in an open plain. This aſſembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The executive power is veſted in a landrath, or council, compoſed of 48 Proteſtant members, and 15 Roman Catholics. The landamman, or chief of the republic, is choſen alternately from among the Proteſtants and Romaniſts, who live together in great harmony, amicably fill together the chief offices of ſtate, and ſucceſſively make uſe of the ſame houſe for their aſſemblies for public worſhip. The population amounts to about 16 or 17,000 ſouls.

GLARIS, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Linth, 18 miles E. of Schweitz. Lat. 46. 56. N. lon. 9. 1. E.

Glaſcote, Warwickſhire, on the S. ſide of the river Anker, oppoſite to Tamworth. *Glaſehouſe*, Suſſex, between Rudgwick and Plaiſtow-Chapel. *Glaſen*, Dorſetſhire, near Yetminſter.

* GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from it's extent, and from the beauty and regularity of it's buildings, may juſtly be eſteemed the ſecond city in the kingdom. It is ſeated on the N. bank of the Clyde, over which it has two bridges, one of them an elegant new one of 7 arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772. The ſtreets are clean and well paved, and ſeveral of them interſecting each other, at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal ſtreets thus divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the croſs, or centre of interſection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and ſeveral charitable eſtabliſhments, particularly the Merchant's Hoſpital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated univerſity; the ſingle college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The inhabitants of Glaſgow and it's ſuburbs are computed to be above 50,000. A conſiderable trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and rum, but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival thoſe of Mancheſter in cheapneſs and elegance; and, before the late univerſal check to that branch of buſineſs in both kingdoms, it is ſaid, that cotton goods were manufactured in Glaſgow and it's vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000l. ſterling. A pottery is likewiſe carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordſhire ware. Printing-types are well executed here, and the glaſs manufactory has been very ſucceſsful. Glaſgow has the advantage of two canals, beſides the Great Canal, that joins the Clyde to the Forth. It is 10 miles SW. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52. N. lon. 4. 2. W.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town on the S. ſide of the Clyde, erected in 1710, in order to ſerve as the ſea-port of the city of Glaſgow. It has an excellent harbour, with a grand pier; but ſtill moſt of the ſhips that trade to the W. Indies, ſail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring-fiſheries in the Frith of Clyde, form a conſiderable part of it's trade. This port is ſituated 21 miles W. by N. of Glaſgow.

Glaſon, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Boulnets. *Glaſon*, or *Glaſton*, *Caſtle*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Dalton. *Glaſſenbury*, Kent, in Cranbrook pariſh. *Glaſſenbye*, Cumberland, near Kirk Oſwald.

Glaſslough, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Glaſsnevin*, in Dublin. It is an agreeable village, ſituated on a riſing ground, 2 miles from the city of Dublin.

GLASTONBURY, a pretty large and well-built town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated near a high hill called the Tor. Here was formerly one of the moſt magnificent abbeys in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immenſe. It is nearly encompaſſed with rivers, and was formerly called the Iſle of Avalon, into which no perſon whatever, not even a biſhop, or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this abſolute power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who governed it ſucceſſively for near 600 years. Richard Withing, the laſt, for refuſing to ſurrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his ſupremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was ſtuck up over the gate of his abbey, and his body, quartered, was expoſed, in like manner, at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilcheſter. Extenſive ruins of the abbey are ſtill remaining; but they have been much diminiſhed for the ſake of the ſtones; however, the curious ſtructure called the abbot's kitchen, is entire, and is of a very unuſual contrivance. The principal manufacture here is ſtockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high

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steep hill, is placed a tower, from which there is an extensive prospect, and it serves as a landmark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. It is 6 miles SW. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 2.40. W. Market on Tuesday.

Glatendon, Northumberland, in the barony of Wark. *Glatting*, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst. *Glatton*, Huntingdonshire, NW. of the Saltreys.

GLATZ, a town of Silesia, formerly of Bohemia, seated on the river Neisse. It is capital of a principality of the same name, 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, which was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the queen of Hungary. It has mines of coal, silver, and iron, good quarries, and plenty of cattle, with several mineral springs. The town is 45 miles SW. of Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Glayfley, Shropshire, near Chelmarsh. *Gleaston*, Lancas. near Dalton. *Gledles*, Derbys. in Scarsdale. *Gledles*, Yorks. SE. of Sheffield. *Gledthorp Grange*, Notting. NW. of Edwinstow. *Glemisford*, Suffolk, between Clare and Lenham. *Glen*, a river of Northumberland, running into the Till.

Glenarm, in Antrim, Ulster, on the Bay of Glenarm, 105 miles from Dublin.

GLENCOE, THE VALE OF, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of it's unsuspecting inhabitants, by a party of English soldiers, in 1691, in consequence of an order signed by King William, in council for that purpose. The male part of the inhabitants had many of them been in arms for the abdicated King James II.

Glencowen, a river of Cumberland, running into the Ulles-Water, on the S.

GLENCROY, THE VALE OF, a wild and romantic valley in Argyleshire.

Glandale, Northumberland, on the Glen.

Glendalagh, otherwise called the *Seven Churches*, a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Leinster, nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and containing two lakes, and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly a bishopric, with an episcopal jurisdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin. It is 5 miles NW. of Rathdrum.

Glendon, Northamptonshire, near Rothwell. *Glenfield*, NW. of Leicester. *Glenham, Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Glen, Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leicester.

Glen-Inn, in Donegal, Ulster. *Glenny-Bridge*, in Down, Ulster.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted pass into the Grampian mountains in Scotland, S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Glentham, Linc. W. of Market-Raisin.

Glentis, in Down, Ulster. Here is one of the most considerable fairs for black cattle in the N. of Ireland.

Glentworth, Linc. SW. of Glentham. *Glewston*, Heref. SW. of Ross. *Glimpton*, Oxfordshire, N. of Woodstock.

Glinsk, in Galway, Connaught.

Glinton, Northamptonshire, near Peterborough. *Gliffet, All-Saints, St. Michael*, and *Middle*, near Cranbourn Chace.

Glinville, in Cork, Munster.

Glocester, Northumb. on the coast near Anbell. *Glossop*, Derb. in the High Peak.

* GLOUCESTER, a city of Gloucestershire, seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it forms the Isle of Alney. It is a large and populous place, and has been lately much improved; it's four principal streets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town. Here is a good stone bridge over the Severn, the lowest down that river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 25 miles NE. by N. of Bristol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 2. 16. W. Market on Wednesday.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It extends from NE. to SW. more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It contains one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes. The soil and appearance of this county vary in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; sharp in the E. or hilly part, which contains the Cotswold hills, but mild in the rich Vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W. part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, which was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-works have consumed a great part of them. The staple commodities are woollen cloths and cheese. It's principal rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, an inhabited island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 6 miles long and 1 wide. The men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. Lat. 19. 15. S. lon. 140. 4. W.

GLOUCESTER ISLANDS, two islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues distant

distant from each other. One of them is in lat. 20. 34. S. lon. 146. 15. W.

GLOGAW, a town and principality of Silesia, on both sides of the Oder, on the borders of Poland.

GLOGAW, a town of Oppeln, Silesia.

GLOMME, a river of Aggerhuys, in S. Norway, which passes by Elvedal, Koningstinger, &c. and flows into the North Sea at Frederickstadt. From the outlet of Lake Mioss, to Frederickstadt, it's streams are intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. About 50,000 trees are annually floated down this river to Frederickstadt.

Glowslow, Leic. S. of Hallaton. *Glusburne*, Yorks. S. of Skipton. *Gluvias*, Cornwall, near Penryn. *Glyford*, Cornwall, SE. of Bodmin. *Glyman*, Cornwall, near Columb-Magna. *Glyne*, Sussex, S. of Lewes. *Glyneburn*, Sussex, near Lewes.

Glynn, or *Glin*, in Limerick, Munster. *Glyn of Agerlow*, and *Glyn-Caum*, in Cork, Munster. *Glyn of the Downs*, a romantic dale in the county of Wicklow, Leinster, so narrow as to admit of little more than the road which passes through it, and the small gurgling river which runs near the side of it. It is 13 miles from Dublin. *Glyn Wood*, in the parish of Donoghmore, in Down, Ulster.

Gnarmack, Cornwall, NW. of Truro.

GNESEN, or GNESNO, a town late of Kalisch, Poland, but now of West Prussia.

Gnosall, Staff. upon Rowley-Water, between Knightley and Willbrighton.

GOA, a city on the W. coast of Hindoostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands on an island about 22 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, near a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. That port, as well as the whole island, is defended by many castles and towers, furnished with abundance of cannon. The buildings here are of stone, and splendid, with numerous convents, nunneries, and ecclesiastical houses. The viceroy's palace is a grand building, erected over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. Here is a stately hospital; and in the shops about the marketplace may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. In the houses they generally make use of clear oyster-shells, instead of glass, for windows. The air within the town is unwholesome, but the banks of the river are pleasant, and adorned with many handsome structures. The tract between the town and the sea is thickly planted with villages and fine seats, and abounds with tropical trees and fruits. The inquisition is yet continued in this part of the Portuguese dominions. Though the houses here make a shewy appearance, they are but poorly furnished. The inhabitants lively chiefly on greens, fruit, roots, bread, rice, and fish, though they have hogs and fowl in plenty. Goa has few manufactures, or productions for commerce; their principal trade is in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. It has been in the hands of the Portuguese since the year 1510, when it was taken by General Albuquerque. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 73. 45. E.

Goadby, Leicestershire, NW. of Hallaton. *Goadby*, Leicestershire, N. of Walton-on-the-Would.

Gobblecote, Hertfordshire, near Tring.

GOBIN, ST. See FERE.

Gobions, Magna, Essex, in the liberty of Havering.

GOCH, a town of Cleves, Westphalia.

GOCIANO, a town and district of Sardinia.

* GODALMIN, a town of Surry, seated on the river Wey, where it divides into several streams. The country about it is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is 4 miles SW. of Guildford, and 34 SW. of London, on the road to Portsmouth. Lat. 51. 13. N. lon. 0. 34. W. Market on Wednesday.

GODAVERY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises about 70 miles NE. of Bombay, and after crossing Dowlatabad, and part of Golconda, falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, in lat. about 16. 40. N. and lon. 82. 20. E.

Goddington, Kent, in Frendsbury parish. *Goddington*, Oxfordshire, NE. of Bicester. *Godley*, Cheshire, SE. of Druckenfield. *Godlingstone*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, and Swanwich parish.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short causeway, which form a part of the post-road between London and Edinburgh. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, no town in England keeping more ploughs at work than this hath done. They formerly received the kings who passed that way with a display of their instruments of agriculture, exhibiting, at one time, nine score ploughs, adorned with trappings, &c.

Godmanham, Yorkſ. between Beverley and Pocklington. *Godmanſton*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton, 1 mile from Nethercerne. *Godmerſham*, Kent, on the river that runs from Wye to Canterbury. *Godneſton*, Kent, a manor of Sittingbourn. *Godolphin*, a hill in Cornw. E. of Mount's Bay, and 4 from Market-Jew, famous for it's tin-mines.

Godſhill, Iſle of Wight, in E Medina.

* *Godſtone*, Surry, E. of Blechingley.

Godſtow, NW. of Oxford, in a ſort of iſland formed by the divided ſtreams of the Iſis. *Godwick*, Norfolk, W. of Elmham. *Goſford-Green*, Warwickſ. E. of Coventry. *Gofforth*, Cumberland, near Ponſonby.

GOES, or TER GOES, a town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, capital of the iſland of St. Bevelandt. It communicates with an arm of the Scheldt, by a canal, and carries on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, grain, &c. It is 10 miles NE. of Fluſhing. Lat. 51. 53. N. lon. 3. 50. E.

Gogmagog Hills, 3 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket and Balſham.

GOGRA, DEWAH, or SOORJEW, a large river which riſes in Thibet, and forcing it's way through Mount Himmaleh, croſſes the country of Oude, and unites with the Ganges 15 miles W. of Patna.

GOHUD, a circar or territory of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, ſubject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. It's capital is of the ſame name.

Goit-Hall, Cheſhire, NE. of Stockport.

GOITO, a town of Mantua.

Gokewell, Lincolnſ. NW. of Glandford-Bridge. *Goland*, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Golborn*, Cheſhire, SW. of Tattenhall. *Golborn*, Lancaſhire, near W. Derby.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the N. by Berar, on the E. by the 5 Circars, on the S. by Myſore and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Viſiapour, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, Auguſt, September, and October, ſwell the rivers to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, and render the land exceedingly fertile, eſpecially in fruits. They make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond mines here are the moſt conſiderable in the world. The black merchants buy parcels of ground to ſearch for theſe precious ſtones in. They ſometimes fall in meeting with any; and at others they find immenſe riches. They have alſo mines of ſalt and fine iron; and curious calicoes and chintſes. Hydrabad is the capital, but the city and fortreſs of Golconda was formerly the reſidence of the kings of this country.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz, Sileſia.

Goldbroke, Suffolk, near Eye. *Goldcliff*, Monmouthſ. on the S. ſide of the county.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, in which are more forts and factories of European nations, than in any other part of the coaſt of Africa. It reaches from the river Suera da Coſta on the W. to the river Volta on the E. and includes ſeveral diſtricts, in which are two or three towns or villages, ſcattered along the ſea-ſhore. The whole Gold Coaſt is about 180 miles in length. The negro merchants are generally very rich, and trade with Europeans in gold. The domeſtic animals are bulls, cows, ſheep, and goats; the laſt of which are innumerable, and their fleſh is excellent. The beef and mutton are not good. The principal countries are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adown, Agouna, Acra, Acambore, Labadde, Fantin, Incaſſan, Ningo, and Sabre.

Goldcot-Park, Warwickſhire, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Golden, in Tipperary, Munſter, on the Suir, 8 miles from Dublin.

Golden, or *Walveden*, Cornwall, between Grampound and Truro.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8. 20. N. lon. 77. 10. W.

Golden Vale, Heref. extends along the banks of the Dove. *Golder*, Oxf. NE. of Chalgrave. *Golder's Green*, Middleſex, between Hampſtead Heath and Hendon. *Goldſburg*, Yorkſhire, near Boroughbridge. *Goldſgate-Bay*, Kent, W. of Margate-Bay. *Goldhanger*, Eſſex, E. of Malden. *Goldhill-Green*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland.

Goldingham, Eſſex, between Bumpſted-Steeple and Sudbury. *Goldings*, Eſſex, between Waltham-Abbey and Heybridge. *Goldington*, N. of Bedford. *Goldſmith's-Grange*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Melton-Mowbray. *Goldwell*, Kent, W. of Aſhford. *Goldwhurd*, Surry, SE. of Croydon. *Gole*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, E. of Armin.

GOLETTA, an iſland and fortreſs at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis.

GOLNOW, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

Golſury, or *Golſmy*, Cornwall, near Mount's-Bay and St. Hilary. *Golthorn-Hill*, Staffordſhire, S. of Wolverhampton. *Golthorp*, Yorkſhire, W. of Doncaſter.

GOMBROON, or GAMBRON, a ſea-port of Lariſtan, Perſia, called alſo Bandar Abaſſi, ſeated on a Bay 9 miles from the iſland

iſland of Ormus. The beſt houſes are built with bricks dried in the ſun, and are flat at the top, with a ſquare turret, having holes on each ſide for a free paſſage of the air. Thoſe who ſtay in town during the ſummer ſleep upon theſe roofs. Other houſes, or rather huts, are made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The ſoil around it is barren, but proviſions, brought from other countries, are plentiful. Through all the laſt century, and at the beginning of the preſent, this town was the port of Schiras, and of the S. of Perſia. At preſent, trade is very low here, nor is there a ſingle European counting-houſe in the city. The Dutch for a while continued to trade here, but ſince they formed a ſettlement in the iſland of Karek, they have entirely deſerted Gombroon. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 57. 0. E.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 20 miles long and 10 wide, 6 leagues SW. from the Iſland of Teneriffe. It's capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour, better than in any of the other iſlands where the Spaniſh W. India fleets often take in wine, fruits, and other proviſions. It is well cultivated and fertile. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 17. 8. W.

Gomerſal, Yorkſhire, W. of Wakefield. *Gomerſeg*, Dorſetſhire, near Stalbridge. *Gomerſet*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, between Swaledale-Foreſt and Arkendale. *Gonalſton*, Nottingh. SE. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, is ſituated on a hill of conſiderable height, and contains about 10,000 families, in time of peace. The houſes are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones, the uſual conſtruction within the tropical rains. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, and profeſs Chriſtianity. Their patriarch depends upon that of Alexandria; but they appear as jealous of the European Chriſtians as of the Muſſelmans. They have no ſhops; but expoſe their merchandiſe to ſale, upon mats, in a large ſquare: gold and rock-ſalt form their medium of barter. The habit of the better ſort is made of ſilks and cottons, but the common people wear nothing but drawers. It is 180 miles SE. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 12. 34. N. lon. 37. 33. E.

GONDEGAMA, or GONDLACOMMA, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſing near Combam, forms the dominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the Bay of Bengal at Medipilly, or Mootapilly.

GONDRECOURT, or GANDRECOURT, a town in the department of Meuſe, 21 miles SSE. of Bar-le-Duc.

GONDREVILLE, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the Moſelle, 3 miles NE. of Toul.

GONGA, a town of Romania.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, little known, and ſituated, according to ſome, between the coaſt of Upper Guinea on the S. and Tombuctou on the N. It's capital, Gonjah, is computed to be 870 miles W. by S. of Caſhna. Lat. 13. 20. N. lon. 4. 10. W.

GONNESSE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, remarkable for the goodneſs of it's bread. It is 9 miles N. of Paris.

Goodale-Houſe, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, W. of Hornſey-Mere. *Gooderſton*, Norfolk, between Downham and Watton.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the moſt ſouthern point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, lies in 34. 29. S. lat. and 18. 23. E. lon. Upwards of 30 miles to the N. of it is the Cape Town, which is neat and well-built, riſing in the midſt of a deſert, encompaſſed by black and dreary mountains. The ſtorehouſes of the Dutch E. India company are ſituated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle aſcent. The ſtreets are broad and regular, interſecting each other at right angles; and the houſes are moſtly built of ſtone, and white-waſhed. Here are two churches, one for the Calviniſts, the other for the Lutherans. The religion of the ſlaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European ſtates. They are treated, however, with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a ſpacious houſe, where they are kept at work. Theſe ſlaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were originally brought from the E. Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building ſerves as an hoſpital for the ſailors belonging to the Dutch E. India ſhips, which touch here. It is ſituated cloſe to the company's garden, and is an honour and ornament to the town: the convaleſcents have free acceſs to theſe gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a pure, wholeſome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a great number of rich fruit-trees, aromatic ſhrubs, and odoriferous plants and flowers; they have likewiſe the uſe of every production in it. The inhabitants are fond of gardens, which they keep in excellent order. The heavy draught-work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and uſefulneſs. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better ſuit the roughneſs of the country, than more elegant vehicles; but

but the governor, and some of the wealthier people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides toward the mountains, called the Table-Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-Loaf, so named from it's form; the Lion's-Head; Charles-Mount; and James-Mount, or the Lion's-Rump. The view from the Table-Mountain is extensive and picturesque; and all along the valleys are scattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country, beyond the mountains, is of great extent, and forms six different establishments. The soil is uncommonly productive, and the climate favourable. The spring commences here in October. Provisions are very reasonable. A late traveller says, that he saw 13 pounds of mutton sold for about 6d. sterling; a whole ox for 2 guineas and a half, or 3 guineas; and corn and other things in proportion. Fish, and game brought from the country, are abundant. In September, 1795, the town and colony surrendered to an English squadron under Sir G. K. Elphinstone, seconded by about 8000 land forces under Majors General Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation. The loss of the English amounted to 4 men killed, and a few officers and men wounded.

Goodleigh, Devonshire, near Sherwell. *Goodmanham*, Yorkshire, E. Riding, NE. of Market-Wighton. *Goodrich*, Heref. 3 miles from Monmouth. *Goodrington*, Devonshire, in Paynton parish.

GOODWIN SANDS, noted sand-banks off the coast of Kent, lying eastward of the Downs, and about 4 or 5 miles from the S. Foreland. As they run parallel with the coast for 3 leagues together, at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from it, they add much to the security of the Downs, as a road, as they break off the force of the sea on the E. and S. and SW. but when the wind blows hard at SE. or at E. by. N. or ENE. ships are often driven from their anchors, and are either forced on these sands, or obliged to take shelter in Sandwich Bay, or Ramsgate Pier. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low marshy ground, belonging to Goodwin, earl of Kent, father of king Harold, and was afterwards given to the St. Augustin monastery at Canterbury; but the abbot, neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was inundated. Great part is dry at low water.

Goodwinston, Kent, near Feversham. *Goodwood*, Sussex, near Chichester. *Goodworth*, Hampshire, near Whorwell.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, and flowing SE. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, 15 miles below Benares.

Gongoose-Hill, Cornwall, by the sea-side, near Helstone. *Goonhill-Downs*, Cornwall, near Lizard-Point.

Gooseberry-Hill, in Cork, Munster.

Goosehurst, Yorkshire, W. Riding, N. of Snaith. *Gooses*, Essex, NE. of Giddy-Hall. *Goosey*, Berks, a chapel near Standford. *Goosetree*, Chesh. SE. of Northwich.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly the seat of the government of Morari Row, a Mahratta prince, but is now subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore. It lies N. of the river Pennar, 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni, and 170 N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 15. 15. N. lon. 77. 45. E.

Gopshall-Grange, Leicestershire, NW. of Bosworth.

GORCUM, a town of S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the river Linge, at it's junction with the Maese, and is 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 30 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 51. N. lon. 4. 58. E.

Gore-Court, Kent, near Leeds Castle.

GOREE, an island on the W. coast of Africa, three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the French. It is reckoned of great importance on account of it's proximity to Cape Verd, lying nearly within cannon shot of the shore, and it's advantageous situation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 17. 30. W.

GOREE, a town and island on the coast of S. Holland, 6 miles W. of Helvoetsluys.

Gore-End, Kent, in Thanet-Isle.

Gorey's Bridge, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

* GOREY, or NEWBOROUGH, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, 18 miles N. of Wexford town, and 39 S. of Dublin.

GORE ISLAND, in the N. Pacific, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It appeared to be barren, and destitute of inhabitants, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 40. N. lon. 172. 30. W.

GORGONA, an island about 25 miles from the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for the great quantities of anchovies taken near it.

GORGONA, an island S. of Bonaventure Bay, near the coast of Popayan, S. America.

Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, near St. Alban's. *Goring*, Oxfordshire, on the

Thames, between Reading and Wallingford. *Goring*, Suſſex, near Terring.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a town and county of Auſtria.

Gorlard, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Blakemore.

GORLITZ, a town in Upper Luſatia.

Gorlſton, Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

Gorman's Town, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Gornoſton, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Gornkay*, Devonſhire, near Tiverton. *Gorpill-Hill*, Yorkſhire, W. of Halifax. *Gorſynon*, Glamorganſhire. *Gorſticotes*, Staffordſhire, N. of Walſal.

*GORT, a town of Galway, Connaught, 98 miles from Dublin.

Gortaburk, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Gortin*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Gortneighraght*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Gorton, Lancaſhire, SE. of Mancheſter. *Gorway*, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Gorwell*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles SE. of Litton.

GORZL, a town in the department of the Moſelle, 8 miles SW. of Metz.

Goſbeck, Suff. NE. of Needham. *Goſberton*, Linc. 8 miles from Boſton. *Goſfield-Hall*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Gosford*, Oxfordſ. SE. of Woodſtock. *Gosford, N.* and *S.* Northumberland, near Newcaſtle.

GOSLAR, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, ſeated on a hill, near the river Goſe. In the Rammel Mountain, near it, are mines of lead and iron; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is 30 miles S. of Brunſwick.

Goſnarth, Lancaſhire, near Preſton.

* GOSPORT, a town in Hampſhire, on the W. ſide of the Harbour of Portſmouth, over which there is a ferry. Here is a ſpacious hoſpital for the relief of ſick and wounded ſailors. It is ſituated in Alverſtock pariſh, and is 79 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Goſſe, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Goſſes*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Burntwood. *Goſſington*, Glouceſ. in Slimbridge pariſh.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa.

Goſwell, Lincolnſ. near the Humber. *Goſwick*, Northumb. on the coaſt, NW. of Holy Iſland. *Gotehurſt*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Gotehurſt*, Somerſ. SW. of Bridgewater. *Goteland*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmoor.

GOTHA, a town and principality of Upper Saxony, which contains 12 towns, beſides villages. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men; two regiments, each conſiſting of 800 men; and a corps of artillery.

GOTHA, or GOTHELNA, a river of W. Gothland, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the ſea, near Gothenburg.

Gotham, Nottingh. in the SW. angle of the county, 7 miles from Nottingham.

GOTHARD, ST. one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the ſea. It is 8 miles S. of Altorf.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTHENBURG, a town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, ſeated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour. It is the beſt ſituated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound; and from this port the E. India ſhips take their departure. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. A conſiderable herring fiſhery is carried on here. It is fortified, and 190 miles SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 57. 42. N. lon. 13. 10. E.

Gotherington, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Biſhop's Cleeve. *Gothill*, Somerſetſhire, near Candlepurſe in Dorſetſhire.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general diviſions of the kingdom of Sweden, containing the provinces of Oſtrogothia, Smoland, Weſtrogothia, Wermland, the fief of Bahus, Dalia, Halland, Blekinge, and the Iſles of Gothland and Eland. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden in the perſon of Suercher.

GOTHLAND, a large iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic. The chief town is Wiſby.

GOTTENBURG. See GOTHEBORG.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II. founded an univerſity in 1734, which has already acquired a very diſtinguiſhed reputation. The library, called the *Bulowean*, which is increaſing every year, is one of the moſt capital in Europe. Here is alſo a fine obſervatory, a phyſic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a ſchool for midwifery; together with a Royal Society of Sciences, and a Royal German Society, all part of the univerſity. Belonging to it is a large ſplendid church, with a peculiar paſtor, and a new and ſtately ſtructure of ſtone, the ground floor of which ſerves as a hall for public lectures.

Gotton, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Gotton*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

GOTTORP, a town of Sleſwick, capital of the duchy of Holſtein Gottorp.

GOTTESBERG, in Schweidnitz, Sileſia.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, 12 miles SW. of Maidſtone, and 44 SE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

GOVERNOLO,

GOVERNOLO, a town of Mantua.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Maſovia, Poland.

Govidale, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Pocklington. *Gouldhall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Gouleſby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Goulſnarth*, Lancaſ. between Preſton and Bowland Foreſt. *Goultho Hall*, Lincolnſhire, between Lincoln and Stanton.

GOURDON, a town in the department of Lot, 18 miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 39. N. lon. 1. 24. E.

Gournal, Staffordſ. in Sedgeley pariſh.

GOURNAY, a town in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's market of fine butter. It is 24 miles E. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 1. 47. E.

GOUROCK, a town of Renfrewſhire.

Gourton, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell, in Bleſeby pariſh. *Gowhorn-Head*, Lanc. in Loynſdale, near the Ken-Sands.

GOWER, GEVER, or ST. GOAR, a town of Heſſe Rhinefeldt, circle of Upper Rhine.

*GOWRAN, a town of Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Gowthwaite-Hall, Yorkſ. in Halifax pariſh. *Goxhill*, Lincolnſ. near Burton on-the-Humber. *Goxhill*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Hornſey. *Goyte*, a river of Derby, and Lancaſhire, which runs into the Merſey oppoſite Goyt. *Goythouſes*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Goytre*, Monmouthſhire, SE. of Abergavenny.

GOZZI, GOZES, or GOZO, an iſland near the SW. coaſt of Candia.

GOZZO, an iſland NW. of Malta.

Grabie, Lincolnſ. SE. of Fokingham.

GRABOW, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

Gracedieu, Monm. on the Trothy, SW. of Monmouth. *Gracedieu*, Leic. between Aſhby-de-la-Zouch and Loughborough.

Grace-Hill, a ſettlement of the Moravian Brethren, near Ballymena, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Graces, Eſſex, near Little Baddow.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores Iſlands, about 10 miles long and 8 broad. It takes it's name from it's beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, paſture, and cattle. The inhabitants are about 3000.

Grade, Cornwall, near Lizard-Point.

GRADISKA. 3 towns of Sclavonia, Auſtria, and Stiria.

GRADO, an iſland of Friuli, Venice.

Grafton, Cheſhire, on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Grafton*, Northamptonſ. NE. of Kettering. *Grafton*, Bucks, near Leighton in Bedfordſhire. *Grafton*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Grafton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Boroughbridge. *Grafton*, Oxf. on the Iſis, E. of Lechlade. *Grafton*, Worc. near Bromſgrove. *Grafton*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, between Manninford and Great Bedwin. *Grafton, Ardens, Little*, or *Lower*, and *Grafton, Temple*, or *Upper*, Warw. between Auleeſter and Stratford-upon-Avon. *Grafton Fliford*, SE. of Worceſter. *Grafton*, Glouc. on the borders of Worc. and on the ſide of Bredon-Hill, where, in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, near 16 acres, ſlipped from the ſide of Bredon Hill, and entirely covered ſeveral paſture grounds, and a conſiderable ſpace of the common field, at the bottom of the hill. *Grafton-Regis*, Northamp. on the river Tove, 8 miles from Northampton, on the road to Stony-Stratford. The manor houſe and park were given by Charles II. to the Duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived. *Graftwick*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Grages*, Bucks, near Rickmanſworth. *Graham's-Muir*, between the Carron-Works and Falkirk, in Scotland.

Graigemanagh, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, ſeated on the Barrow. *Graigſtown*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Grainghem, Lincolnſhire, near Corringham. *Gralam*, Cheſhire, on the Pever.

GRAMMONT, in Flanders County.

GRAMMONT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 15 miles NE. of Limoges.

GRAMPOUND, a town of Cornwall, having a conſiderable manufacture of gloves. It is ſeated on the river Fale, 18 miles NE. of Falmouth, and 244 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

GRAN, a town and river of Hungary.

GRANADA, a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean, about 175 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. It is rather a mountainous country; but the ſoil is remarkably good, although not well cultivated, and the climate is healthy and temperate. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. It's capital is Granada.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, containing an univerſity, and ſeveral palaces, with other ſplendid public buildings. It is built on four hills, near the confluence of the Oro, or Darro, with the Xenil, and is 240 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 17. N. lon. 3. 34. W.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, an iſland in the W. Indies, about 20 miles in length from N. to S. and 10 wide in the centre, but narrowing towards the extremities.

Trees of all ſorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, are better than thoſe of the ſame ſpecies in the neighbouring iſlands. It is well watered, and there is abundance of game and river fiſh. In 1787 the exports were 175,584 cwt. of ſugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cacao, 2,000,000lbs. of cotton, and 2800lbs. of indigo, beſides miſcellaneous articles, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000l. ſterl. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, on the W. ſide of the iſland, and St. George. It is ſubject to the Engliſh. Lat. about 12. 10. N. lon. 61. 30. W.

GRANADA, a trading town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, ſeated on an iſland in the lake Nicaragua, which communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Juan. It is about 50 miles SSE. of Leon.

GRANADA, NEW, a province in the government of Terra Firma, having the provinces of Popayan and Carthagena on on the W. and St. Martha and Venezuela on the N. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horſes, mules, corn, good paſturage, and fruits. Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital.

GRANADILLAS, or GRANADINES, a cluſter of iſlands, about 23 in number, in the W. Indies, dependant on Granada. They are moſtly fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and ſugar.

* GRANARD, a town of Longford, in Leinſter.

Granborough, Warwickſhire, near Willoughby. *Grancheſter*, on the Cam, S. of Cambridge. *Grandby*, Nottinghamſhire, SE. of Bingham.

GRAND PRE, a town in the department of Ardennes, 29 miles E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 21. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Grandeſborough, Suff. NW. of Woodbridge.

Graney, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Grange*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Grange*, or *Mount Hamilton*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Grange*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Grange*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Grange-Forteſcue*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Grange-Mellon*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Grange-More*, in Weſt-Meath, Leinſter. *Grange, New*, in Meath, Leinſter, near Slane.

Grange, Cheſh. near the mouth of the Lee. *Grange*, Cumb. in Borrodale, near Keſwick. *Grange*, Dorſetſ. near Wareham. *Grange*, NE. of Durham. *Grange*, Glouceſterſ. in Tetbury pariſh. *Grange*, Hampſhire, N. of Itchingſtoke. *Grange*, Heref. near Brompton-Brian. *Grange*, Kent, 1 mile from Gillingham. *Grange*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, has a port for ſmall veſſels. *Grange*, N. of Lincoln. *Grange*, Northumberl. SW. of Morpeth. *Grange*, Northumberland, near Pontiland. *Grange-Harnege*, near Shrewſbury.

GRANICUS, a ſmall river of Beeſangil, anciently Myſia, a province of Natolia. It has it's ſource in Mount Ida, near the ſuppoſed ruins of Troy, and falls into the Sea of Marmora.

Granſam, Herefordſhire, NW. of Ledbury. *Granſden, Great*, Huntingdonſhire, SE. of St. Neot's. *Granſden, Little*, Cambridgeſhire, SE. of Great Granſden.

Granſhaw, in Down, Ulſter. *Granſhaw*, in Kerry, Munſter.

GRANSON, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, SW. of the Lake of Neufchatel.

Granta, a river running into the Cam, at Cambridge.

* GRANTHAM, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Witham, 24 miles SW. of Boſton, and 110 N. of London. Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 0. 41. W. Market on Saturday.

Granthorn, Lincolnſhire, on the coaſt N. of Saltfleet. *Grantley*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SW. of Rippon.

GRANVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, moſtly ſeated on a ſharp rock. It is ſurrounded by walls, and has a harbour capable of receiving about 60 ſmall veſſels. It is 12 miles NW. of Avranches. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 1. 32. W.

Grany Ferry, in, or between, the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

Graſton, Dorſetſhire, in Burton pariſh. *Grarigg-Hall*, Weſtmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Graſham*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Bugden. *Graſhham*, Suſſex, SW. of Petworth. *Graſſington*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Skipton, in Craven.

GRASSMERE-WATER, a ſmall, beautiful lake of Weſtmorland, N. of Amblefide and Rydal; near it ſtands Graſſmere, a neat village.

Graſſmire, a lofty mountain of Cumberland, near Buttermere.

GRASSE, a town in the dept. of Var, 15 miles WSW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 39. N. lon. 7. 0. E.

GRASSE, LA, a town in the dept. of Aude, 18 miles SE. of Carcaſſonne.

Grately, Hants, SE. of Quarley-Hill, in the road from Andover to Saliſbury. *Gratbwate*, Lanc. between the Foſſe river and Winandermere. *Graton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Baynton. *Gratton*, Derb. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Gratwich*, Staff.

N. of

N. of the Blith, near Chartly-Caſtle.

GRATZ, a town of Stiria, with an univerſity, an arſenal, and a caſtle on a rock. The aſſembly of the ſtates is held here. It is ſeated on the Mugbr, 70 miles SSW. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 4. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Culm, Pruſſia.

GRAVE, a town of Dutch Brabant.

Gravely, Cambridgeſhire, near Papworth. *Graveley*, Hertfordſhire, between Stevenage and Baldock.

GRAVELINES, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Aa, 9 miles WSW. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 59. N. lon. 2. 16. E.

GRAVENAU, in Lower Bavaria.

Graveney, Kent, NE. of Feverſham. *Gravenhanger*, Shropſ. on the borders of Cheſhire and Staff. *Graven-Hall-Wood*, Oxf. near Langford, in Berks. *Gravenhurſt*, Bedfordſ. S. of Shefford. *Graves*, Warw. between Coleſhill and Sutton-Colfield. *Graveſburge*, Yorkſ. near Rotheram. *Graveſend*, Herts, near Aldbury.

*GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, ſeated on the Thames. It is commonly called the corporation of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two places having been incorporated by queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away moſt of the people; and, by way of compenſation for this loſs, he granted the remaining inhabitants the exclufive privilege of carrying paſſengers, between this place and London, in boats, at twopence a-head, or a whole boat's fare at four ſhillings. They ſtill enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now ninepence a head. The chief employment of the labouring people is the ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing and ropes. It is 22 miles from London. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 27. E. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; and a fiſh-market on Sunday morning.

Graveſhorton, Northamptonſhire, NW. of Towceſter.

GRAVINA, a town of Bari, Naples.

GRAULHET, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 12 miles NW. of Caſtres.

Grawſbie, Linc. W. of Marſh Chapel. *Gawtey*, Suſſex, SW. of E. Grinſted.

GRAY, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, ſeated on the river Saone, 25 miles NE. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 28. N. lon. 5. 41. E.

GRAY, or GREY ABBEY, a town of Down, Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin.

Graeſby, Cheſhire, near Woodchurch. *Grayes-Court*, Oxfordſhire, NW. of Henley-upon-Thames. *Grayeſland*, Lincolnſhire, near Gunthorp.

*GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on the Thames, oppoſite Dartford, in Kent. Market on Thurſday.

Grayſtock-Caſtle, Cumb. on the Peterel, W. of Penrith. *Grayſton*, Durham, between Darlington and Biſhop-Aukland.

Gray's-Town, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Graythorn, Kent, NW. of Cranbrook. *Grey-Wethers*, Wiltſhire, on Marlborough-Downs, are white ſtones, of various dimenſions, which, at a diſtance, have the appearance of ſtraggling ſheep. *Grazewood-Hill*, Surry, near Witley-Park and Haſlemere. *Greane-Iſle*, Kent, oppoſite to Sheerneſs.

Greany, in Limerick, Munſter.

**Greatabridge*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Rookby and Bowes.

Greatham, Suſſex, near Arundel foreſt.

Great Iſland, in Cork Harbour, Munſter. *Great Skelig Iſland*, off the coaſt of Kerry, Munſter.

Greaveſlane, Nottinghamſhire, a hamlet of Southwell.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Janna or Theſſaly, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Greeceſter, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Green*, Suſſex, SE. of Michelham Park. *Green*, Lancaſ. between Warrington and Flixton. *Green*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenbury*, Herts, in Barley pariſh. *Greencroft*, Durham, near Lanchcſter. *Greenend*, Glouceſ. in Twining pariſh. *Greenfield*, Linc. NW. of Alford. *Greenfield*, Oxfordſ. in Watlington pariſh. *Greenfield Caſtle*, Monm. S. of Newport. *Greenford*, Middl. 2 miles S. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Green*, *Great* and *Little*, Glouceſterſ. in Knibley Park. *Greenhall*, Lancaſ. NE. of Garſtang. *Greenham*, Berkſhire, near Newbury. *Greenhaugh*, Northumb. NE. of Greenſtede. *Greenhaugh*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Greenhill*, Middl. between Harrow and the Weald. *Greenhith*, Kent, in Swanſcomb pariſh. *Greenhithely*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenholm*, Weſtmorland, a mount near Langdale. *Greenhow*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Green Iſland*, Dorſetſhire, in Pool Harbour.

Green-Iſland, in Donaghadee Harbour; and *Green-Iſland*, in Carlingford Bay; both in Down, Ulſter.

GREENLAND, a country, including ſome iſlands ſituated between the Straits of Davis and Frobiſher, and Spitſbergen. The northern limits are unknown. Weſt Greenland ſeems to be the moſt N. eaſterly part of America. Eaſt Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Eu-

rope, as does alſo Spitzbergen, which is ſometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. The ſeas on the coaſt are annually viſited by a great number of ſhips of the Engliſh and other European nations, for the purpoſe of fiſhing for whales. The moſt ſoutherly point of land in W. Greenland, is Cape Farewell, at the entrance of Davis' Straits, in lat. 59. 38. N. and in lon. 42. 45. W. The Greenlanders are ſtrangers to trade, arts, and ſciences. The original inhabitants, on the firſt arrival of the Norwegians, in 1023, were ſavages, apparently of American extraction. Since the middle of the laſt century, the Danes have ſettled ſeveral colonies along the coaſt, and at preſent claim the ſovereignty of the country. There is a company eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen, which ſends 3 or 4 ſhips every year to Greenland. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowls; and, in the water, whales and ſeals.

Greenland, Bucks, in Hambledon pariſh.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickſhire, 17 miles WSW. of Berwick.

Greenleighton, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth. *Greenlow-Bridge*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

*GREENOCK, a ſea port town in the county of Renfrew, at the mouth of the Clyde. It has a conſiderable foreign trade, and a ſhare in the herring-fiſhery. The town has increaſed prodigiouſly within the laſt 30 years, and is ſtill rapidly improving. Here is a ſugar-houſe, and a rope and ſail manufactory. It is 18 miles W. of Glaſgow. Lat. 55. 54. N. lon. 4. 29. W.

Greenogh, in Cork, Munſter.

Green's-Norton, Northamptonſhire, near Towceſter. *Greenſted* Eſſex, near Chipping-Ongar. *Greenſted*, Northumb. near Dale-Caſtle. *Greenſtreet*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Greenſtreet*, Kent, SE. of Dartford. *Greenſtreet*, Middl. between Kentiſh-Town and Highgate. *Greenſtreet*, Middleſex, S. of Waltham-Croſs. *Greenſtreet*, Eſſex, near Ham. *Greenware*, Somerſetſ. near Mendip lead-mines. *Greenway*, Devonſhire, between Dartmouth and Torbay. *Greenway-Court*, Kent, E. of Hollingbourn.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, five miles E. of London. It is principally noted for it's magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, it's beautiful park, and aſtronomical obſervatory. This laſt is ſituated on the ſummit of Flamſtead-Hill, from the meridian of which the Engliſh reckon their longitude.

Greenwoodley, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Greet*, Shropſhire, SE. of Ludlow. *Greet*, Glouceſterſhire, in Winchcombe pariſh. *Greetham*, Rutlandſhire, near Cortelmore. *Gretton*, Glouceſ. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Greetwell*, one mile from Lincoln. *Greetyate*, Staff. S. of Bradley. *Gregorytoke*, Somerſ. NE. of North Curry. *Greinton*, Somerſ. N. of Sedgemore. *Grench*, Kent, E. of Gillingham. *Grendon*, Warw. SE. of Poleſworth. *Grendon Biſhop's* and *Warren*, Heref. W. of Bromyard. *Grendon-Underwood*, Bucks, S. of Edgecot. *Grendron*, or *Gwendron*, Cornw. W. of Penryn. *Grenely*, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey. *Grenerig*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Grenno*, Lancaſh. NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderneſs.

GRENOBLE, a large and populous city in the dept. of Iſere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a parliament. The leather and gloves made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, and is 285 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 12 N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Greſby, Linc. NW. of Caſtor. *Greſham*, Norf. near Cromer. *Greſley Church*, Derbyſ. W. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Greſſedge*, Shropſ. NW. of Wenlock. *Greſſenhall*, Norf. NW. of E. Dereham. *Greſſford*, Denbighſ. *Greſthorp*, Nott. SE. of Tuxford. *Greſton*, Cornw. on the Tamar, SW. of Launceſton. *Greta*, a river in Yorkſ. running into the Tees, near Morton. *Gretborough*, Surry, near Bamſtead. *Grete*, a river of Weſtm. and Lancaſ. running into the Lune. *Grettenham*, Wilts, W. of Wotton-Baſſet. *Gretford*, Linc. NE. of Stamford. *Gretham*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Gretham*, Durh. between Stockton and Hartlepool. *Gretland*, Yorkſhire, near Halifax. *Gretna-Green*, a village of Dumfrieſſhire, near the mouth of the river Elk, and about 4 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted as the reſort of enamoured couples from England, who have an opportunity of being married here at once, as this place is out of the juriſdiction of the marriage act. *Gretton*, Northamp. near Stamford. *Gretton*, Shropſ. N. of Ruſhbury. *Grezeel*, Hants. W. of Odiham. *Greyſley*. NW. of Nottingham. *Greyſton-Bay*, Kent, near Ramſgate. *Griddleſhay*, Dorſetſhire, near Chadwick. *Griffe*, near Northampton.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Old Stettin.

Griffin's Town, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Griffo, Warw. near Ardbury. *Grilſton*, Devonſ. in Nemet-Biſhop's pariſh.

GRIMBERG,

GRIMBERG, a town of Treves.

Grimbleby, Lincolnſ. SW. of Saltfleet.

Grimley, NW. of Worceſter. *Grimlom*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

GRIMA, in Leipſic, Upper Saxony.

GRIMMEN, in Swediſh Pomerania.

Grimpſton, Devonſhire, in Blackawton pariſh.

*GRIMSBY, GREAT, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſaid to be the oldeſt corporation in England, had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choked up with ſand. Some conſiderable improvements, however, have been made in it of late, under parliamentary encouragement. It is 35 miles NE. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Grimſby, St. Mary, Linc. 5 miles S. of Great Grimſby. *Grimſcar*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Grimſditch*, Cheſhire, NW. of Northwich. *Grimſthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Bourn. *Grimſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Frampton. *Grimſton*, Leic. between Aſkettleby and Dalby-Wood. *Grimſton*, Norf. NW. of Great Maſſingham. *Grimſton*, Nott. between Tuxford and E. Retford. *Grimſton*, SE. of York. *Grimſton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Tadcaſter. *Grimſton-Garth*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Grimſton-Hall*, Suffolk, in the pariſh of Trimley St. Martin's. *Grimſton, North*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Grindal*, Yorkſ. near Burlington. *Grindon*, Staff. SE. of Leek. *Grindon*, Durh. near Foxton and Blackſton. *Grindon Rigg*, a river in Northumb. near Berwick. *Gringley-on-the-Hill*, and *Gringley, Little*, Nott. W. of Gainſborough. *Grinley*, Staff. between Chorley Caſtle and Needwood-Foreſt. *Grinſted*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Grinſted, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Saliſbury.

*GRINSTEAD, EAST, a town of Suſſex, where the aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held. Here is a great fair, Dec. 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Grinſtead, Weſt, 10 miles SW. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Grinton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Swaledale-Foreſt.

GRIPSWALD, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Swedes. It has a good harbour, and an univerſity, founded in 1456, by Wratiſlaus IX. It is 15 miles SE. of Stralſund. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 13. 44. E.

Griſdale, Cumb. near Penrith. *Griſdall*, Lanc. in Hawkſhead pariſh. *Griſburſt*, Lanc. near Bury. *Griſmond*, Monmouthſhire, on the Munnow.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting a diſtrict of the Alps, called by the ancients Upper Rhoetia, and in alliance with the Swiſs. They are divided into three leagues, which they denominate the *Caddée*, or *League of God's Houſe*, which began in 1419, againſt the ſecular power of the biſhop; the *Griſe*, or *Grey League*, formed in 1424; and the *League of the Ten Juriſdictions*, formed in 1436; theſe unite and form one republic. They, however, have their peculiar conſtitutions, laws, and cuſtoms. A diet or aſſembly of the three leagues is held every year, at the towns of Ilantz, Coire, and Davos, alternately. It conſiſts of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of theſe deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice. The country does not produce grain ſufficient for the wants of half the people; the reſt they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object is the care of their ſheep and cattle. The country of the Griſons is about 87 miles in length, and is bounded on the N. by Swiſſerland, and a part of Germany; on the E. by the Tyroleſe; on the S. by Venice and Milan; and on the W. by Swiſſerland. They are partly of the Church of Rome, and partly Proteſtants.

Griſthorp, Yorkſ. SE. of Scarborough. *Griſton*, Norf. N. of Watton. *Grittleton*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Groby*, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Leiceſter-Foreſt.

GRODNO, a town in the palatinate of Wilna, Lithuania, and, next to Wilna, the beſt in that duchy. Here is a college and botanical garden; Staniſlaus, the dethroned king of Poland, having eſtabliſhed here a royal academy of medicine and ſurgery. It is a large, ſtraggling place, containing a mixture of houſes little better than cottages, ſome habitations in good repair, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, and other remains of decayed ſplendor. A wing yet remains of the old caſtle, in which the diets formerly aſſembled. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000, many of whom are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and ſilk. It is ſeated on the river Niemen, 125 miles NE. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 24. 6. E.

GROLL, a fortified town of Zutphen.

Grombridge, Kent, near Speldhurſt. *Gromond*, or *Groſmont-Abbey*, Yorkſhire, near Giſborough. *Groney*, a river in Brecknockſhire.

GRONINGEN, a large, rich, and populous town, with an univerſity, capital of the province of the ſame name, in the United Dutch States. It has a very commodious

medious harbour, 9 miles from the ſea, and 85 NE. of Amſterdam. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 6. 31. E.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the W. by W. Frieſland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart-Bay, E. Frieſland, and Germany; and on the S. by Overyſſel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and it's diſtrict is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abounds in fine paſture, which feeds a great number of large horſes.

Groomſport-Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Gropenhall, Cheſh. S. of Warrington.

Gropeſtill, Leiceſ. NW. of Boſworth.

GROSSA, an iſland of Venice.

Groſsborough, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

GROSSETTA, a town of Tuſcany.

Grotehugh, Northumb. on the Tweed, near Norham Caſtle. *Groton*, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia.

GROTTKAW, a town of Neiſſe, Sileſia.

GROTTA DEL CANE, a cavern near the Lake d'Agnano, in Naples. From the bottom of this a vapour riſes, (about a foot in height) which is deſtructive to animal life. For the *amuſement* of travellers, perſons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulſed in a few minutes, and expire in tortures.

Grove, Hertfordſ. in Watford pariſh. *Grove*, Nott. SE. of Redford. *Grove*, Kent, in Woodneſborough pariſh. *Grove*, Bucks, S. of Leighton. *Grove-Ferry*, Kent, over the Stour, NE. of Fordwich. *Grove-Hill* Warw. near Haſſeler. *Groveburſt*, Kent, in Hawkhurſt pariſh. *Groveley*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Groveley*, Worc. N. of Bromſgrove. *Grove-Park*, Warwickſ. in Budbrook pariſh. *Grove-Place*, Hampſhire, near Rumſey. *Grove-Place*, Kent, in Staple pariſh. *Groves*, Eſſex, near Ockenden. *Grovefend*, or *Grovening* Glouc. near Alveſton. *Grovmond-Abbey*, Yorkſ. SW. of Whitby.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biſcay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a caſtle, now in ruins, which gives name to a principality of Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover. In the mountains are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. The Hartz foreſt is a chain of mountains covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the ancient Hercynian Foreſt. Eimbeck is the capital.

Grubthorp, Yorkſhire, near Rippon.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia.

Grumbald, Glouc. SE. of Thornbury.

GRUNDE, a town of Brunſwick.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Halberſtadt, Lower Saxony.

GRUNINGEN, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GRUYERES, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, Swiſſerland, celebrated for it's cheeſe.

Gryley, Worc. on the Severn, oppoſite to Omberſley. *Grymſcot*, Northamp. NW. of Towceſter. *Grymſton*, Nott. on the river Idle, NW. of the Markhams. *Gryndon*, Northamptonſ. near Wellingborough. *Grynſhill*, Shropſ. between Hadnall and Wem. *Grytworth*, Northamp. 3 miles from Brackley.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Tlaſcala, Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile.

GUADALAJARA, the capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, in Mexico, 200 miles NW. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 21. 20. N. lon. 104. 49. W.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Valentia.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro, at Caſpe; alſo a river and town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward-Iſlands, in the W. Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lat. 16. 20. N. lon. 62. 0. W. and ſubject to the French. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel, in one place 4 miles over, and navigable only for canoes, called Rivière Sale. By this ſtrait, the ſea on the NW. communicates with that on the SE. The NW. part is divided into Baſſeterre and Cabeſterre. The SE. part is named Grandeterre; it does not, however, contain more land than the former, but it's ſhape is more irregular. The ſoil is exceedingly good, and every where well watered, eſpecially in Cabeſterre. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called La Souffriere, the two mouths of which open into a pit of ſulphur. The negroes get brimſtone here, which they afterwards purify and ſell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the ſame as in the other iſlands, except the cinnamon-tree, balſam of capivi, and the milk-ſhrub, which yields a balſamic liquor like milk. The bees here are without ſtings; their honey never hardens, but is always of the conſiſtence of oil. In 1775, the exports were 188,386 quintals of ſugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 of cacao, and

5193 of cotton, beſides hides, and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico, and other iſlands. In 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the Engliſh, but reſtored at the peace of 1763.

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and empties itſelf into the Atlantic, 18 miles NW. of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a river of New Caſtile; alſo a town celebrated for it's cheeſe.

GUADIANA, a large river which riſes in New Caſtile, and croſſing Spaniſh Eſtremadura, and partly ſeparating Andaluſia from Alentejo, falls into the Atlantic, at Ayamonte.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada.

GUALDO, a town of Ancona, Italy.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 90 miles in circumference. This iſland is fertile, with a number of good harbours, and ſmall freſh water rivers. It is ſubject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are moſtly natives of the country. Their number is eſtimated at 30,000. They are ſkilful at boat-building, but are ſubject to a kind of leproſy, though the air is wholeſome, and the iſland abounds with excellent fruit. The Spaniards have a town here, the houſes of which are built with ſtone, and defended by two forts and a garriſon. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 145. 15. E.

GUAMANGA, a town and province of Peru, with an univerſity, which enjoys a great revenue, for the ſtudy of philoſophy, divinity, and law. It is 200 miles SE. of Lima.

GUANANHANI, one of the Bahama Iſlands, now called Cat Iſland.

GUANUCO, a town and diſtrict of Peru.

GUANCAVELICA, a town and country of Peru, famous for mines of quickſilver.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the NE. extremity of Adel, and the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 11. 46. N. lon. 50. 18. E.

GUARDA, a town of Beira.

GUARDIA, a town of Galicia, at the mouth of the Minho river; alſo a town of Alava; and a town of New Caſtile; all in Spain; and a town of Calabria Citra, Naples.

GUARDIA-ALFERES, a town of Moliſe, Naples.

GUARDAMAR, a ſea-port of Valencia.

GUARMA, a ſea-port of Santa, Peru.

Guaſh, or *Wadeland*. See *Waſh*.

GUASTALLA, a town of Mantua.

GUASTO, in Abruzzo Citra, Naples.

GUATIMALA, the audience of, in Mexico, is about 400 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 100 in breadth. It contains 12 provinces. A chain of mountains runs acroſs it, many of which are volcanoes, and it is ſubject to earthquakes and ſtorms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces corn, cattle, chocolate, cochineal, cotton, and the beſt indigo in the Spaniſh dominions.

GUATIMALA, a province of Mexico, in the audience of the ſame name.

GUATIMALA, a town of Mexico, capital of the province and audience of the ſame name, with an univerſity. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and again in 1773, when 8000 families inſtantly periſhed. The city, however, has been rebuilt on a ſpot about 24 miles diſtant from the former. The audience is compoſed of a governor, preſidence, and counſellors. Lat. 14. 28. N. lon. 92. 40. W.

GUAXACA, a province of Mexico, extending from the gulf of that name to the S. Sea, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It produces wheat, Indian corn, caſſia, cochineal, and mulberry-trees, and contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal. Here are 150 Indian towns, beſides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives. It's capital,

GUAXACA, contains about 2000 inhabitants, who make fine ſweetmeats and chocolate, and are reckoned wealthy. It has ſeveral rich convents, and is 90 miles nearly S. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 17. 45. N. lon. 97. 40. W.

GUAYAQUIL, a bay, harbour, and town of Peru, capital of an audience of the ſame name. It is divided by a ſtream into two parts, called the Old and the New, joined by a bridge, for foot paſſengers, half a mile long. It is 140 miles SSW. of Quito, and 150 NE. of Paita. Lat. 2. 11. S. lon. 79. 59. W.

GUAYRA, a ſea-port of Terra-Firma, on the Caraccas coaſt.

Gubbins, Devonſ. near Brent Torr and Lidford. *Gubbins*, or *Gobions*, Herts, near Stapleford.

GUBEN, a town of Luſatia, 22 miles S. of Frankfort on the Oder.

GUBIO, a town of Urbino, Italy.

Gudby, Linc. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Gudrevie-Iſle*, Cornwall, off St. Ives' Bay. *Guedall*, a river in Montgomeryſhire.

GUELDERLAND, including Zutphen, a province of the Dutch United States, bounded on the N. by Overyſſel and the Zuyder See; on the E. by the biſhoprick of Munſter, and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. Before the late invaſion by the

the French, Guelderland ſent 19 deputies to the States General. Nimeguen is the capital.

GUELDRES, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, with a conſiderable diſtrict, ſubject to Pruſſia. In 1794, it was taken by the French. Lat. 51. 34. N. lon. 6. 28. E.

GUERANDE, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, which carries on a conſiderable trade in white ſalt It is 3 miles from the ſea, and 32 W. of Nantes.

GUERET, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, ſeated on the river Creuſe, 35 miles NE. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris.

GUERNSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held by the Engliſh ſince the time of the Norman conqueſt. The natives ſpeak French, this iſland having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being ſtill governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the ſoil more rich and fertile than that of Jerſey. There is a good harbour, and, on the S. ſide of the iſland, a bay capable of receiving large veſſels. They are ſufficiently ſupplied with corn and cattle, for their own uſe and that of the ſhips; and wines and cider are cheap and plentiful. The inhabitants have a conſiderable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The convention of the eſtates conſiſts of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and conſtable. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 2. 56. W.

Gueſtling, Suſſex.

GUETA, a town of New Caſtile.

GUIANA, an extenſive country of S. America, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, lying between the river Oroonoko and Orellana. It is 1100 miles in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. The French poſſeſs one part of the coaſt, and the Dutch another. Dutch Guiana contains the ſettlements of Surinam, Berbice, Iſſequibo, and Demerary; all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana goes by the name of Equinoctial France, or Cayenne, from the iſland ſo called, and extends from the river Marawina NW. to the river Oyapoco SE. The internal parts of the country are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, ſome of whom make their houſes on trees, to be ſecure from the inundations of the rivers. Sugar, cotton, ſilk, tobacco, Braſil wood, aloes, natural balſam, oranges, and citrons made into ſweetmeats or otherwiſe, are articles of commerce in this country. It lies between 2 and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUIENNE, a ci-devant province of France, very fruitful, and producing great quantities of wine. It was about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, having Bourdeaux for it's capital.

Guileſborough, Northam. near Naſeby.

*GUILFORD, a town of Surry, on the great road from London to Portſmouth. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames. It is 17 miles SW. of Kingſton, and 30 SW. of London. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 0. 30. W. Market (chiefly for corn) on Saturday.

Guilford, *E.* Suſſex, near Rye Harbour.

GUILLAIN, ST. See GHILAN.

GUILLESTREE, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 9 miles NNW. of Embrun.

Guilſton, Warw. near Coleſhill.

GUIMARAENS, a town of Entre Duero e Minho, 27 miles NNE. of Oporto.

GUINCAMP, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, 258 miles W. of Paris.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known, except the coaſt, thence called the Coaſt of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the diſtricts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coaſt, or Malagueta; the Tooth Coaſt; the Gold Coaſt; the Slave Coaſt; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a conſiderable age. The latter in general go almoſt naked, and are ſaid to be an innocent, inoffenſive, and hoſpitable people, except ſuch as have been corrupted by the Europeans. Theſe have factories on the coaſt, and promote feuds, frauds, and civil wars among the natives, by every means of ſeduction, kidnapping, and coercion, that they may get the priſoners to carry off as ſlaves. Two or three European ſettlements are at length formed in Guinea, under the governments of Great Britain and Denmark, for the purpoſe of carrying on an honeſt and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. The productions of this country are the variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

GUINEA, NEW, a long, narrow, iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Strait. This ſtrait is 10 leagues long, and about 5 broad, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted by a group of iſlands, called the Prince of Wales's Iſlands. This iſland extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and

and from 131 to 153 deg. E. lon. The land is in general low, and covered with an aſtoniſhing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Moſt of the trees, ſhrubs, and plants, that are common in the S. Sea Iſlands, are found here in the greateſt perfection. The inhabitants reſemble the New Hollanders.

GUIPUSCOA, a country in the NE. part of Biſcay, extending about 25 miles from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 from E. to W. The principal towns are Toloſa, St. Sebaſtian, and Fontarabia.

GUISE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Aiſne, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 15 miles NE. of St. Quintin, and 95 NE. of Paris.

GUISDEN. See FOXFORD.

Guiting, Guiting Power, or *Lower Guiting*, and *Guiting Temple*, or *Upper Guiting*, Glouceſterſ. 6 or 7 miles NW. of Stow.

Gulrock, Cornw. in the ſea, at the Land's End.

Gulval, Cornwall, at the bottom of Mount's Bay.

Gule, Lough, a lake in Antrim, Ulſter.

Gumbledon, Wilts, NE. of the Winterborns.

Gumley, Leiceſ. NW. of Harborough.

Gumſhall, Surry, between Abinger and Saint Martha's Chapel.

Gumſlod, Glouceſ. in Woolaſton pariſh.

Gumby, Lincolnſhire, near N. and S. Witham.

Gunby, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Spilſby.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Suabia; and a town of Newburg, Bavaria.

Gunfield, Dorſetſhire, between Blandford and Cranbourn Chace.

Gunfleet, Eſſex, S. of Harwich.

Gunhaſkin, Cornw. SW. of Columb Magna.

Gunnarrow, Heref. NE. of Monmouth.

Gunnarton, Northumb. NW. of Swinborn Caſtle.

Gunnerſbury, Middl. between Acton and Old Brentford, a villa, which has all the grace and boldneſs of it's architect, the great Inigo Jones.

Gunny, Linc. near Trent, oppoſite to Axholm Iſle.

Gunſton, Staff. S. of Brewood.

Gunthorp, Norfolk, near Walſingham.

Gunthorp, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Gunthorp, Rutlandſ. near Okeham.

Gunthorp, Linc. on the Trent, in the Iſle of Axholm.

Gunthorp, Nott. near the Trent, in Ludham pariſh.

Gunthwaite Hall, Yorkſhire, near Barneſley.

Gunton, Norfolk, near Norwich.

Gunton, Suffolk, N. of Lowſtoff.

GUNTOOR, one of the northern circars, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is alſo called Mortinazagar and Condavir, and occupies the ſpace between Condapilla, the ſouthernmoſt of the Engliſh circars, (from which it is divided by the river Kiſtnah) and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending about 40 miles along the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal. The ſea-coaſt is flat, but the interior part contains ſeveral fortreſſes and great towns. It was formerly ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded lately to the Engliſh.

GUNTSBERG, in Burgau, Suabia.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Anſpach, Franconia, ſeated on the river Altmul.

Gunwallo, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard Point.

Gunwarby, N. and S. Lincolnſhire, near Grantham.

Guppy, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Wotton Fitzpain.

GURCK, a town and river of Carinthia.

Gurlyn, Cornwall, SE. of Market Jew.

Gurran, Cornwall, between Tregony and the ſea coaſt.

Guſſage, St. Michael, Guſſage Middle, Guſſage Dinant, or *Guſſage Bohun, Guſſage All Saints, Higher* and *Upper Guſſage*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborn.

Guſton, Kent, near the S. Foreland.

GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburgh.

Gutheridge, Heref. near Dean Foreſt.

Guydon, Warwickſhire, near Chadſhunt.

Guydore River, in Donegal, Ulſter.

GUZERAT, a country of Hindooſtan, about 170 miles long, and 120 broad, moſtly in a peninſula formed by the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, and the Indian Ocean. The weſtern parts are mountainous and woody, inhabited by a hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largeſt and fineſt part of it is divided between two of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, the Paiſhwa and Fuſty Sing Gwicuar. Great part of this country was conquered by the Engliſh, under General Goddard, but reſtored to the Mahrattas, ſoon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, a ſtrong town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. It ſtands on a rock, the ſides of which are ſo ſteep, as to appear nearly perpendicular; for, where it was not naturally ſo, it has been cut away. The height, from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet, and the only entrance is by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all round. This fortreſs was taken in Auguſt, 1780, by Major Popham, by an unexpected nocturnal eſcalade. Gwalior is 65 miles S. of Agra.

Gwallon Downs, Cornw. heathy mountains near Trewardreth-Bay.

Gwana, a river in Pemb.

Gwarneu-Clepa, Monm. NW. of Tredegar.

Gwarnock, Cornwall, NW. of Truro.

Gweger, a river in Angleſey.

Gwelly, a river in Carnarvonſh.

Gwendrathvag and *Gwendrathvaus*, rivers in Carmarthenſhire, running into the Briſtol Channel near Kidwelly.

Gwenrow,

raw, a river in Denbighſhire. *Gwernaly*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwerneſſeny*, Monm. NE. of Uſk. *Gwerngoohen*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwilly*, a river in Carmarthenſ. *Gwornall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſ. in Sedgley pariſh. *Gwithrin*, Denbighſ. *Gwymer*, Cornw. NW. of Clowans. *Gwyn*, a river in Pembrokeſ. *Gwynap*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn. *Gwyndrath-Bay*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Gwyzne-Rock*, Cornw. in Trewardreth-Bay. *Gwynt*, or *Gynt*, a river in Angleſey. *Gwythel*, a river in Radnorſ. *Gwythion*, Cornwall, near St. Ives Bay.

GYFHORN, a town of Lunenburg, Zell.

Cyhorn, Cambridgeſ. in Ely Iſle, SW. of Wiſbeach. *Gyles, St.* Eſſex, S. of Epping-Street. *Gyrrow*, a river in Denbighſhire. *Gyſſing*, Norfolk, near Diss.

H A C

HAAG, OR HAG, a town and county of Bavaria; and 3 towns in the archduchy of Auſtria.

HABAR, a town of Irac-Agemi, Perſia.

HABAT, the NW. province of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar.

Habbe Lench, Worceſ. near Biſhampton. *Habergham*, Lanc. NE. of Shuttleworth. *Haberley*, Shropſ. E. of Aſton's Pigot. *Habelſthorp*, Nott. near N. Leverton. *Habton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Haccomb*, or *Huckham*, Devonſhire, near Chudleigh. *Hach*, Devonſhire, between Kingſbridge and Modbury. *Hach*, Wilts, near the Nadder, not far from Wardour-Caſtle.

HACHA, a ſea-port and river of St. Martha, Terra Firma. Here the Spaniſh galleons touch on their arrival in South America, and hence expreſſes are ſent to the different ſettlements to give them notice of it. It is 210 miles ENE. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 72. 0. W.

Hach-Beauchamp, Somerſetſ. adjoining to Curry-Mallet. *Hacheſton*, Suffolk, near Wickham. *Hachford*, Norfolk, between Repeham and Falſham. *Hachford*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Hackcliff*, Lincolnſhire, E. of Caiſtor. *Hackenby*, Lincolnſhire, between Bourn and Fokingham.

Hacket's-Town, in Carlow, Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin. *Hacket's-Town*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Hackforth, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Bedall and Hornby-Caſtle. *Hackington*, Kent, 1 mile from Canterbury. *Hackinſton*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Hackleton*, Northamp. near Sacy Foreſt. *Hacklins*, Kent, near Deal. *Hacknes*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Hackney*, a populous village of Middl. nearly joined to London towards the NNE. The pariſh contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Darleſton, Shacklewell, Homerton, and ſeven others. This village is ſaid to have been

H A D

the firſt near London that was accommodated with carriages for occaſional paſſengers; and hence the origin of the term Hackney, as applied to hired coaches, horſes, &c.

Hackpendown, Devonſ. near Stanton. *Hackſtall*, Surry, in Blechingley pariſh. *Hackthorn*, N. of Lincoln. *Hackthorp*, Weſtm. near Lowther. *Hackwell*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Hacton*, Cornw. N. of Saltaſh. *Hacton*, Eſſex, SE. of Rumford.

HADAMAR, the capital of Naſſau Hadamar, circle of Upper Rhine.

Hadbury, Worceſterſhire, near Charlton. *Hadden-Bridge*, Northumberland, NW. of Hexham. *Haddenford*, Staffordſhire, near Beaudeſert. *Hadden Hall*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak, near Bakewell. *Haddenham*, Cambridgeſhire, near Ely.

*HADDINGTON, a populous town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Tyne. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edingburghſhire, on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 25 miles long from E. to W. and 15 miles where broadeſt. The land is in many places doubly productive, affording immenſe quantities of coal, while rich crops of corn are raiſed on it's ſurface. The ſouthern part of the county, comprehending the N. ſide of Lammermuir-Hills, is mountainous. Theſe high grounds, however, feed many ſheep. On the ſea-coaſt are ſeveral harbours and fiſhing-towns; ſalt is made in many places, and the country in general is populous and rich.

Haddon, Huntingdonſhire, N. of Stilton. *Haddon Beacon*, Somerſetſhire, NE. of Dulverſton. *Haddon, E.* and *W.* Northamptonſhire.

HADERSLEBEN,

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port in the duchy of Slesvick.

Hadham, Magna and *Parva, Hadham-Croſs*, and *Hadham-Mills*, Herts, on the river Aſh, near Biſhop's Stortford. *Hadhurſt*, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſton. *Hadleigh*, in Eſſex, near Prittlewell. *Hadleſley*, Yorkſhire, near Sherborn. *Hadley*, Norfolk, near Langley-Abbey. *Hadley*, Shropſhire, NE. of Wellington. *Hadley*, Middleſex, near Barnet.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Preſton. Large quantities of yarn are ſpun here for the Norwich manufacture. It is 20 miles SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Hadlow, Kent, between Ewherſt and Merworth, near the Medway. *Hadnall*, Shropſhire, between Shrewſbury and Wem. *Hadnam*, Bucks, NE. of Tame.

HADRAMAUT, a town and province of Arabia Felix. It has Oman to the NE. the ſea to the SE. and Yemen to the W. Hadramaut is 360 miles ENE. of Mocha.

Hadſco, Norfolk, on the Waveney, between Beccles and Yarmouth. *Hadſor*, Worceſterſhire, near Droitwich. *Hadſtock*, Eſſex, between Walden and Linton. *Hagborn, E.* and *W.* Berks, 4 miles SW. of Wallingford.

HAGARSTOWN, a flouriſhing inland town of Maryland.

Haggerſton, Northumb. E. of Norham-Caſtle. *Haghamon*, near Shrewſbury.

HAGIAZ, a town of Hedjas, Arabia.

Hagington, Devonſhire, in Ilfordcomb pariſh. *Hagington, Eaſt*, Devonſhire, in the pariſh of Berry Nerbert. *Hagley*, Worceſterſhire, between Clent and Stourbridge. *Hagloe*, Glouceſterſhire, near Aure. *Hagnaby*, Lincolnſhire, near Bullingbrook.

HAGUE, THE, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, which may compare with the handſomeſt cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of it's palaces, it's ſtreets, it's agreeable walks, and it's great trade. It was the late reſidence of the ſtadtholder, the ſtates general, and the ſtates of the province: was governed by it's own magiſtrates, viz. a baily, whoſe office was for life; 3 burgomaſters, changed every year; 7 echevins; 12 common council; a penſioner; a ſecretary; and a treaſurer. In 1768, it was ſuppoſed to contain 40,000 ſouls. It is ſeated 2 miles from the ſea, 10 N. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

HAGUENAU, a town in the depart. of Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Motter, in the middle of a foreſt, which bears it's name. It is 12 miles N. of Straſburg.

HAG's-TOOTH, a mountain near Killenane, N. of Cahir, in Kerry, Munſter, on the N. ſide of which are ſome romantic lakes. The mountains hereabouts, are frequented by herds of fallow deer, which range undiſturbed in theſe wild and ſolitary receſſes.

Hagworthingham, Lincolnſ. near Horn-Caſtle. *Haigh*, Lancaſhire, near Wigan.

HAILBRON, an imperial town of Wirtemberg, Suabia, ſeated on the river Neckar, in a country celebrated for it's vineyards. There are public baths in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is 22 miles N. of Stutgard.

Hailweſton, Hunting. near St. Neot's.

HAIMBURG, a town of Auſtria, and a town of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria.

HAIN, a town of Gotha, Upper Saxony.

HAINAN, a conſiderable iſland in the Chineſe Sea, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is about 10 miles S. of the province of Canton. The northern part is level; but the country in the S. and E. is mountainous. It yields the ſame fruits as China, beſides ſugar, tobacco, rice, and indigo. The inhabitants of the mountains are moſtly wild, and independent of the Chineſe. They are very deformed, of ſhort ſtature, and copper coloured; the women paint their faces, from the eyes to the chin, with blue ſtripes made of indigo, and both ſexes are clothed from the waiſt downwards only. The inhabitants in the plain country have ſubmitted to the Chineſe, who obtain from this iſland gold and lapis lazuli, which laſt is uſed to paint porcelain with, together with various kinds of curious and valuable wood, highly eſteemed by the Orientals.

Hainault, a foreſt of Eſſex, SE. of Epping-Foreſt.

HAINAULT, COUNTY OF, divided into Auſtrian and French, a late province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant; on the E. by Brabant, Namur, and Liege; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Artois and French Flanders. It extends 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. Mons is the capital.

Haireholm, or *Hairum*, Durham, in Brandſpeth pariſh. *Hackeridge*, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Halam*, Nottinghamſhire, a hamlet of Southwell.

HALBERSTADT, a town and principality of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. The latter is 36 miles in length, and 28 in breadth.

Halberton, Devonſhire, near Tiverton. *Halcheſton*, Suffolk. *Halcomb*, Glouceſterſhire,

terſhire, in Painſwick pariſh. *Halden High*, Kent, NE. of Tenterden.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the Griſons, near Coire. It conſiſts of a ſmall ſemicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about 5 miles in length, and ſcarcely 1 in breadth; and occupies alſo part of the mountain. It contains only 2 villages, Haldenſtein and Sewils. The whole number of inhabitants does not exceed 400.

Haldingham, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Haldon Hill*, Devonſ. near the Ken and Exminſter, *Hale*, or *Halle*, a river of Cornwall. *Hale*, Middl. between Hackney-Ferry and Tottenham High-Croſs. *Hale*, Cumberland, near Egremont. *Hale*, Cornwall, N. of Saltaſh. *Hale*, Lanc. on the Merſey, SE. of Liverpool. *Hale*, Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Hale*, Norf. near Cranwich. *Haledon*, Northumb. near Kirkheaton. *Haledon-Hill*, Northumb. W. of Berwick. *Hale End*, Eſſex, near Woodford. *Hale End*, Surry, NW. of Woking. *Hale Houſe*, Surry, near Okewood. *Hale-Houſe*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Middleſex, in Hendon pariſh.

HALEN, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Hales, Glouceſterſhire, near Winchcomb and Teddington. *Hales*, Norfolk, NE. of Loddon. *Hales*, Staffordſhire, near Brewood. *Hales Cote*, N. of Shrewſbury. *Hale's Hall*, Staffordſhire near Cheadle.

HALES OWEN, a town of Shropſhire, inſulated in Worceſterſhire and Staffordſhire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. Market on Monday.

HALESWORTH, a town of Suffolk, which has a manufactory of linen yarn and ſail cloth. A great deal of hemp is raiſed about the town. It is 10 miles W. of Southwold, and 101 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Halewell, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Halewood*, Lanc. on the Merſey, S. of Preſcot. *Halfcoat*, Staff. near Stourbridge. *Halfdrunken Downs*, Cornwall, NE. of Camelford. *Halfhide*, Herts, N. of Ware. *Halfhide*, Staff. in Chebſey pariſh. *Halford*, or *Hawford*, Warw. near Edgehill. *Halgawer Moor*, Cornw. near Bodmin, noted for it's yearly carnival.

Halfway Houſe, in Sligo, Connaught.

HALIBUT ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook in 1778, on account of the number of fiſh of that name they caught here; ſome of which weighed upward of a hundred pounds, and none leſs than twenty. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon, 163. 0. W.

HALICZ, a town and diſtrict of Lemburg, Poland, now included in Galicia.

HALIFAX, the principal town and ſeat of government of Nova Scotia, a peninſula of Acadia, ſeated on Chebucto Bay, in a healthful country, but ſubject to fogs. It has a commodious harbour, affording ſhelter to the largeſt fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ſhips of war. The town is defended by an intrenchment and forts of timber. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 30. W.

*HALIFAX, a populous town of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Air and Ouſe. The principal manufactures are ſhalloons, tammies, duroys, kerſeys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall is in the form of an oblong ſquare, occupying 10,000 ſquare yards, and containing 315 diſtinct rooms for the lodgment of goods. The pariſh is 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, the vicar of which is juſtice of peace, as vicar. The adjoining hills diſplay on their brows, and often to their ſummits, marks of agriculture and manufactures. It is 40 miles SW. of York, and 197 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 45. N. lon. 1. 45. W. Market on Thurſday.

Haling, Surry, near Croydon. *Halkwill*, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *Hall*, Devonſhire, S. of Barnſtable. *Hall*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hall*, Cornwall, on Fowey Harbour, oppoſite to the town. *Hall*, Devonſhire, near Biſhop's Tawton. *Hall-Barn*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Hallams*, NE. of Derby. *Halland*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, between Weſtro Gothland and Scania, extending 60 miles along the SW. coaſt, but not above 16 in breadth. Halmſtadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a poor town of Leiceſterſhire, ſeated in a rich ſoil, 12 miles SE. of Leiceſter. Market on Thurſday.

Hallaton, Warwickſhire, near Lower Whitacre. *Halldown-Houſe*, Devonſhire, 6 miles from Exeter.

HALLE, in the late Auſtrian Hainault.

HALLE, a large town of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, with a famous univerſity and ſalt works.

HALLE, an imperial town of Suabia; a town of Ravenſburg, Weſtphalia; and a town in the Tyrolese.

HALLEIN, a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are ſalt ſprings.

Hallen, Glouceſterſhire, in Henbury pariſh. *Hall End*, Warwickſhire, between Whatley and Poleſworth.

HALLER, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Hallerton, Devonſhire, near Tiverton. *Hall-Haſſey*, near Shrewſbury. *Hallifield*, Eſſex, between Waltham Abbey and Naſing. *Hallington*, Leiceſ. SW. of Louth. *Halling*, Kent, near the Medway, oppoſite Woldham. *Hallington*, Staff. near Rowley. *Halliſtone*, Northumb. near Harbottle. *Hallow*, 2 miles from Worceſter. *Hallowes*, Yorkſ. W. of Bradford. *Hall-Place*, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Hall-Place*, Surry, near Thorp and Chertſey.

Hall's-Mill, in Down, Ulſter.

Hallweſton, Huntingdonſhire, near St. Neot's. *Hallwin*, Cornwall, between St. Breock's and Padſtow. *Halmley*, Herefordſhire, E. of Stevenage.

HALMSTADT, a ſea-port of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland. Lat. 56. 39. N. lon. 12. 48. E.

Halmſtead, Kent, SE. of Cranbrook. *Halmſton*, Devonſhire, near the Taw river and Coddon Hill. *Halnaby*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Halueck*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Halpton*, Devonſ. in Uffculumb pariſh. *Halſall*, Lancaſhire, W. of Ormſkirk. *Halſey*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton. *Halſey-Priors*, Somerſetſhire, near Biſhop's Lediard. *Halſham*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, E. of Headon.

* HALSTEAD, a town of Eſſex, 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Halſtead, Kent, between Cray and Sevenoke. *Halſted*, Kent, between Farnborough and Otford. *Halſted*, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Bilſton. *Halſtock*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles NE. of Corſcomb. *Helſton*, Shropſhire, NE. of Oſweſtry. *Halſtow*, Kent, N. of Sittingbourn. *Halſtow, High*, Kent, between Cliffe and Stoke. *Haltemprise*, Yorkſhire, near Hull.

HALTEREN, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Lippe.

Halton, Shropſhire, between Ryton and Babins Wood. *Halton*, Somerſetſhire, near Cheriton and Wincanton. *Halton*, Lincolnſhire, near Spilſby. *Halton*, Somerſetſhire, on the W. ſide of Sedgemoor.

HALTON, or HAULTON, a town of Cheſhire, which ſtands loftily on a hill. It is 2 miles NE. of Frodſham, and 186 from London. Market on Saturday.

Halton, near Lancaſter. *Halton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Settle. *Halton*, Northumb. near the Picts-Wall, below Portgate. *Halton-Cheſters*, Northumb. between Rutcheſter and Walwick Cheſters. *Halton-Park*, Lanc. S. of Bolton. *Halton-Sheles*, Northumberland, on the Picts-Wall, N. of Corbridge.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, 37 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 315 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

HALVAN, or CHAULAN, a town of Fez.

Halwell, Devonſhire, between Modbury and Dartmouth. *Halworth*, Yorkſhire, N. of Halifax.

HAM, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Somme, 10 miles N. of Noyon, and 48 NNE. of Paris.

Ham, a village in Surry, between Peterſham and Kingſton, the houſes of which ſurround a pleaſant common. It is a hamlet to Kingſton, and is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Ham, Weſt*, Eſſex, 8 miles E. by N. of London. *Ham, Eaſt*, Eſſex, 5 miles E. by N. of London. *Ham*, Cornw N. of Stratton. *Ham*, Dorſetſ. near Gillingham. *Ham*, Dorſetſhire, near Pool. *Ham*, Glouceſ. near Cheltenham. *Ham*, Herefordſ. near Roſs. *Ham*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Ham*, Kent, NE. of Appledore. *Ham*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Ham*, Worceſterſ. near Clifton. *Ham*, Wilts, S. of Hungerford. *Ham Court*, Surry, near Weybridge. *Ham Court*, Worceſterſhire, near Upton-upon-Severn. *Ham Hall*, Warwickſhire, near Coleſhill.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, ſeated on the river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes. It is the reſidence of the ſcheik, with the title of Emir. A manufacture of linens is carried on here. It is 68 miles SSW. of Aleppo.

HAMAMET, a town and bay of Tunis.

HAMAR, in Aggerhuys, Norway.

Hamberne Hall, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Hamberwith*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Hamble*, a river in Hants. *Hamble Haven*, Hants, in Southampton Water. *Hambledon*, Hants, E. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Hambledon*, Bucks, near Henley-upon-Thames. *Hambledon Hill*, Dorſetſ. at one end of Cranbourn Chaſe, whence there is an extenſive view of the Vale of Blackmore. *Hambleton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Selby. *Hambleton*, Lancaſhire, SW. of Garſtang. *Hambrook*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Winterbourn.

HAMBURG, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, with a territory belonging to it, in which are ſeveral large villages and fine ſeats. The ſtreets are many of them ſpacious: and the houſes, which are high and built of brick, make a grand appearance. It is very populous, and is ſeated partly on iſlands in the river Elbe, and partly on the continent. On the ſide of Holſtein is the Alſter, which, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſin, that is not equalled in Germany. The principal ſtreets of the Old Town have long and broad

broad canals, formed by the Elbe, which are regularly filled by the tides. The walks round the ramparts are lofty, and planted with trees. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the different European nations; they have several veſſels in the Greenland whale fiſhery, and there are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time belonging to foreign merchants at anchor before the city. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 4 burgher-maſters, 4 ſyndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 ſecretaries. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion. The principal manufactures are thoſe of ſugar refinery, gold thread velvet, and ribbons. It is 55 miles NE. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 34. N. lon. 9. 55. E.

Hamden, Great and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Hamden Hill*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of S. Petherton. *Hame*, Hants, near Andover.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.

Hameldon, Leiceſterſhire, near Barkby. *Hameldon*, Surry, between Chiddingford and Godalmin. *Hamel, Great*, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak. *Hameringham*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Horncaſtle.

HAMELN, in Calenberg, Lower Saxony.

Hamerton, Hunt. NW. of Buckworth. *Hamerton Green*, Yorkſ. E. of Knaresborough. *Hameſwell*, Glouceſ. near Bath. *Hamfallow*, Glouceſterſ. near Berkley. *Hamfield Hall*, Lancaſ. NE. of Cartmel. *Hamford*, Devonſhire, near Aſhwater.

* HAMILTON, a town of Lanerkſhire, ſituated on the Clyde, 10 miles SE. of Glaſgow. Near it is Hamilton Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the duke of Hamilton.

Hamilton's Bawn, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Hamleyton, Hambledon, or *Hamelton*, Rutlandſhire, near Normanton.

HAMM, the capital of Mark, Weſtphalia.

Hammels, Herts, N. of Puckeridge. *Hammer End*, Staff. S. of Audley. *Hammer Green*, Herts, S. of Datchworth. *Hammerſmith*, a large village of Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortreſs of Treves, upon the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz.

Hamon, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter. *Hamond Park*, near Shrewſbury. *Hammond Street*, Herts, SW. of Wormleybury.

HAMONT, or HELMONT, a town of Liege.

HAMOSE CREEK, or HAMOAZE, Devonſhire, near Plymouth, a creek or bay of Plymouth Sound, being the weſtern branch, or main ſtream of the river which falls into it. It forms a deep and ſafe harbour for the Britiſh navy, capable of containing near a hundred veſſels, and it is alſo much reſorted to as a road by merchant ſhips bound to the E. when they wait for a wind. The men of war lie for the moſt part in 3 tiers; the middle is appointed to three-decked ſhips, that on the W. ſide to ſhips of leſs force, and that on the E. ſide to frigates.

Hampall, Yorkſ. NW. of Doncaſter. *Hampden Common*, Glouceſterſ. *Hampen*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in the pariſh of Snipton Oliff. *Hampnet*, Glouceſ. near Northleach. *Hampnet*, Suſſex, E. of Chicheſter. *Hampreſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Wimborne.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorſetſhire and Wilts, on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry and Suſſex, and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. It extends, excluſively of the Iſle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 1 city, 20 market towns, and 253 pariſhes. It is one of the moſt fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; toward the ſea it is mild and inclined to moiſture. It's products are the fineſt corn and hops, cattle, ſheep, wool, excellent bacon, honey, and timber. For the laſt it has been particularly famous, on account of it's great woods, of which the principal are the New Foreſt, and the Foreſt of Eaſt Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Teſt or Teſe, the Itchen, and the Stour.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of North America, and one of the four diviſions of New England. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ſtate of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the NE. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by Maſſachuſets. It extends about 150 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is divided into the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Hilſborough, Cheſhire, and Grafton. The land near the ſea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it riſes into hills. The air is ſerene and healthful; the weather not ſo ſubject to variation as in ſouthern climes; yet in ſummer, the heat is great, but of ſhort duration, and in winter this country is intenſely cold. The capital is Portſmouth.

Hampſtead, a village of Middleſex, 4 miles NNW. of London. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, affording an extenſive proſpect

ſpect of the metropolis, and all the adjacent country. *Hampſtead-Marſhall*, Berks, near Newbury. *Hampſtead*, a ſmall village, S. of Glouceſter. *Hampſtede*, Staff. on the N. ſide of Tame, oppoſite Pirrie.

HAMPTON, a ſea port of New Hampſhire, and a town of Virginia.

*HAMPTON-MINCHING, a large pariſh in Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Tetbury, which has 12 hamlets belonging to it. Market on Tueſday.

HAMPTON, a town of Middleſex, famous for a royal palace called Hampton Court, the buildings, gardens, and parks of which are 4 miles in circumference. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Thames, 14 miles SW. of London.

Hampton, Cheſhire, N. of Malpas. *Hampton*, Glouceſ. in Minſterworth pariſh. *Hampton*, Kent, E. of Swale Cliff. *Hampton*, Somerſ. NE. of Bath. *Hampton-upon-Avon*, Warw. E. of Stratford. *Hampton Biſhops*, 2 miles from Hereford. *Hampton Court*, Herefordſ. 5 miles SE. of Leominſter. *Hampton Curlew*, Warw. a hamlet of Budbroke. *Hampton-in-Arden*, Warw. NE. of Solihull. *Hampton, Gay*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Hampton, High*, Devonſ. near Hatherley. *Hampton Level*, Worceſterſh. near Droitwich. *Hampton, Magna* and *Parva*, Worceſ. SW. of Eveſham. *Hampton Merke*, Glouceſterſ. near Fairford. *Hampton, Nether*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Hampton Poyle*, 5 miles from Oxford. *Hampton, Short*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Charlbury. *Hampton Turville*, Wilts, NW. of Cricklade. *Hampton Welch*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Hampton Wick*, at the foot of the bridge of Kingſton-upon-Thames. *Hams, E.* and *W.* Berks, in Wantage pariſh. *Hamſey*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Hamſill Bridge*, Suſſex, between Stoneland Park and Waterdown Foreſt. *Hamſted, Eaſt*, Berks, near Okingham. *Hamſted Norris*, Berks, near Compton. *Hamſtede*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Hamſtell*, Staffordſhire, N. of Lichfield. *Hamſterleigh*, Durham, between Bedborn Park and Whitton Caſtle. *Hamſton*, Wilts. *Ham-ſtreet*, Kent. *Hamworthy*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Pool. *Hamworthy*, 5 miles NE. of Lincoln.

HANAU, capital of Hanau Munzenburg, circle of Upper Rhine. The county is 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; it's ſoil is one of the moſt fertile in Germany. The town has ſome manufactures, and a great trade in timber, iron, meal, and corn brought down the Maine. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and is ſeated on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine. It is 8 miles E. of Frankfort. Lat. 50. 3. N. lon. 8. 45. E.

Hanborough, Oxfordſ. near Woodſtock. *Hanborough, Long*, Oxfordſ. near Rollrich Stones. *Hanbridge*, Lanc. between Burnley and Townley. *Hanbury Hill*, Worceſ. between Fakenham and Droitwich. *Handale Abbey*, Yorkſ. E. of Giſborough. *Hanbridge*, near Cheſter. *Handbury*, Staffordſ. E. of Pagets Bromley. *Handley Hall*, Linc. 2 miles from Folkingham. *Hand.hurch*, Staffordſ. W. of Trentham. *Handcroſs*, Suſſex, E. of Leonard's Foreſt. *Handfaſt Point*, Dorſetſ. by Stutland Bay, is a high promontory. *Handley*, Cheſh. SW. of Beeſton Caſtle. *Handley*, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Handley Green*, Staff. near Trent, E. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Handſaker*, Staff. W. of King's Bromley. *Handſworth*, Staff. W. of Tame. *Haneker*, Suſſ. NE. of Chicheſter. *Hanford*, Cheſh. NW. of Macclesfield. *Hanford*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Blandford, 2 miles from Durweſton. *Hanford*, and *Hanford Lower*, Middl. W. of Sunbury. *Hanford*, Staff. near the conflux of the Trent and Tyne. *Hanger Hill*, Middl. N. of the road from Acton to Ealing. *Hanging Houghton*, Northamp. W. of Walgrave. *Hangingſton*, Worceſ. N. of Morton in Marth. *Hangingſton*, Northumb. near the Cheviot Hills. *Hanging Wood*, Kent, near Woolwich. *Hankdon*, Suff. between Clare and Bury. *Hankerton*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Hankilow*, Cheſhire, SE. of Wrenbury. *Hankridge*, Wilts, near N. Bradley. *Hanley*, Derbyſ. S. of Cheſterfield. *Hanley*, Northamp. in Towceſter pariſh. *Hanley, Upper* and *Lower*, Worceſterſhire, E. of Tenbury. *Hanley Caſtle*, Worceſterſhire, an extenſive pariſh on the Severn, near Upton, and oppoſite to Malvern Hills. *Hanley, Sixpenny*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles from Pentridge. *Hanmer*, Flintſhire, near St. Aſaph.

HANMORE ISLAND, an iſland of above 100 acres of tertile land, well cultivated, in Lough Derg, an expanſion of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

Hannam, E. and *W.* Glouceſ. in Bitton pariſh, near the Avon. *Hannaway*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Haxnay*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Alford. *Hanney, Eaſt*, Berks, between the Vale of White Horſe and Abingdon. *Hanningfield, E.* and *W.* and *S.* Eſſex, NE. of Billericay. *Hannington*, Hants, W. of Baſingſtoke. *Hannington*, Wilts, W. of Highworth.

HANOVER, THE ELECTORATE OF, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the

principality of Calenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, Hoye, Oberwald, Diepholtz, Bentheim, &c. The country is well ſituated for foreign trade, lying moſtly between the rivers Weſer and Elbe. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, minerals, quickſilver, vitriol, and brimſtone.

HANOVER, a city of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, the ſeat of the privy council and regency of the electorate. It is ſeated on the river Leina, which divides it in two, and contains about 1200 houſes, ſome of which are large and handſome buildings. Here are ſome manufactures of lace, ſtuffs, ſtockings, ribbons, &c. and a conſiderable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a ſpecies of white beer. It is 58 miles SE. of Bremen. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 10. 5. E.

HANOVER, a large iſland of the S. Pacific, oppoſite the NW. extremity of New Ireland, a little S. of the line. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, preſenting a beautiful appearance. It is about 30 miles in length, and was diſcovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767.

HANS TOWNS, or HANSEATIC UNION, a name given to a confederacy of ſeveral ſea-ports of Europe, which formed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This aſſociation extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coaſt of Europe to Meſſina in the Mediterranean, and included in it cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different ſtates of Italy. The deſign of this aſſociation was, at firſt, their common defence againſt the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe, and had conſiderable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were ſeventy-two cities in the liſt of Hans Towns; and ſo powerful was this alliance, that their ſhips were often hired by different princes to aſſiſt them againſt their enemies; at length they grew ſo formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 16th century, as to give umbrage to ſeveral princes, who commanded all the different cities within their juriſdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately ſeparated the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. Theſe, on the other hand, excluded ſeveral others, and put themſelves under the protection of the empire, making a decree that none ſhould be admitted into their ſociety, but ſuch cities as ſtood within the limits of the German empire. For a while the confederacy was thus continued where it had firſt begun, but was at length reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Dantzick, each of which cities now carries on a ſeparate trade for itſelf.

Hans, or *Hanſey*, a river in Staff. *Hanſlop*, Bucks, 3 miles from Newport. *Hanſted*, Herts, near Abbots-Langley. *Hanton*, Nottinghamſhire, S. of Southwell.

HANUYE, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Hanwell and *Park*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Hanwell*, Middl. 2 miles from Brentford, N. of the road from London to Oxford. *Hanwood*, *Great* and *Little*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Hanworth*, SE. of Lincoln. *Hanworth*, Norfolk, between Barningham and Felmingham. *Hanworth*, Middleſex, W. of Twickenham. *Hanymouth*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of ſimilar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are very numerous and extenſive; and ſome of the fences incloſing them run parallel to each other, and form ſpacious public roads, that have a beautiful effect. Theſe iſlands extends about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a ſea-port of Revel or Eſthonia, 5 miles SW. of Revel.

HAPSBURG, a ruinous caſtle, on a lofty eminence, 3 miles from Bruck, in the canton of Bern. What remains of it is inhabited by the family of a peaſant. It is famous for being the cradle, as it were, of the houſe of Auſtria, whoſe anceſtors were, for many years, counts of Hapſburg; till Rodolph I. by his talents raiſed himſelf to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Auſtria. Alſo a bailiwick of Lucern; both in Swiſſerland.

Hapſburgh, Norfolk, NE. of Walſham. *Hapsford*, Cheſh. NW. of Delamere Foreſt. *Hapſwell*, Yorkſ. S. of Richmond. *Hapton* and *Tower*, Lanc. NE. of Blackburn. *Haracles*, Staffordſ. NW. of Leek. *Harberbury*, 4 miles from Warwick. *Harber Houſe*, near Durham. *Harberton*, Devonſ. SW. of Berry Pomery. *Harberween*, Weſtm. SE. of Shap. *Harbiford*, Bucks, near High Wycomb. *Harbledown*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Harborn*, Staffordſhire, SW. of Birmingham.

*HARBOROUGH MARKET, a town of Leiceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire. It is 14 miles SSE. of Leiceſter, and 83 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 0. 58. W. Market on Tueſday.

Harborough,

Harborough, Linc. NW. of Grimſby. *Harborough*, Warw. N. of Rugby. *Harbottle, Manor* and *Caſtle*, Northumberland, near Halliſtones, in Riddeſdale.

HARBURG, a town of Lunenburg Zell, Lower Saxony; and a town of Oetingen Wallerſtein, Suabia.

Harburn, a river in Devonſhire. *Harby*, Leiceſterſhire, SW. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Harbybrow*, Cumberland, near Ierby.

HARCOURT, a town in the department of Calvados; and a town in the department of Eure.

Harden, Cheſh. N. of Stockport. *Harden*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harden*, Kent, N. of Elham. *Harden*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Bradford. *Harden Huiſh*, Cheſhire, near Chippenham. *Hardendale*, Weſtmorland, in the pariſh of Shap.

HARDERWICK, a ſea-port of Dutch Guelderland, with a ſmall univerſity.

Hardham, Suſſex, NW. of Parham. *Hardhorn*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Harding*, Oxf. S. of Henley-on-Thames. *Harding*, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Harding*, Wilts, NE. of Great Bedwin. *Harding*, or *Harpedon*, Herts, 3 miles S. of Walthamſted. *Hardingdale*, Weſtm. NE. of Shap. *Hardingham*, Norf. NW. of Hingham. *Hardingſtone*, near Northampton. *Hardington*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Yeovil. *Hardington*, Somerſ. NW. of Frome Selwood. *Hardknot Hill*, Cumberl. a ſteep mountain SE. of Copeland Foreſt. *Hardley*, Hampſhire, in New Foreſt. *Hardley Beacon*, Suſſex, between Aſhdown and Dallington Foreſts. *Hardley Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hardmead*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Hardneſs Wood*, Berks, near Binfield and Warfield. *Hardraw*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, by Swaledale, near the catract of Ayſgarth. *Hardreſs, Upper* and *Lower*, Kent, N. of Elham. *Hardſworthy*, Devonſ. near Hartland. *Hardwick*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Hardwick*, 4 miles from Glouceſter. *Hardwick*, Glouceſ. in Elmſton pariſh. *Hardwick*, Norf. near Lynn. *Hardwick*, Bedf. in Kempſton pariſh. *Hardwick*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Hardwick*, Bucks, between Aileſbury and Winſlow. *Hardwick*, Camb. W. of Granchester. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Grindon. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Hardwick*, Heref. near Clifford Caſtle. *Hardwick*, Hereford. E. of Pembridge. *Hardwick*, Huntſ. NW. of St. Neot's. *Hardwick*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny. *Hardwick*, Norf. N. of Harleſton. *Hardwick*, Norf. near Hawſted. *Hardwick*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Hardwick*, Nott. SW. of Mansfield. *Hardwick*, Oxf. between Fencot and Mixbury. *Hardwick*, Oxf. NW. of Reading. *Hardwick*, Oxf. W. of Stanton Harcourt. *Hardwick*, Rutl. near Empingham. *Hardwick*, Shropſhire, NE of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Hardwick*, Shropſ. SW. of Elleſmere. *Hardwick*, Staffordſ. in Sandon pariſh. *Hardwick*, Yorkſhire, a foreſt adjoining to Halifax. *Hardwick*, Yorkſ. near Pontefract. *Hardwick Priors*, near Warwick. *Hareby*, Nott. near Broadham Priory. *Hareby*, near Lincoln. *Harecaſtle*, Staff. the Great Trunk, or Staffordſhire Canal, paſſes under ground here for a mile and a half. *Harefield*, Middl. between Uxbridge and Rickmanſworth. *Harefield*, Glouceſ. N. of Briſtol. *Harehaugh*, Northumberland, between Yardop and Bickerton. *Harelaw*, Northumberland. NW. of Newcaſtle. *Hareridge Hall*, Cumberland, NW. of Grayſtock Caſtle.

* HARESBURY, HATCHBURY, or HEYTSBURY, Wiltſhire, on the Willy; near Warminſter.

Hareſcomb, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Hareſfield pariſh. *Hareſcomb*, Glouceſ. near Painſwick. *Hareſfield*, Glouceſ. 5 miles W. of Stroud. *Hareſfield, Little*, Glouceſ. in Standiſh pariſh. *Hareſgate*, Kent, between Spelherſt and Tunbridge-Wells. *Hareſhaw Linn*, Northumberland, near Wark and Bellingham, is a fine waterfall. *Hareſton*, Dorſetſhire, on a river that runs into Sandwich Bay. *Hareſtreet*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Hareſtreet*, Herts, between Puckeridge and Barkway. *Hareſwell*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SW. of Wighton. *Harewood*, Bedfordſ. near Turvey.

HARFLEUR, a town in the department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the river Seine, 36 miles NW. of Rouen, and 5 E. of Havre-de-Grace. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 0. 19. E.

Harford, a river of Yorkſ. which runs into the Darwent at Wickum Abbey. *Harford*, Devonſ. 10 miles from Plymouth. *Harford*, and *Harford Lower*, Glouceſ. in Naunton pariſh. *Harford Bridge*, Hants, near Hartley Row. *Harford, Eaſt*, Northumb. near Stannington. *Hargaſt*, Herefordſ. near Kyneton. *Hargrave*, Suff. SW. of Bury. *Hargrave*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter. *Hargrave*, Northamp. E. of Higham Ferrers. *Harimere Chapel*, Camb. S. of Ely. *Harington*, Northamp. W. of Rothwell. *Haringworth*, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Rockingham. *Harkirk*, Lancaſhire, in the pariſh of Croſby Parva. *Harkſted*, Suffolk, W. of Harwich. *Harlackenden*, Kent, in Woodchurch pariſh. *Harlaſton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Tamworth. *Harlaxton*, Lincolnſhire,

2 miles from Grantham. *Harle, Little* and *Weſt*, Northumberl. near Kirk Harle.

HARLEBECK, in Flanders county.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethſhire, ſeated on a rock on the ſea ſhore. It is but a poor place, though the county town, and is 223 miles WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 4. 6. W. Market on Saturday.

HARLEM, a large, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the lake of the ſame name. Here are flouriſhing manufactures of ſilk, velvet, linen, thread, and tape. It is ſituated 10 miles W. of Amſterdam.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, about 14 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amſterdam; and is navigable for boats. The canals from Leyden to Amſterdam are a ſafer, though more tedious paſſage.

Harleſay, E. and *W.* Yorkſhire, NE. of Northallerton. *Harleſcot*, N. of Shrewſbury.

* HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Harleſton, Devonſ. in Brixton pariſh. *Harleſton*, Middleſex, in Wilſdon pariſh. *Harleſton*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Harleſton*, Suffolk, NW. of Stow. *Harleſtwas*, Herefordſ. near Dowre. *Harley*, Shropſhire, E. of Acton Burnel Caſtle.

HARLING, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. The market is chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth. It is 21 miles SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Harling, Middle, and *Weſt*, Norfolk, near Harling.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port of W. Frieſland, at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee. Next to Lewarden, it is the largeſt and moſt populous town in the province. It is 13 miles nearly W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 9. N. lon. 5. 14. E.

Harlington, Middleſex, N. of Hounſlow Heath. *Harlington*, Bedfordſhire, near Ampthill. *Harlings*, Suſſex, SW. of Hardley-Beacon.

Harlow, Eſſex, on the W. ſide of the Rodings. *Harlow Hill*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Harlow Hill*, Northumb. S. of Stannington. *Harlow Bury* and *Harlow-Street*, Eſſex, SW. of Hatfield-Broad-Oak. *Harlſton*, 5 miles S. of Cambridge. *Harlton*, W. of Harlſton, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Harlton*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Grimſby. *Harlyne*, Cornw. W. of Padſtow-Haven. *Harmby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Midlam. *Harmer*, Suſſex, N. of Salehurſt. *Harmondſworth*, Middl. NW. of Harlington, and 2 miles from Colnbrook. *Harmſhay*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet to Chidiock. *Harmſton*, 4 miles from Lincoln. *Harnal*, Bucks, E. of Ivingo. *Harnam*, Northumberland, NW. of Ogle Caſtle. *Harnam, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Sarum. *Harndon*, Hants, SE. of Hambledon. *Harnhill*, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Cirenceſter. *Harnidge-Grange*, near Shrewſbury. *Harold-Stone*, Pembrokeſhire, near Haverfordweſt.

HARO, a town of Old Caſtile, on the Ebro.

Harper-Hill, Cumberl. N. of the Picts Wall, near Stapleton. *Harpers*, or *Harefoot-Lane*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Bingham's Melcomb. *Harpford*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Harpham*, Norf. between Thetford and Windham. *Harpham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SE. of Kilham. *Harpley-Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Wolſingham. *Harpley-Hall*, Norfolk, near Houghton. *Harpole*, NW. of Northampton. *Harpſfield-Hall*, Herts, near Hatfield. *Harpſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Bradel. *Harpſwell*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Harptree, E.* and *W.* Somerſ. N. of Mendip. *Harraby*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Harradon*, Bedfordſ. in Carington pariſh. *Harrendon, Great* and *Little*, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Kettering. *Harrietſham*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Harrington*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Harrington*, Lincolnſhire, near Alford. *Harrington*, Worceſterſhire, N. of Eveſham.

HARRINGTON, Cumberland, a ſea-port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. It's principal buſineſs ariſes from the colliers and ſhipbuilding.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

* HARRISTOWN, a ſmall town of Kildare, Leinſter, 18 miles SW. of Dublin.

Harrock Hall, Lanc. between Standiſh and Biſpham. *Harrold*, near Bedford. *Harrold Ewias*, Heref. at the conflux of the Munny and Dore. *Harrold's-Park*, Eſſex, W. of Epping. *Harraton*, Durham, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland. *Harrowbridge*, Devonſhire, SE. of Taviſtock. *Harrowgate*, Yorkſhire, in the pariſh of Knareſborough, remarkable for it's mineral waters, which are vitriolic and ſulphureous. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing them; and they are often ſucceſsful in dropſical, ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes. *Harrow Hill*, Worc. 2 miles from Eveſham. *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, Middl. a village

lage ſituated on the higheſt hill in the county, 10 miles WNW. of London. *Harrow-Weald*, Middleſex, at the foot of Harrow-Hill. *Harſingſide*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham. *Harſton*, Leiceſ. S. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Harſtuden*, Northumb. near Harlow. *Harthorne*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Harthorn, Weſt*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Hartbury*, NW. of Glouceſter. *Hartclack-Bridge*, Somerſetſhire, between Wells and Glaſtonbury. *Harte*, Durham, near the coaſt, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harterton*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth. *Harteſt*, Suffolk, N. of Boxted. *Hartey*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppey. *Hartfield*, Suſſex, SE. of E. Grinſtead.

HARTFORD, a flouriſhing, commercial town, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river of that name, about 50 miles from it's entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a ſmall river, with high romantic banks; over this river is a bridge, connecting the two diviſions of the town, which is 69 miles WSW. of Boſton. Lat. 41. 52. N. lon. 72. 30. W.

Hartford, Cheſhire, NW. of Northwich. *Hartford*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Hartford*, near Huntingdon. *Hartham*, Wilts, between Coſham and Slaughterford. *Harthill*, Cheſ. SW. of Peckforton. *Harthill*, Yorkſhire, near Holderneſs. *Harthill*, Yorkſhire, near Worſop, in Nottinghamſhire. *Harting*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Harting-Fordbury*, 1 mile from Hertford. *Hartington*, Derbyſhire, NW. of Wirkſworth.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. of Barnſtaple, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hartlebury, near Worceſter. *Hartlebury*, 4 miles from Glouceſter.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſea-port of the county of Durham, ſeated on a promontory, partly ſurrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the ſea. It is a pretty large place, with a ſafe harbour, but it's market is much decayed. It is 16 miles SE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 44. N. lon. 1. 4. W. Market on Saturday.

Hartley, a river in Northumb. running into S. Tyne, at Fetheritonehaugh. *Hartley*, Kent, SW. of Cobham. *Hartley*, Northumb. on the coaſt, N. of Tinmouth. Here are ſalt, copperas, and glaſs works carried on; and here is a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut, through a ſolid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. *Hartley*, Hants, near Selborn. *Hartley*, Dorſetſ. in Great Mintern pariſh. *Hartley-Caſtle*, Weſtm. near Kirkby Steven. *Hartley-Hall*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Hartley-Row* Hants, 9 miles from Bagſhot. *Hartley Waſpill*, Hants, NW. of Hartley-Row. *Hartlip*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Hartmere*, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Hartmore*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Harton*, Devonſ. near Hartland. *Harton*, Durham, S. of Shields. *Harton*, Shropſ. NW. of Diddleſbury. *Harton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Flaxton. *Harton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Craven. *Hartpury*, 4 miles NW. of Glouceſter. *Hartro-Houſe*, Somerſetſ. between Bridgewater and Dulverton. *Harts-Hill*, Warw. between Nuneaton and Atherſton. *Hartſhead*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Hartſholm*, near Lincoln. *Hartſhop*, Weſtm. near Depedale. *Hartſhorn*, Derb. N. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Hartſide*, Northumb. W. of Branton. *Hartwell*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Hartwell*, Northamp. W. of Oulney. *Harty Iſle*, Kent, at the corner of Sheppey Iſle, oppoſite Feverſham. *Harvard*, Middl. near Shepperton, in Sunbury pariſh. *Harum*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Helmſley and Ridal. *Harwardale*, Yorkſ. in Whitby-Strand. *Harwell*, Berks, near E. Hendred. *Harwell*, Nott. near Bantree. *Harwep*, Northumberl. NE. of Branton.

* HARWICH, a ſea-port of Eſſex, ſeated on a point of land, oppoſite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are ſtationed that go to Holland, in time of peace. It has a very ſpacious harbour, extending from the ſea to within 2 miles of Ipſwich, and able to receive ſhips of 100 guns all the way: here is alſo a very good dockyard, with the neceſſary ſtore-houſes, cranes, launches, &c. The waſhing and undermining of the tides, and the falling off large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninſula, and, perhaps, may in time make it an iſland. The harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a ſandy point on the Suffolk ſide of the water, and other ſtrong works. It is 72 miles NE. of London. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Harwi h-Chapel, Lancaſ. near Bolton. *Harwood*, Bucks, N. of Winſlow. *Harwood*, Herefordſh. W. of Roſs. *Harwood*, Herts, W. of Watford. *Harwood*, Lanc. S. of Clithero. *Harwood, Great* and *Little*, Lancaſ. N. of Blackburn. *Harwood*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds. *Harwood-Dale*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Harwood-Grange*, Derb. SW. of Cheſterfield. *Harwood-Shields*, Northumb. N. of the

Tyne, near Ridlam-Hope. *Harworth*, Nott. on the borders of Yorkſ. near Tickhill Caſtle. *Haſcomb*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. *Haſelbadge*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Haſelbury*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham. *Haſeler*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Haſeley*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Malden. *Haſeley*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Haſeley, Great* and *Little*, Oxf. near Cuddeſden. *Haſeley*, Warw. between Birdbrook and Wroxhall. *Haſeley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Patley-Bridge. *Haſelover*, Staff. N. of Tamworth. *Haſelton*, Glouc. NW. of N. Leach. *Haſfield*, 6 miles N. of Glouceſter. *Haſilbeare*, Dorſetſ. W. of Blandford. *Haſilbeare*, Somerſetſ. near N. Parret. *Haſingrove*, Somerſetſ. near S. Barrow. *Haſketon*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Haſleden*, Glouceſterſhire, in Rodmarton pariſh.

* HASLEMERE, a ſmall, but ancient town of Surry, 12 miles SW. of Guilford, and 42 SW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Haſleton, Glouceſterſ. near N. Leach. *Haſlewood*, 4 miles from Derby. *Haſlewood*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Haſlewood*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NW. of Aberforth.

HASLINDEN, a town of Lanc. 14 miles N. by W. of Mancheſter, and 196 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Haſlingfield, on the Cam, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Haſlingham*, E. of Norwich. *Haſlington*, Cheſh. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Haſon*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Haſſal*, Cheſ. near Haſlington and Sandbach. *Haſſelbech*, Northamp. near Naſeby. *Haſſelbury Brian*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter. *Haſſeler*, Warw. E. of Alceſter.

HASSELT, in Overyſſel, on the Vecht.

HASSELT, a town of Liege.

Haſſobury, Eſſex, near Stanſted Mountfichets. *Haſſop*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Haſſercomb*, Somerſ. near Biſhop's Lediard. *Haſtingbury*, or *Hallingbury, Great*, called alſo *Morley*, and *Haſtingbury*, or *Hallingbury, Little*, called alſo *Haſtingbury Nevil*, and *Bouchier*, or *Bowſer*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Biſhops-Stortford. *Haſtingleigh*, Kent, NE. of Aſhford.

* HASTINGS, a ſea-port of Suſſex, ſeated between high cliffs, or hills, on a ſmall ſtream called the Bourne, which divides it into two different pariſhes. The chief employment of the people is fiſhing. It is 14 miles SW. of Rye, and 64 SE. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Haſwell, Somerſ. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Haſwell, Great* and *Little*, NE. of Durham. *Hatch*, Bedfordſ. NW. of Biggleſwade. *Hatch*, Devonſhire, in S. Moulton pariſh. *Hatch*, Kent, W. of Canterbury. *Hatch, Weſt*, Somerſetſ. near Caſtle-Cary. *Hatcham*, Surry, between Newington Butts and Deptford. *Hatch End*, Middleſex, between Pinner-Green and Stanmore. *Hatchland*, Dorſetſhire, near Netherby. *Hatchland*, Surry, 4 miles from Guilford.

* HATFIELD, a town of Herts, ſeated on the river Lea, and on the great North road, 20 miles NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Hatfield Woodhall, Herts, is a ſubordinate manor of Hatfield.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or HATFIELD REGIS, a town of Eſſex, 30 miles ENE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hatfield Peverel, Eſſex, near Witham. *Hatfield*, Hereſ. E. of Leominſter. *Hatfield*, and the *Cheſe*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Doncaſter. *Hatfield Woodhouſe*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Hatfield. *Hatfield, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Hatford*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Hather* Linc. NE. of Grantham. *Hatherden*, Hants, NW. of Andover. *Hatherker*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Hatherland*, Devonſ. N. of Tiverton.

HATHERLEY, a town of Devonſ. on a branch of the river Towridge, near it's confluence with the Ock. It is 26 miles NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Hatherley Down, 2 miles from Glouceſter. *Hathern*, Leic. NW. of Loughborough. *Hatherop* Glouc. 7 miles from N. Leach. *Hatherſedge*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hatherton*, Cheſ. near Webbenbury. *Hathewate*, Cumb. N. of Longtown. *Hatbrington*, Northumberl. near Wark. *Hatley-Cockayne*, and *Hatley-Port*, or *Parva*, Bedfordſ. NE. of Potton. *Hatley St. George*, or *Great Hatley*, Camb. NE. of Hatley-Cockayne. *Hatley, Eaſt*, and *Hatley Hongry* Camb. near Gamlinghay, 13 miles from Cambridge. *Haton*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Aſpatrick.

HATTEN, in Dutch Guelderland, on the Yſſel.

Hatterel Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of Monmouthſ. and Brecknockſ.

HATTINGEN, in Mark, Weſtphalia.

Hatton, Cheſ. N. of Grimſditch. *Hatton*, Cheſ. W. of Huxley. *Hatton*, Derb. SW. of Sutton. *Hatton*, Kent, SE. of Aſhford. *Hatton*, Linc. SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Hatton*, Middl. in the pariſh of E. Bedfont. *Hatton*, Shropſ. NE. of Acton-Scott. *Hatton*, Shropſ. SE. of Shefnal. *Hatton, Cold*, Shropſ. E. of Evelyn. *Hatton, High*, Shropſ. between Hodnet

Hodnet and Stanton. *Hatton-upon-Avon*, Warw. *Hatton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pocklington.

HATVANY, in Hungary, 20 miles NE. of Buda.

HAVANNAH, a ſea-port of the iſland of Cuba, on the NW. part of it, oppoſite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiouſly 1000 veſſels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, ſtrongly fortified with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, the length of the paſſage. On the E. ſide of the mouth of the channel is Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almoſt level with the water; and on the oppoſite ſide a ſtrong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. All the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh American ſettlements, rendezvous here on their return to Spain. In 1700, the town was computed to contain 26,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; a number which muſt have been conſiderably increaſed ſince. The houſes are elegant, built of ſtone, and ſome of them ſuperbly finiſhed; and the public buildings are rich and magnificent. Proviſions here are extravagantly dear; neither is their freſh meat of the beſt kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the ſoil of the iſland, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an Engliſh ſquadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and Lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by ſtorm, after a ſiege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the ſame time with the town. It was reſtored by the peace of 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N. lon. 82. 13. W.

* HAVANT, a town of Hants, 7 miles NE. of Portſmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hauderby, Yorkſ. between Marſh Land and Burton Stather. *Haveland*, or *Halland*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes and Laughton.

HAVELBERG, a town of Pregnitz, Brandenburg.

Haven-Points, Dorſetſ. 1 mile SE. of Pool, bounding the harbour. *Haven*, *Upper*, Wilts, near Everley. *Haverbrack*, Weſtmorland, in Betham pariſh, near Dallam-Tower Garden.

* HAVERFORDWEST, a town of Pembrokeſ. ſeated on a creek of Milford Haven, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is a large, handſome place; has ſeveral veſſels belonging to it, and the aſſizes are held here. It is 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Havergate, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth.

Haverholm, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Haverick*, Northumb. near Millum Caſtle.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Eſſex. It has a conſiderable manufacture of checks, cottons, and fuſtians, and is 59 miles NNE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Havering-at-Bower, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Haverſham*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Haverſtock Hill*, Middl. between London and Hampſtead. *Hauford-Chapel*, Shropſ. SW. of Diddleſbury. *Haugh*, Linc. near Alford. *Haugh*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rotheram. *Haughley*, Suff. near Dagworth. *Haughton*, Cumb. near Stanwix. *Haughton*, Durham, near Darlington. *Haughton*, Durham, SW. of Newbottle. *Haughton*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Haughton*, Northumberl. N. of Hexham. *Haugthon*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Haughton*, near Stafford. *Haughton*, Suſſex, on the Arun, S. of Amberley. *Havington*, Northamp. near Walgrave. *Havington*, Worc. near the Littletons. *Haukeſdale*, Cumb. in Dalſton pariſh. *Haukeſwell*, Warw. near Coleſhill. *Haukeſwell*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Midlam and Richmond. *Haukewell*, Northumberl. on the Pont, W. of Pont Eland.

Haulebowling, a dangerous rock in the entrance of Carlingford-Bay, covered by the tide before full ſea, or high water.

Haul-Down, Somerſ. near Bath. *Haulgate*, Yorkſ. NW. of Richmond. *Halton*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Haulton*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Haulton*, Lincolnſ. N. of Tatterſhall. *Haulton*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Wragby. *Haulton*, *Weſt*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Burton Stather. *Haultwick*, Herts, W. of Puckeridge. *Haunton*, Staff. near Cliffton-Canvil.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town in the depart. of the Lower Seine. The harbour here has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The baſon is reſerved for ſhips of war, with room and depth of water for 30 veſſels of 60 guns. It is ſeated on the Engliſh Channel, or La Manche, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles nearly W. of Rouen, and 112 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 0. 11. E.

Hauſegarth, Yorkſ. SE. of Whitby. *Houſe-Yard*, Staffordſ. near Armitage.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne; and a town in the dept. of the Drome.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims.

Haw, Devonſ. a rock near Plymouth.

Haw, Kent, near the coaſt, E. of Swale-Cliff. *Haw*, Surry, SW. of Abinger. *Hawarden*, or *Harwarden*, Flintſhire, 5 miles SW. of Cheſter. *Hawcaſter Rig*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Hawcolm-Chapel*, Lanc. near Entwiſle. *Hawcombe*, Glouc. in Hampton pariſh. *Haw Cupple*, Northumberland, E. of Kirkhaugh. *Hawford*, Warwickſhire, E. of Newbold.

HAWICK, a town of Roxburghſhire, ſeated on the river Tiviot, in a romantic ſituation, the ſcenery of which is compoſed of wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges. It is 15 miles SW. of Kelſo.

Hawkchurch, Dorſetſhire, 4 miles from Chardſtock. *Hawkebury*, Warw. in Saw pariſh. *Hawkeſbury*, Glouceſ. NW. of Badminton, 4 miles from Sodbury.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, in Furneſs, which is a hilly, woody tract, W. of Winandermere. It is 24 miles NNW. of Lancaſter, and 273 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Hawkhurſt, Kent, near Benenden. *Hawking*, Kent, SW. of Alkham. *Hawkley*, Hampſhire, N. of Petersfield. *Hawridge*, Somerſetſ. W. of Dulverton. *Hawkſley*, Northumb. on the coaſt, oppoſite Coquet Iſland. *Hawkſton*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Hawkſton*, Shropſhire, near Hodnet. *Hawkſworth*, Nott. NE. of Bingham. *Hawkſworth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Otley. *Hawkwood*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Heningham Sible. *Hawkwood*, Suſſex, S. of Itchingham. *Hawley*, Hants, SE. of Blackwater. *Hawling*, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Hawnby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Helmſley. *Hawnby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, E. of Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Hawne*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hawnes*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Haworth*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Haw Paſſage*, Glouc. on the Severn, between Tewkeſbury and Glouceſter. *Haws*, Yorkſ. in the W. Riding. *Haws*, a river in Montgomeryſ. *Haws*, a river in Radnorſ. *Hawſehouſe*, Weſtmorl. E. of Winandermere. *Hawſham*, Eſſex, SW. of Hatfield-Broad-Oak. *Hawſted*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Horncaſtle. *Hawſted*, or *Halſted-Hall*, Suffolk, 3 miles SW. of Bury.

HAWS WATER, a lake of Weſtmorland, W. of Penrith, above 3 miles long, half a mile over in ſome places, and a quarter in others, but nearly divided in the middle by a promontory of incloſures.

Hawſworth, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield. *Hawthorn*, Durham, near the ſea, 6 miles S. of Sunderland. *Hawthorp*, Durham, N. of Little Eden. *Hawton*, Nott. near Newark. *Hawton*, *Halloughton*, or *Halmiſton*, Nott. S. of Southwell. *Hawton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Wigglesworth. *Haxby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Galtres Foreſt. *Haxey*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Gunthorp. *Haxton*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Luton. *Haxton*, Wilts, near N. Tudworth.

* HAY, a town of Brecknockſhire, ſeated between the rivers Wyall and Dulas, on the river Hay. It is 14 miles ENE. of Brecknock, and 151 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hay, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Chidioc. *Hay*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Filton pariſh. *Haycloſe*, Northumberland, N. of Morpeth. *Haycote*, Lanc. between Dalton Caſtle and the ſea. *Haycroſts*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, N. of Dunſhay. *Haydon*, Dorſetſhire, near Charminſter. *Haydon*, Dorſetſ. near Folke. *Haydon*, Dorſetſ. near Sherborn. *Haydon*, Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge. *Haydon*, Northumb. W. of Hexham.

HAYE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the river Creuſe, 25 miles from Tours, and 135 SW. from Paris. Lat. 46. 56. N. lon. 0. 46. E.

Haye, Cornw. near the Hurlers. *Haye-Caſtle*, Cumberl. near Moreſby. *Hayes*, Devonſ. near Budleigh. *Hayes*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Awre. *Hayes*, Kent, near Bromley. *Hayes*, Middl. 12 miles from London, N. of the road to Uxbridge. *Hayes-Arundels*, Devonſhire, an iſland in the manor of Cowicke, between the river Ex, and the village Lahegen. *Hayes-Floyers*, Devonſ. in Ex Iſland. *Hayham*, Lincolnſ. near Burwell. *Hayham-Potter*, Norf. E. of Hickling. *Hayles*, Glouceſ. 2 miles N. of Winchcomb. *Hayley*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Hayley-Wood*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *Hayling-Iſle*, Hants, E. of Portſmouth. *Hay, Little*, Staffordſhire, S. of Lichfield.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suſſex, 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hayſhot, Suſſex, E. of Cocking. *Hayne*, Devonſ. in Stoford pariſh. *Hayne*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of Newton St. Cyre. *Hayneblyth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Hayneford*, 5 miles from Norwich. *Haynton*, Devonſ. near Huiſh. *Haynton, High*, Devonſ. near Black Torrington. *Hay-Park*, Yorkſ. near Knaresborough. *Hays*, Derb. near Wirkſworth. *Hayeſby*, Linc. NW. of Fokingham. *Hayſtrop*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, between Kilham and the ocean. *Hayton*, Cumberl. near Farlam and Caſtle Carrok. *Hayton*, Kent, near Hythe. *Hayton*, Nott. to the W. of N. and S. Wheatley. *Hayton*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow. *Hayton*, Suſſex, between Terring and the coaſt. *Hayton-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Pocklington,

lington. *Hayward-Bridge*, Dorſetſ. near Child Ockford. *Haywood*, S. of Hereford. *Headborn-Worthy*, Hants, near Wincheſter.

HEADFORD, a town of Galway, Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway, and 103 W. of Dublin.

Headingley, Yorkſ. a hamlet of Leeds. *Headley*, Northumberl. SE. of Hexham. *Headley-Hall*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Bramham Moor. *Headneſton*, Derbyſhire, SE. of Aſhborn.

HEAD OF ELK, a town in Maryland, ſituated near the head of the Bay of Cheſapeak, on a ſmall river that bears the name of the town. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

HEADON, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, an ancient town, ſeated on a river that falls into the Humber. It was formerly conſiderable in merchants and ſhipping, but it's harbour is now nearly choked up. It is 14 miles E. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Headon, Northumb. S. of Picts' Wall, and E. of Rutcheſter. *Headon*, Nott. SE. of Retford. *Heage*, Derbyſ. in Duffield pariſh. *Heale*, Devonſ. in Meth pariſh. *Healy*, Northumb. S. of Tyne, near Sleley. *Healy*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Maſham. *Healey*, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Healigh*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Health-Hill*, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcaſtle.

HEAN, a town of Aſia, in Tonquin.

Heanton-Sachville, Cornwall, near Padſtow. *Heapham*, Linc. SE. of Gainſborough. *Heath*, Bedf. near Leighton-Buzzard. *Heath*, Derbyſ. between Mansfield and Cheſterfield. *Heath*, Glouc. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Heath*, Hants, SW. of Chriſtchurch. *Heath*, Oxf. on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, a little before it's entrance into Northamptonſhire. *Heath*, Shropſ. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Heath*, Warw. near Hill-Wotton. *Heath*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Heathcote*, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Heath*, *Eaſt*, Middl. between Acton and Great Ealing. *Heathencote*, Northamp. S. of Towceſter. *Heath-End*, Kent, between Charing and Aſhford. *Heath-End*, Middl. near Heſton. *Heath-Houſe*, Hants, S. of Petersfield. *Heathen-Heath*, Kent, in Erith pariſh. *Heather*, Leic. SE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Heath-Farm*, Shropſ. in Stottesden pariſh. *Heath-Hill*, Staff. N. of Sheriff-Hales. *Heathfield*, Derbyſ. in the Peak, near Chapel-Frith. *Heathfield*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh-Downs. *Heathorp*, Oxfordſ. 2 miles from Chipping-Norton. *Heath-Row*, Middl. near Heſton and Hounſlow-Heath. *Heaton*, Lancaſ. N. of Manchester. *Heaton*, SW. of Lancaſter. *Heaton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Heaton*, Northumb. near the mouth of the Tyll. *Heaton*, Staff. on the borders of Cheſhire. *Heaton*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Hebborn*, Durham, 5W. of Shields. *Hebborn*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth. *Hebden*, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Calder, near Midley.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. Theſe iſlands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coaſt of Scotland, and are ſuppoſed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Uiſt, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Iſlay, &c. which ſee.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, ſituated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. The principal iſlands are Tierra del Eſpirito Santo and Malicollo, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note, ſome of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the uſual productions of the tropical iſlands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither ſo good nor ſo plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the ſugar canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of ſuperior quality, and much larger, ſome of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a ſlender make, and dark colour, and moſt of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houſes are but ſmall, and poorly conſtructed: and they have ſcarcely any manufacture, even for clothing. They generally appear civil and hoſpitable.

Heckdyke, a river in Nottinghamſhire. *Heckfield*, Hants, NW. of Hartley-Row. *Heck*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Heckingham*, Norf. NE. of Loddon. *Heckington*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Heckington*, Linc. in the Fens. *Heckmondwyck*, Yorkſ. in Burſtall pariſh.

HECLA, a burning mountain in Iceland.

HEDEMORA, in Dalecarlia, Sweden.

Hedcorn, Kent, NW. of Smarden. *Heddenham*, Norfolk, NW. of Bungay. *Heddingley*, Nottingh. NW. of Southwell. *Heddington*, near Oxford. *Heddington*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Bath. *Heddon*, *E.* and *W.* Northumb. E. of Harlow. *Heden*, Kent, near Wingham. *Hedgeſſet*, Suff. SE. of Ruſhbrook. *Hedgeley*, Bucks, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. *Hedlam*, Durh. SE. of Staindrop. *Hedley*, Durham, W. of Chopwel. *Hedley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Aberforth. *Hedley*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Hedley*,

ley, Surry, 3 miles from Epſom. *Hedſdon*, Middl. between Pinner and Whitchurch. *Hedſor*, Bucks, E. of Marlow. *Hedworth*, Durham, E. of Newcaſtle. *Heefield*, Northumb. N. of Dale-Caſtle. *Heene*, Suſſex, E. of Ferring. *Heepol*, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Woller. *Hefferlaw*, Northumberland, NE. of Alnwick. *Heghington*, Durham, N. of Darlington.

HEGOW, a territory of Suabia, bordering on the Lake of Conſtance.

Heighington, SE. of Lincoln. *Heighington*, Worceſterſhire, near Wire-Foreſt.

HEIDELBERG, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine, with a celebrated univerſity. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the Neckar, over which there is a handſome bridge, in a fertile country, 12 miles E. of Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

HEIDENHEIM, in Anſpach, Franconia.

HEILA, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a ſea-port of Holſtein, Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Baltic.

Heiley, Staffordſhire, in Betley pariſh.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Eichsfeld, Lower Rhine.

Hekington, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Helagh*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Conſtable-Burton. *Helathyrne*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Heldrop*, Wiltſhrie, near Ramſbury.

HELENA, ST. an iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, held by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. It's circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance, at a diſtance, of a rock, or caſtle, riſing out of the ocean, being only acceſſible at one particular ſpot, where the town is erected, in a valley, at the bottom of a bay, between two ſteep, dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has ſome high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills alſo, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and ſome have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified flags. The country, however, is far from being barren: the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interſperſed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains, in the centre of the iſland, are covered with wood. The ſoil, which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from ſix to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and ſhrubs. The walks of peach-trees are loaded with fruit, which have a peculiarly rich flavour; but the other European fruit-trees and vines, which have been planted here, do not ſucceed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for theſe reaſons, is laid out chiefly in paſtures, the verdure of which is ſurpriſing; and the iſland can ſupport 3000 head of their ſmall cattle. They have Engliſh ſheep here, and a ſmall breed of horſes, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring pheaſants, red-legged partridges, rice birds, pigeons, &c. of ſome of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the E. Indies. The number of inhabitants on the iſland does not exceed 2000, including near 500 ſoldiers, and 600 ſlaves, who are ſupplied with all ſorts of manufactures by the company's ſhips, in return for refreſhments; and many of the ſlaves are employed in catching fiſh, which are very plentiful. This iſland is ſituated between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 49. W.

HELEN'S, ST. a town in E. Medina, in the Iſle of Wight, with a large bay running a conſiderable way within the land, and capable of holding the largeſt fleets.

Helen's, St. near Derby. *Helen's, St.* Lancaſhire, near Warrington. *Heley*, or *Hethley*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Helford*, Cornwall, has a ſmall but good harbour, and the people are much engaged in the pilchard fiſhery.

Helgey, Norfolk, near Downham.

HELICON, MOUNT, a hill in the ancient Bœotia, conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the iſland of Jerſey, in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of France. It is ſeated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a ſtone pier; having the ſea on the SW. and hills on the N. Another large hill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleaſant walk, that affords an extenſive proſpect. The little iſland, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth Caſtle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garriſon; it is a peninſula from half-flood to half-ebb, during which time there is a paſſage, called the Bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of ſand and ſtones. It leads to the town, which is well-paved, and has wide ſtreets. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and in their place of worſhip, the French and

and Engliſh languages are uſed alternately. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

Helinhull, Warwickſ. NW. of Stonely.

Hellaby, Yorkſ. E. of Rotherham.

Helland, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin.

Hellegan, Cornwall, N. of Helland.

Hellendon, Northamp. 5 miles from Daventry.

Hellensford, Yorkſ. near Wetherby, where a Roman military way croſſed the river Wharfe.

Helleſden, NW. of Norwich.

Hellifield, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Craven.

Hellingley, Suſſex, N. of Hayliham.

Hellington, Norfolk, NW. of Loddon.

Helloughton, Norf. W. of Fakenham.

Helmeden, near Northampton.

Helmerton, Wilts, N. of Calne.

Helmingham, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Debenham.

Helmley, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brahant.

HELMSDALE, a river of Sutherlandſhire, noted for a ſalmon fiſhery, at it's mouth in the German Ocean, near the Ord of Caithneſs.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY BLACKMORE, a town of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Rhye, 22 miles N. of York, and 222 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

HELMSTADT, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine; and a town, with an univerſity, of Wolfenbuttel, Lower Saxony.

Helneſtow, Berkſhire, near Abingdon.

Helperby, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge.

Helperthorp, Yorkſ. between Malton and Burlington.

Helpeſtone, Northamp. near Burleigh.

Helpringham, Linc. between Sleaford and Dunnington.

Helſet, Cornwall, near Leſnewth.

Helſhy, Cheſhire, NW of Delamere-Foreſt.

HELSINBURG, a ſea-port of Sweden, on the Sound, oppoſite Elſinore.

HELSINGFORS, a ſea-port of Nyland, on the N. coaſt of the Gulf of Finland.

Helſington, Weſtmorland, near Kendal.

HELSTON, a populous town of Cornwall, ſeated on the river Loe, near it's influx into the ſea, and one of thoſe appointed for the ſtamping of tin. Here is the largeſt market-houſe in the county; and below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where ſeveral of the tin ſhips take in their lading. It is 14 miles SW. of Falmouth, and 274 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Helſton Ford, Cornw. NE. of the Loes.

Helſton Leathes, Weſtmorl. S. of Kendal.

Helſwood, Staffordſ. N. of Leek.

Helton, Dorſetſ. 1 mile NW. of Milton-Abbas.

Helton, Dorſetſ. near Middleton.

Helton, Weſtmorl. NW. of Shap.

Helton, Weſtmorland, E. of Appleby.

Helton-Bacon, *Helton-Dale*, and *Helton-Fletham*, Weſtmorland, between Shap and Eimott river.

Helter, a river in Northumb. running into the Bowbent, at Anterchester.

Helvillen-Hill, Weſtmorland, N. of Graſſmere.

HELVOETSLUYS, a ſea-port of Holland, on the S. ſide of the Iſland of Voorn, with the beſt harbour on the coaſt, frequented by the Engliſh packet-boats, in time of peace. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a ſpacious baſon at the end of the harbour. It is 5 miles nearly S. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Helwarden, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt E. of Weymouth.

Helwell, Devonſhire, S. of Black Torrington.

Helwin, Cornwall, on the coaſt NW. of Padſtow.

Helwith, Yorkſhire, NW. of Richmond.

Hembury, *High* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. near Eggerdon Hill and Aſkerwell.

Hemenhale, 7 miles S. of Norwich.

Hemingby, Linc. NW. of Horncaſtle.

Hemingford-Abbots, and *Grey*, Huntingd. both near St. Ives.

Hemingſton, Suff. E. of Needham.

Hemington, Leiceſ. near Dunnington-Caſtle and the Trent.

Hemington, Somerſ. near Midſummer-Norton.

Hemiock, Devonſ. near Teign Canon.

Hemlington, NE. of Norwich.

Hemmeſby, Norf. near Winterton.

Hemmingburgh, Yorkſ. near Howden.

Hemmington, Northamptonſ. NE. of Barnwell, and SE. of Polebrook.

Hempnal, Norf. S. of Saxlingham.

Hempſhill, NW. of Nottingham, on the river Lyne.

Hempſted, Norf. near Baconſthorp.

Hempſted, Norfolk, near the coaſt, N. of Hackling.

Hempſted, Eſſex, near Stamford-Magna.

Hemſted, a pariſh by the Severn, between Glouceſter and Lanthony.

*HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated among the hills, on a branch of the river Colne, 18 miles SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Hempſhwale, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Ripley.

Hempſton, *Broad* and *Little* Devonſ. near Aſhburton.

Hempſton, Glouc. in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead.

Hempton, Norf. S. of Fakenham.

Hempton, Oxf. NW. of Deddington.

Hempton, Shropſhire, SE. of Bridgenorth.

Hemſidl, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, W. of Snaith.

Hemſby, Norf. near Winterton.

Hemſted, Suſſex, SE. of Buckſted.

Hemſted, Kent, near Cranbrook.

Hemſwell, Lincolnſhire, near Normanby.

Hemſworth, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſhire, in Shapwick pariſh.

Hemſworth, Yorkſhire, NE. of Barneſley.

Henbury, Glouc. near Briſtol.

Henbury, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield.

Henbury, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sturminſter-

minſter-Marſhall. *Hendon*, Middleſex, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Brent, N. of Hampſtead. *Hendred, E.* and *W.* Berks, near Wantage. *Henfield*, Suſſex, NE. of Stening. *Hengiſtbury-Head*, Hants, near Chriſtchurch. *Hengrave*, Suffolk, NW. of Bury. *Hengſton Hill*, Cornw. near Launceſton. *Henham*, Eſſex, SW. of Thaxted. *Henham*, Glouceſ. in Bitton pariſh. *Henham*, Suffolk, NW. of Southwold. *Heningham-Caſtle*, and *Heningham-Sible*, Eſſex, SW. of Sudbury. *Henley*, Dorſetſhire, near Buckland-Abbas. *Henley*, Hants, near Andover. *Henley*, Shropſ. NE. of Ludlow. *Henley*, Suffolk, between Needham and Woodbridge. *Henley*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton. *Henley*, Warwickſhire, in Fokeſhill pariſh.

*HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a town of Oxfordſhire, ſeated on the Thames, down which malt, corn, &c. are ſent to London by barges. It is 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a town in Warwickſhire, near the river Arrow, 10 miles NW. of Warwick, and 102 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Henley Park, Surry, between Guilford and Farnborough. *Henley Hall*, Worceſt. near Upton. *Henlip*, NE. of Worceſter. *Henllys*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Caerlion. *Henlow*, Bedfordſhire, SE. of Shefford.

HENNEBERG, a county of Franconia, about 24 miles in extent from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W.

HENNEBON, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, ſeated on the river Blavet, 5 miles above Port L'Orient.

Hennock, Devonſ. NW. of Chudleigh. *Henny Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

HENRICHEMONT, a ſmall, decayed town in the dept. of Cher, built by the Duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 76. 5. W.

Henperry Hill, Cornw. the higheſt hill in the county, NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Henſingham*, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Henſhaw*, Cheſh. SW. of Macclesfield. *Henſington*, Ox. near Woodſtock. *Henſted*, Suffolk, on a rivulet that runs into the ſea, near Benacre. *Henſtridge*, Somerſ. E. of Milborn Port. *Hentland*, Heref. W. of Roſs. *Henton, St. George*, Somerſetſhire, 2 miles from Crewkern. *Henton-Anner*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Henton, Charterhouſe*, Somerſetſh. 3 miles from Bath. *Herwild*, Glouceſ. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Herwick*, Berks, N. of Newbury. *Henwood*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Solihull. *Heplemill*, Cornwall, SE. of Leſkard.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Mentz; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; both in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Hepſcote, Northumberland, in Morpeth manor. *Hepple*, Northumberland, on the river Coquet, near Rothbury. *Hepſey*, a river in Brecknockſhire. *Heptenſtall*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Halifax. *Hepworth*, Suffolk, SE. of the Fakenhams.

HERACLEA, an ancient but decayed town of Romania, ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Sea of Marmora.

HERAT, a town of Choraſan, Perſia.

HERAULT, a department of France, ſo named from a river which croſſes it from N. to S. nearly in the centre, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, a little below Agde. The chief town is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Luxemburg.

HERBORN, a town of Naſſau Dillenburg, Weſtphalia, with a celebrated Proteſtant univerſity, 3 miles SSE. of Dillenburg.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples, totally deſtroyed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in the reign of the Emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711; upon digging in theſe parts, ſomething of this city was diſcovered. In 1738 freſh attempts were made, and ſince that time a prodigious number of monuments of every kind have been diſcovered, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtoes, furniture, utenſils, &c. The ſituation was near where Portici now ſtands.

Herdiſlaw, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Wooler. *Herdwick Priors*, Warwickſhire, NE. of Wormeleighton. *Herdwick*, Warwickſhire, in the pariſh of Lemington-Haſtings. *Herdwick*, Worceſterſhire, in Bredon pariſh, N. of Tewkeſbury.

*HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordſhire, is an ancient, decayed place. It is almoſt encompaſſed by the Wye, and two other rivers, over which are two bridges; and the only manufacture is that of gloves, and other leathern wares. It is 24 miles WNW. of Glouceſter, and 130 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 2. 35. W. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire; on the N. by Shropſhire; on the E. by Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire; and on the S. by Monmouthſhire, and part of Glouceſterſhire. It extends 38 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds, and contains 1 city, 6 market towns,

176 parishes, and 391 villages. The air is healthy, and the soil very rich, producing excellent corn, fruits, and wool. The Herefordshire cider is sufficiently celebrated, and apples grow here in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedgerows. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well stored with fish, and the salmon, in particular, is sound, fat, and fit for the table in all seasons.

Hereford, Little, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Tenbury. *Herefield*, Yorks. NW. of Ripley, near Patley Bridge.

HEREGOVINZA, a territory of Dalmatia.

HERENTHALLS, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Herford, NE. of Huntingdon.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a town of Ravensburg, Westphalia.

HERI, an island in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contrasted with the brown shade of the trees, and the interspersion of houses, give this little spot a very picturesque appearance. It seems, as well as Ternate, to be well inhabited, and in a good state of cultivation.

Herigby, Norf. near Yarmouth. *Herigot*, Hants, between Alton and Basingstoke. *Heringfleet*, Suffolk, 2 miles from Milden-Hall. *Heringswell*, Suffolk. S. of Milden-Hall. *Herington, East, Middle*, and *West*, Durham, SW. of Sunderland.

HERISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel.

HERK, a town and river of Liege.

HERMENSTADT, a free town of Transylvania, capital of the country.

Hermeston, Nott. near Blith. *Hermitage*, Ches. near Middlewich. *Hermitage*, Dorsets. S. of Clifton. *Hermitage*, Rutl. S. of Ridlington-Park. *Hermitage*, Staff. on an eminence, near Blithefield. *Hermitage*, Yorks. on the Humber, near Hull. *Hermitage*, Northumb. near Warkworth, a most venerable and picturesque relic of ancient solitary devotion, the best preserved and most entire now remaining in these kingdoms.

HERMUS, a river of Natolia, said by the ancients to have golden sands.

Herne, Essex, near Billericay. *Herne*, Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary, remarkable for it's extensive and rich mines of vitriol, in which there is the appearance of a subterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants, who are employed in the works. It is 65 miles N. of Buda.

Hernhill, Kent, near Harbledown.

HERNOSAND, a sea-port of Angermania, Sweden.

Heron, Bedfords. in Tuddington parish. *Heronden*, Kent, in Fleet parish, near Staple. *Herons*, Essex, W. of Great and Little Waltham. *Herringston*, S. of Dorchester, in Charminster parish. *Hersfield-Bridge*, Kent, S. of Maidstone. *Hersham*, Surry, near Walton-upon-Thames.

HERSTALL, a town of Liege, subject to Prussia.

Herston, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, a little W. of Swanwich. *Hertesheved*, Yorks. near Dewsbury. *Hertesheved*, Northumb. near Alnham.

*HERTFORD, the county town of Herts, or Hertfordshire. It is seated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges, and down which vast quantities of corn and malt are sent to London. These and wool form the principal articles of the market. The situation is healthy, and there are several public schools. In the beginning of the heptarchy, it was considered as one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, and the river was navigable for ships up to the town. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their vessels, but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their ships were left on dry ground. Hertford is 2 miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 0. 1. E. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the N. by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire; on the E. by Essex; and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 27 miles long from N. to S. and 33 broad from E. to W. and is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 18 market-towns, 135 parishes, and 950 villages. The northern skirt of this county is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge, which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of streams take their rise from this side, which, by their clearness, shew the general nature of the soil to be inclined to hardness, and but indifferent for meadow land. Flint-stones are scattered, in great profusion, over the face of the country; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat

and barley. The weſtern part is, in general, a tolerably rich ſoil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal traffic of the county is in corn and malt. The air is celebrated as very wholeſome; and the principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

Hertley-Maudet, Hants, SE. of Alton.

HERTZBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony.

Hervey's-Hill, in Derry. Ulſter.

Heryard, Hants, near Baſingſtoke.

HESDIN, a town in the dept. of Pas de Calais, ſeated on the river Canche, 25 miles SSW. of St. Omer, and 165 nearly N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 24. N. lon. 2. 6. E.

Heſelridge, Northumb. NE. of Woller.

Heſhey, Northumb. N. of Morpeth.

HESKET, NEWMARKET, a town of Cumberland, W. of Penrith, and SW. of Carliſle. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Caulder, 295 miles from London. Market on Friday.

Heſket in the Foreſt. Cumberland, SE. of Carliſle, and in the Foreſt of Englewood.

Heſketh, Lanc. between Eccleſton and the Ribble.

Heſkew, Cumberl. near Alſton-Moor.

Heſle, Nott. a hamlet of Harworth.

Heſle, Yorkſ. near the Humber, over which there is a horſe-ferry to Barton in Lincolnſhire.

Heſleyſide, Northumb. in Billingham pariſh.

Heſlington, near York.

Heſpyn, a river in Denbighſ.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, more than 80 miles in length, and unequal in breadth. It is ſurrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper: in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, and there is plenty of fruits and honey; birch-trees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the ſap. They likewiſe cultivate a large quantity of hops, and make excellent beer. The Houſe of Heſſe is divided into two branches, namely, Heſſe-Caſſel and Heſſe-Darmſtadt. In both families are princes appenaged; thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel are Heſſe-Philippſthal and Rhinfels. Heſſe-Homburg is the only appenage of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Each of theſe have the title of landgrave.

Heſſelton, Cold, Durham. on the coaſt, N. of Eaſington.

Heſſelton, Hale and *Monk*, E. of Durham.

Heſſelſkugh, Aſh, Yorkſ. SW. of Beverley.

Heſt, Lanc. in Loynſdale.

Heſtbank Paſſage, NW. of Lancaſter.

Heſtdaſh, Cumb. N. of Picts' Wall, by Aikerton Caſtle.

Heſtercomb, Somerſ. N. of Taunton.

Heſterton, E. and *W.* Yorkſ. E. of New Malton.

Heſton, Middl. NW. of Hounſlow.

Heſton, or *Heathſtone*, Devonſh. near Moreton.

Heſwal, or *Haſlewall*, Cheſ. on the Dee, near Guyton-Hall.

Hetchpen, Somerſetſ. near Bruton.

Hethall, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Woller.

Hethberton, Devonſ. W. of Exeter.

Hethcote, SE. of Warwick.

Hethcote, Warwickſ. in Waſperton pariſh, NW. of the former.

Hethel, Norf. near Windham.

Hether-Hill, Surry, in Dorking pariſh.

Hetherſet, near Norwich.

Hethfelton, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Stoke.

Hethfield, Somerſetſ. 4 miles W. of Taunton.

Hethmore, Somerſetſ. E. of Brent-Marſh.

Hethorp, Oxf. near Kiddington.

Hethpoole, Northumb. NW. of the Cheviot-Hills.

Hetofte, Linc. NE. of Alford; near the ſea.

Hett, S. of Durham.

Hetton in the-Hole, and *Hetton-on the-Hill*, NE. of Durham.

Heveningham, Suffolk, SW. of Haleſworth.

HEVER, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Hever, Kent, NW. of Penſherſt.

Heverland, Norf. near Repeham.

Heverſham, Weſtmorland, near Cartmel-Fells.

Heughwell, near Durham.

HEUKELUM, a town of Holland, on the river Linge, 5 miles NNE. of Gorcum.

HEUSDEN, a town of Holland, on the river Maeſe, 8 miles NW. of Bois-le-Duc.

Hevytree, Devonſ. E. of Exeter, and the common place of execution to that city.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, near the river Tyne, and noted for it's manufactory of tanned leather, ſhoes, and gloves. It is 22 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 284 NNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Hexley, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick.

Hexton, Herts, near Luton, in Bedfordſ.

Heybarnes, or *Heymill*, Herts, on the Coln, SW. of Yardley.

Heybridge, Eſſex, near Malden.

HEYDEN, and HEYDEN-BRIGG, Northumberland, on the Tyne. Market on Tueſday.

Heydon, ſee *Headon*.

Heydon, Eſſex, near Barkway.

Heydon, Glouc. in Bodington pariſh.

Heydon, Norfolk, NW. of Caſton.

Heyford Purcell, and *Heyford-Warren*, Oxfordſ. on the E. bank of the Charwell, NW. of Biceſter.

Heyford, Upper and *Lower*, Northamp. N. of Bugbrook.

HEYLSHEN, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Heynor, Derbyſhire, S. of Alfreton.

Heys, Kent, between Bromley and Weſterham.

HEYTSBURY. See HARESBURY.

Heywood, Lanc. E. of Bury.

Heywood, Great and *Little*, E. of Stafford.

Hezleyſide

ſide, Northumb. near Bellingham. *Hiberſlow*, Linc. NE. of Kirton. *Hickford*, Dorſetſ. N. of Poole. *Hickham*, N. and *S.* Linc. near the Witham, S. of Lincoln. *Hickleton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Doncaſter. *Hickling*, Norfolk, in a marſh-ground, near the ſea. *Hickling*, Nottingh. near Over and Nether Broughton. *Hickſon*, Staffordſ. near Stow and Charley-Caſtle. *Hickſted*, Suſſex, near Twineham. *Hidcote*, Glouceſterſhire, in Mickleton pariſh. *Hide*, Dorſetſ. adjoining Blandford. *Hide*, Dorſetſ. adjoining Pimpern. *Hide*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a hamlet to Knolle. *Hide*, Glouceſ. near Minchinghampton. *Hide*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Hide Hall*, Herts, in Sawbridgworth pariſh. *Hide-Hall*, in Sandon, Herts. *Hide*, *Weſt*, Herts, 2 miles from Edgeware. *Hide*, *Weſt*, near Hereford.

HIERES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of the depart. of Var. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, or Port Croſs, and Bagueau, are inhabited, and the Iſle of Titan, the largeſt of them, is capable of cultivation. They abound with medicinal plants. Between theſe iſlands and the continent, is the road of Hieres, an excellent and capacious pool or harbour.

HIERES, a town in the dept. of Var, ſeated in a pleaſant and fruitful country; but it's harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. During great part of the winter, the verdure of the country is as fine as in the ſpring, and, in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. Near the town are large ſalt-works. It is 10 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 5. N. lon. 6. 20. E.

HIERO. See FERRO.

HIESMES, a town in the dept. of Orne, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris.

High Bickington, Devonſ. 7 miles S. of Barnſtaple. *High Bridge*, Herts, over the Coln, near More-Hall. *High-Bridge*, Somerſetſ. in Brent-Marſh. *High Budlay*, Devonſhire. *High-Clere*, Hants. *High-Croſs*, Glouceſ. near Aſhelworth. *High-Croſs*, Herts, near Thunbridge. *High-Croſs*, Leiceſterſ. near Sharnford. *High-Down*, Suſſex, W. of Ferring. *High-Field*, E. of Lancaſter. *High-Gate*, Kent, in Hawkhurſt pariſh. *High-Gate*, or *Yate*, Cumb. on the Cauder, near Roſe-Caſtle. *High-Hale*, Cornw. on the S. ſide of Treſmeer. *High-Hall*, Dorſetſ. near Winborne-Miniſter. *High-Street*, Herts, near Hempſted. *High-Street*, Glouc. in Stanley-King's pariſh. *High-Way*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *High-Week*, or *Hic*, Dev. near Newton-Buſhel. *Higham*, Derb. N. of Alfreton. *Higham*, Kent, E. of Graveſend, near the Hope. *Higham*, Leiceſ. S. of Boſworth. *Higham*, near Norwich. *Higham*, Somerſ. S. of Sedgmoor. *Higham*, Suffolk, NE. of Neyland. *Higham*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Sherborn. *Higham, Cold*, Northamptonſhire, SW. of Bugbrook.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a ſmall, but dry, healthy, and pleaſant town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Nen. It is 14 miles NE. of Northampton, and 69 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Higham-Park, Northamp. SE. of Higham-Ferrers. *Higham-Gobion*, Bedf. SE. of Ampthill. *Highgate*, a large village in Middleſex, ſeated on a hill, E. of that of Hampſtead, 4 miles N. by W. of London. *Highley*, Devonſ. near Okeford. *Highley*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth. *Highley*, Shropſhire, N. of Wire-Foreſt. *Highlow*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Highnam*, 2 miles from Glouceſter. *Highney*, Huntingdonſhire, near Bruce-Caſtle. *Highon*, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhal. *Highover*, Herts, NE. of Hitchin. *Hightington*, Worceſ. in Rake pariſh. *Highwich*, or *Wick*, Herts, near Sawbridgeworth. *Highwood-Hill*, Middleſex, in Totteridge pariſh.

* HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltſhire, ſeated on the top of a hill, near the Vale of White-Horſe, 36 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 77 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Hilborough, Norf. SW. of Watton.

HILBURGHAUSEN, a town and principality of Upper Saxony.

Hilcot, Glouc. in Withington pariſh. *Hilcot*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Hilden*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Hilderſham*, Camb. near Linton and Horſeheath. *Hilderſkill*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Hilderſton*, Norf. E. of Fakenham. *Hilderſton*, Staff. E. of Stone. *Hilderton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

HILDESHEIM, a city and biſhoprick of Lower Saxony.

Hilditch, Linc. N. of Boſton. *Hildkirk*, Cumberl. ſee *Ilekirk*. *Hilfarence*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Hilfield*, Dorſetſ. near Batcomb. *Hill*, Hants, near Southampton. *Hill*, Hants, near Walton. *Hill*, Herefordſ. near Roſs. *Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Hill*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hill*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Hill*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Hill*, Warw. a part of the manor of Sutton-Colefield. *Hill*, Warw. in the pariſh of Leamington-Haſtang. *Hill*, Worc. NE. of Perſhore. *Hill*, or *Hull*, Glouc. SW. of Berkeley.

Hill,

Hill, Hull, or *King's Hull,* Warw. in Stonely parish. *Hills,* Suffex, near Horsham. *Hill Court,* Worcest. in the parish of Grafton-Flitoid. *Hill-End,* Glouc. in Twining parish. *Hill Hall,* Essex, SE. of Epping. *Hill-House,* Suffolk, near Ipswich.

HILL-MORTON, Warwickshire, near Rugby. Market on Tuesday.

Hill-Pool, Worc. in the parish of Chaddesley-Corbet. *Hill Wotton,* Warw. near Milverton.

Hill of Allen, in Kildare, Leinster.

Hillary, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay. *Hillbishop,* Somers. NE. of Wellington. *Hillborough,* Warw. E. of Bidford. *Hillend,* Herts, SW. of St. Albans. *Hillesden,* SE. of Buckingham. *Hillfield,* Dorsetshire, S. of the Vale of White-Hart. *Hillingdon, Great* and *Little,* Middlesex, near Uxbridge. *Hillington,* Norfolk, near Castle Rising. *Hillington,* Worcest. near Whitley. *Hillom,* Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Sherborn.

*HILLSBOROUGH, a pleasantly-situated, and almost newly-built town in the county of Down, Ulster. Here is a thriving manufacture of muslins. It is in view of Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus-Bay, and is 69 miles from Dublin.

Hilmarton, Wiltshire, 6 miles SE. of Malmsbury. *Hilperton,* Wiltshire, near Trowbridge. *Hilsley,* Glouc. in the parish of Tewkesbury. *Hilston,* near Monmouth. *Hilton,* Cornwall, near Langford. *Hilton,* Derb. NE. of Tutbury Castle. *Hilton,* Durham, near Raby-Castle. *Hilton,* Huntingdonshire, near Fenny-Stanton. *Hilton, Little, Middle,* and *Upper,* Lancash. S. of Bolton. *Hilton,* Yorkshire, in Cleveland. *Hilton,* Yorkshire, in Holderness. *Hilton,* Yorkshire, N. Riding, SW. of Masham. *Hilton, Upper* and *Lower,* Yorkshire, near New Malton. *Hilton-Abbey,* Staff. near Brewood. *Hilton-Castle,* Durham, by the Wear river, near Monkwearmouth. *Hilton Hall,* Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton.

Himbleton, Worc. SE. of Droitwich, and NE. of Worcester. *Himley,* Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains, in Asia, which extends from Cabul, along the N. of Hindoostan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent, from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan Proper, a tract of country from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be tributaries, or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus, and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoo-Ko, (the Indian Mountains) as well as Himmaleh, which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying snowy; it's summit being covered with snow.

Hinam, 2 miles from Gloucester. *Hincastre,* Westmorland, near Haversham. *Hinchinghrook,* near Huntingdon.

HICHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles in circumference.

HINCKLEY, an ancient town of Leicestershire, standing upon a rising ground. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been streets. It has a considerable manufactory of stockings and fine ale. It is 15 miles SW. of Leicester, and 91 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Hinchnol, Dorsetshire, W. of W. Milton. *Hindcomb,* Dorsetshire, a hamlet of Chidiock.

HINDELOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a seaport in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder Zee.

Hinderclay, Suffolk, near Buddesdale. *Hinderthwaite,* Yorks. N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk. *Hinderwell,* Yorksh. N. Riding, on the coast, W. of Runswick. *Hindlep* and *Alfreton,* a parish a little NE. of Worcester.

HINDON, an ancient town of Wiltshire, 20 miles nearly W. of Salisbury, and 97 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.

HINDOOSTAN, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in it's most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N.; the countries of Assam, Meckley, Aracan, and the Bay of Bengal on the E. and SE.; the Indian Ocean on the S.; and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But it may be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper, includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. (for an account of which, see their respective names.) The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindoostan Proper; but, in it's most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between

Hindoostan

INDOOSTAN
or
INDIA.
British Statute Miles.
Cabul
CABUL
LAHORE
MOULTAN
Moultan
SINDY
Tatta
CUTCH
GUZERAT
Surat
Gulf of Cambay
Bombay
Poonah
Goa
BURMAH
Ava
Aracan
PEGU
Pegu
Martaban
Mouths of the Ava
ARCHIPELAGO
MERGUI
Mergui
Tenasserim
Junkseilon I.
LACADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
INDIAN OCEAN
Passage
Longitude 69 East from 72 London 75
66
69
72
96
99
93
33
30
27
24
21
18
15
12
9
6

HINDOOSTAN
or
INDIA.
BUCHARIA
CABUL
LAHORE
MOULTAN
DELHI
NAPAUL
BOOTAN
ASSAM
SINDY
AGIMERE
SAGRA
OUDE
MALWA
ALLAHABAD
BAHAR
BENGAL
MECKLEY
CUTCH
GUZERAT
ORISSA
ROSHAAN
BURMAH
ARACAN
PEGU
UPPER SIAM
CANDEISH
DOWLAT
BERAR
CIRCARS
MYSORE
LACADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
CEYLON
ARCHIPELAGO
MERGUI
NICOBAR ISLANDS
INDIAN OCEAN
BAY OF BENGAL
Longitude 69 East from 72 London

Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, the Weſtern Indian Sea, and Oriſſa; namely, the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the weſtern part of Berar. All the tract S. of the Kiſtna, is generally called the Peninſula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is diſtinguiſhed in the earlieſt Greek hiſtories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Perſians, through whom the knowledge of the country was tranſmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindooſtan* is, indeed, entirely of Perſian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindooſtan may now be ſaid to conſiſt of ſix principal ſtates, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, ſome numerous inferior ſtates. Theſe ſix principal ſtates are the Britiſh; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Behrar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, ſoubah of the Deccan; Myſore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The Britiſh poſſeſſions are Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Oriſſa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and ſome conſiderable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, with Bombay, and the Iſland of Salſette. The allies of the Britiſh, who may be conſidered as dependent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marrawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. For the five other principal ſtates, ſee their reſpective names; and for an account of ſome inferior independent ſtates, ſee BUNDELA, BALLOGISTAN, THE JATS, ROHILCUND, &c. Excluſive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindooſtan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Muſſulmans, whom the Engliſh commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are repreſented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their perſon ſtraight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleaſant. They are divided into different tribes or caſts. The four principal tribes are the bramins, ſoldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and theſe are ſubdivided into a multiplicity of inferior diſtinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the adminiſtration of the Gentoo law allotted to them. Theſe prieſts are held ſacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Such of them as are not engaged in worldly purſuits, are an innocent people, promoting charity as much as they can, both to man and brute, but yet very ſuperſtitious. Some acknowledge that errors have crept into their religion, and own one Supreme Being; but they laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, and inſiſt upon the neceſſity of working upon their weakneſſes. Thoſe who engage in the world are generally the worſt of all the Gentoos; for, perſuaded that the waters of the Ganges will puriſy them from their ſins, and exempted from the utmoſt rigour of the courts of juſtice, (under the Gentoo governments) they run into the greateſt exceſſes. The ſoldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, deſcendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the ſervice of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The Engliſh have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of Sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; theſe again are ſubdivided into each particular branch. Beſides theſe, there are the Parians, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuſe or outcaſts of the other tribes. They are a ſet of poor unhappy people, who are deſtined to perform the moſt diſagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One deſcription of theſe, or rather the outcaſts of theſe outcaſts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coaſt, are held in ſuch abomination, that if one of them happen to touch a Hindoo of a ſuperior tribe, the latter does not ſcruple to draw his ſabre and kill him on the ſpot; and for ſo atrocious an act, he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept diſtinct from each other, by inſurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel; and if they tranſgreſs any of theſe rules, they are obliged from that inſtant to join with the Hallachores. The Hindoos admit no converts, and are moſt firmly attached to their own ſuperſtitions, except the Hallachores, who are, ſome of them, glad to be admitted into any ſociety where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chineſe, in reſpect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of tranſmigration is one of their diſtinguiſhing tenets. Their inſtitutions of religion form a regular and complete ſyſtem, ſtrengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence,

and ſecure the attachment of the ſuperſtitious multitude. The temples conſecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies ſplendid; and the abſolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is ſupported by the command of the immenſe revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thouſand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taſte, cuſtom, or faſhion. Their dreſs, their food, the common intercourſes of life, their marriages, and profeſſions, are all under the juriſdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental ſpices. The warrior caſt may eat of the fleſh of goats, ſheep, and poultry. Other ſuperior caſts may eat poultry and fiſh; but the inferior caſts are prohibited from eating fleſh or fiſh of any kind. Their greateſt luxury conſiſts in the uſe of the richeſt ſpiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very laviſh. They eſteem milk the pureſt of food, becauſe they think it partakes of ſome of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and becauſe they eſteem the cow itſelf almoſt as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happineſs conſiſts in the ſolaces of domeſtic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indiſpenſable duty in every man, who does not entirely ſeparate himſelf from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have ſeveral wives; but they ſeldom have more than one; and their wives are diſtinguiſhed by a decency of demeanour, a ſolicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature, in the moſt civilized countries. The cuſtom of women burning themſelves on the death of their huſbands, is ſtill practiſed in Hindooſtan. In 1743, near Coſſimbuzar, when a widow, about 18, with three children, the eldeſt not four years of age, was ſtrongly urged to live, for the ſake of the future care of her infants; notwithſtanding this, and though the agonies of death were deſcribed to her in the ſtrongeſt colours, ſhe put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a conſiderable time. She then, with one hand put fire into the palm of the other, ſprinkled incenſe on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told, that ſhe would not be permitted to burn, ſhe reſolutely anſwered, that death was in her own power, and that if ſhe were not allowed to burn, ſhe would ſtarve herſelf. Her friends were obliged, at laſt, to conſent to the dreadful ſacrifice of this woman, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr. Hodges was witneſs, near Benares, to the ſacrifice of one of an inferior caſt, the widow of a merchant. "Reparing to the ſpot," ſays he, "on the banks of a river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were aſſembled, who diſplayed the moſt perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a conſiderable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins, and muſic, with a few relations. The proceſſion was ſlow and ſolemn; the victim moved with a ſteady and firm ſtep; and, with a perfect compoſure of countenance, approached cloſe to the body, where for ſome time they halted. She then addreſſed thoſe who were near her without the leaſt trepidation of voice, or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the fore finger of her right hand, ſhe marked thoſe near her, to whom ſhe wiſhed to ſhow the laſt act of attention. She might be about 24 years of age. Her dreſs was a looſe robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was compoſed of dried branches, leaves, and ruſhes, with a door on one ſide, and arched, and covered on the top; by the ſide of the door ſtood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to thoſe near her, and converſation with her relations. When the body was taken up, ſhe followed cloſe to it, attended by the chief Bramin; and when it was depoſited in the pile, ſhe bowed to all around her, and entered without ſpeaking. The moment ſhe entered, the door was cloſed; the fire was put to the combuſtibles, which inſtantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This laſt part of the ceremony was accompanied with the ſhouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole ſeemed a maſs of confuſed rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful cuſtom is accompanied with ſtill greater horror. It is aſſerted, that they dig a pit, in which is depoſited a large quantity of combuſtible matter,

matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire." In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by N. B. Halhead, Esq. is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity; if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. It's products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Beside domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. It's principal exports are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

Hindringham, Norf. near Walsingham.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles W. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hinksell, Kent, E. of Ashford. *Hinksey*, *Lawrence* and *South*, Berks, both on the Thames, 2 miles from Oxford. *Hinnock*, Bedfords. NW. of Harold. *Hinstock*, Shropsh. N. of Newport. *Hintlesham*, Suffolk, between Hadley and Ipswich. *Hinton*, Berks, NE. of Farringdon. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. near Pucklechurch. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. in Berkley pariſh. *Hinton*, Glouceſ. 8 miles from Campden. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. in Durham pariſh. *Hinton*, Hants, SE. of Ringwood. *Hinton*, Oxf. near Radcotbridge. *Hinton*, Suffolk, near Dunwich. *Hinton, Broad*, Wiltſhire, 5 miles NW. of Marlborough. *Hinton, Cherry*, Camb. near Gogmagog Hills. *Hinton, Little*, Dorſetſh. near Winborn Minſter. *Hinton Martel*, Dorſetſh. by Wichampton. *Hinton, Mary*, Dorſetſh. near Ewrin Courtney. *Hinton under-Hill*, Glouceſ. near Bredon-Hills. *Hints*, Staff. W. of Tamworth. *Hinwick*, Bedf. near Puddington. *Hinxton*, Camb. SW. of Linton. *Hinxworth*, Hertfordſhire, near Aſhwell.

HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora Iſlands, between the N. end of Madagaſcar, and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the laſt two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. Some account of it has been written by Sir William Jones, for the Society for the promoting of Oriental Knowledge, of which he was preſident. He viſited this iſland, on board the Crocodile frigate, in July, 1783. On anchoring in the bay, the frigate was ſoon ſurrounded by canoes, and the deck crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief, who waſhed linen, to the half-naked ſlave who only paddled. Moſt of them had letters of recommendation from Engliſhmen, which none of them were able to read, though they ſpoke Engliſh intelligibly. The appearance of the iſland from the Bay of Hinzuan, is thus deſcribed by the ſame writer: "We were at anchor in a bay, and before us was a vaſt amphitheatre, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your minds a multitude of hills, infinitely varied in ſize and figure, and then ſuppoſing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artleſs ſymmetry, in all imaginable poſitions. The back ground was a ſeries of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the ſea, and little more than three miles from the ſhore; all of them richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees, of an exquiſite verdure. I had ſeen many mountains of a ſtupendous height in Wales and Swiſſerland, but never ſaw one before, round the boſom of which the clouds were almoſt continually rolling, while it's green ſummit roſe flouriſhing above them, and received from them an additional brightneſs. Next to this diſtant range of hills, was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly verdant, and part rather barren; but the contraſt of colours changed even this nakedneſs into a beauty: nearer ſtill were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; ſo that every ſhade of green, the ſweeteſt of colours, was diſplayed at one view, by land and by water. But nothing conduced more to the variety of this enchanting proſpect than the many rows of palm-trees, eſpecially the tall and graceful Aracas, on the ſhores, in the valleys, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almoſt ſuppoſe them

to have been planted regularly by design. A more beautiful appearance can scarce be conceived, than such a number of elegant palms in such a situation, with luxuriant tops, like verdant plumes, placed at just intervals, and shewing between them part of the remoter landscape, while they left the rest to be supplied by the beholder's imagination. Neither the territory of Nice, with it's olives, date-trees, and cypresses, nor the Isles of Hieres, with their delightful orange-groves, appeared so charming to me as the view from the road of Hinzuan." The town where the king resides is at the E. side of the island; and, though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. This town is close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill. The houses are inclosed either with high stone walls, or palings made with a kind of reed; and the streets are little narrow alleys, extremely intricate, and forming a perfect labyrinth. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room, where they receive guests; the other apartments being appropriated to the women. The sides of their rooms are covered with a number of small mirrors, bits of china-ware, and other little ornaments, that they procure from the ships: the most superb of them are furnished with cane sofas, covered with chintz and satin matresses. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, nor ass, in all the island. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the sea-coast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabians. The colour of these two races of men is very different; the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with neater features and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eye as ornamental; and this they make, every day, with a painting-brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails greatly here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answer to the fashion of smoking tobacco or taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to their friend when they meet him, or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women: but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and, some English women, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel, displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings: they wear half a dozen or more in each, through holes bored along the outer rim of the ear. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet. They are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. We are allowed to enter them, on condition of taking off our shoes. In prayer the people prostrate themselves on the ground, frequently kissing it, and expressing very fervent devotion. In general they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them some inclined to theft, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The inhabitants, like those of most hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the richness of their exuberant soil; indeed, the climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree, as requires little toil in the husbandman; and that little is denied; so that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the island inferior to it's other advantages of plenty and fertility; the face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diversified landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and over-spreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. Lat. 12. 14. S. lon. 44. 48. E.

HIO, a town of W. Gothland.

Hipford, Eſſex, NW. of Halſted. *Hipperholm*, Yorkſhire, E. of Halifax.

HIRCH HORN, a town of Mentz.

Hirgum, a river in Merionethſhire.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia; a town of Jauer, Sileſia; a town of Aichſtadt, Franconia; and a town of Reuſen, Upper Saxony.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

Hiſham, Northamptonſhire, between Wellingborough and Kettering.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, ST.

Hiſton, Andrew and *Ethelred*, 3 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Hitcham*, Suffolk, near Bildeſton. *Hitchenden*, Bucks, N. of High Wycomb.

*HITCHIN, a populous town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. Here is a conſiderable market for wheat and malt. It is 15 miles NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Hitchin, Norf. near Snettiſham, a haven for ſmall veſſels. *Hith*, Hants, 3 miles from Southampton. *Hiton*, Lancaſ. near Weſt Darby. *Hitteſley*, Devonſ. 6 miles from Crediton. *Hitton*, Suffolk. *Hoadley*, Suſſex, S. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Hoadley*, E. Suſſex, NE. of Lewes. *Hoath*, Kent, near Reculver. *Hobbies*, *Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, SW. of Wurſted. *Hobb's Hill*, Kent, NE. of Aſherſt. *Hobb's Houſe*, Camb. in the Fens, SW. of Wiſbeach. *Hobb's Paſſage*, Somerſ. between Brent-Marſh and the ſea. *Hobb's Pool*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Hoby*, Leiceſ. NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

HOCHBERG, a marquiſate of Suabia, ſubject to the margrave of Baden-Dourlach.

HOCHST, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine; and a town of Wertheim, Franconia.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Neuburg, Bavaria, near which was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim; a town of Hanau, Upper Rhine; a town of Bamberg, Franconia; and a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia.

Hockenhall, Cheſh. near Tarvin. *Hockerell*, Hertfordſ. near Biſhop's Stortford. *Hockerill*, Dorſetſhire, near Nottington and Broadway. *Hockerton*, Nottingh. NE. of Southwell. *Hocket*, Kent, near Marden. *Hockford*, Devonſ. in Stockworthy-pariſh. *Hockham*, *Great* and *Little*, Norf. W. of Buckenham. *Hockhold*, Norfolk. *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, Bedf 5 miles N. of Dunſtable. *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, Eſſex, near S. Fambridge. *Hockridge*, Devonſ. NW. of Exeter. *Hockring*, Norfolk, NE. of E. Dereham. *Hockwold*, Norfolk, 3 miles from Brandon. *Hockworthy*, Devonſhire, N. of Samford Peverel. *Hocklough*, Northumb. near Allanton. *Hocomb Hill*, Middl. between Mill Hill and Highwood-Hill. *Hodbeck*, or *Hodgebeck*, a river of Yorkſ. running into the Derwent, near Wickham. *Hodder*, a river of Yorkſhire, running into the Ribble at Mytton.

HODDESDON, a town of Herts, ſeated near the river Lea. It is 17 miles N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Market on Thurſday.

Hodge Court, Surry, NW. of E. Grinſtead. *Hodgewood*, Bucks, between Amerſham and Cheſham. *Hod-Hill*, Dorſetſ. W. of Stourpaine. *Hodnell*, or *Hodenhull*, Warw. near Ladbrook and the ſource of the Ichene. *Hodnet*, Shropſ. near the river Terne. *Hodſokes*, Nott. near Blith. *Hodſon*, Wilts, SE. of Swindon. *Hoerbooth*, Linc. NW. of Tatterſhall. *Hoes*, Leiceſ. NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

Hoffe, *Upper* and *Lower*, Weſtm. SW. of Appleby. *Hoſton*, *St. John* and *St. Peter*, Norfolk, both NW. of Wurſted. *Hoggeſtorp*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Hoggeſton*, Bucks, near Winſlow. *Hogginton*, NW. of Cambridge. *Hogburſt*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport.

HOG ISLAND, in Bantry-Bay, Cork, Munſter. Upon this and the neighbouring iſlands there is a rich paſture in the ſpring.

Hognaſton, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Hogſhaw*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Eaſt Claydon.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW. point of the dept. of the Channel, lying E of the Iſle of Alderney, and NW. of Cherburg. Oppoſite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the Engliſh and Dutch fleet, under Admiral Ruſſel, defeated the French fleet; and on the following day, Admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ſhip, the Royal Sun, with 12 more men of war. Lat. 49. 45. N. lon. 1. 52. W.

Hoke, Yorkſ. upon the Ouſe, near Great and Little Armin. *Hoke Norton*, Leiceſ. near Twicroſs, NW. of Boſworth. *Holbech-Drove*, Linc. near Gedney-Fen.

HOLBEECHE, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated in a flat, among the dikes, 12 miles S. of Boſton, and 115 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Holbech-Thurn, Linc. SE. of Holbeche, in the marſhes. *Holbeck*, Nottingh. near Cokeney. *Holbeck*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Holborough*, Kent, near Halling. *Holbrook*, N. of Derby. *Holbrook*, Suffolk, S. of Ipſwich. *Holburton* Devonſ. SW. of Modbury. *Holbury*, Hants, in the New

Foreſt. *Holcliff*, Kent, near Canterbury, *Holcolm*, Oxfordſ. N. of Chalgrove. *Holcomb*, Devonſhire, near St. Mary Ottery. *Holcomb*, Somerſ. 3 miles W. of Frome-Selwood. *Holcomb-Burnel*, Devonſ. SW. of Exeter. *Holcomb-Regis*, Devonſ. NE. of Tiverton. *Holcot*, Bedf. near Aſpley-Guiſe. *Holcot*, Northamp. near Sywell. *Holcroft*, Lanc. near Chatmoſs and Culchit. *Holdenby*, Northamp. near Althorp.

HOLDERNESS, a diviſion of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, on the coaſt. It has a very rich ſoil, and is remarkable for it's large breed of horned cattle and horſes.

Holditch, Devonſ. in Ford-Abbey pariſh. *Holdſhot*, Hants, N. of Odiham.

HOLDSWORTHY, a large town of Devonſhire, ſeated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles NW. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holdty, Suſſex. *Hole*, Devonſ. near Clovelly Harbour. *Hole*, Devonſhire, W. of Aſhburton. *Hole, Great* and *Little*, Linc. between Sleaford and Donnington. *Hole-Haven*, Eſſex, at the end of Canvey Iſland. *Hole, Port*, Berks, in Bray pariſh. *Holey*, Herts, near Amwell. *Holefaſt*, Worceſ. near Ripple. *Holford*, Cheſhire, NE. of Northwich. *Holford*, Cheſh. near Tabley. *Holgate*, a river in Yorkſhire. *Holgate*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Holgot*, or *Holgate Caſtle*, Shropſhire. *Holiborn*, Hants, near Alton. *Holkham*, Norfolk, 2 miles from Wells. *Hollacomb*, Devonſ. near Houlſworthy. *Hollam*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

HOLLAND, the moſt conſiderable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuyder Zee, the German Ocean, Zealand, Dutch Brabant, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Frieſland; not the ſtate or province of Frieſland, but a diſtrict lying to the N. of N. Holland. Theſe together make but one province, whoſe ſtates take the title of Holland and W. Frieſland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almoſt every where lower than the ſea. The water is kept out by dikes, which they are particularly careful to keep in good repair, leſt the whole province ſhould be laid under water. It is croſſed by the mouths of the Rhine and Maeſe, by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a ſmall expence. Properly ſpeaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in conſequence of it's trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. In population, it is thought that no country in the world, of ſuch a ſmall extent, equals it. The paſtures are ſo rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheeſe, and the ſeas and rivers furniſh them with fiſh. There are 400 villages, and 29 walled towns, beſides many others that enjoy municipal privileges. Six large cities have ſeats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Gouda. The number of nobility admitted into the aſſembly of the ſtates of the province, is not limited, but rarely exceeds 10; they are elected by a majority of votes. The towns which have a right to ſend deputies are 18. This was the ſtate of the republic, prior to the diſputes on the French revolution. The houſes are generally well built, and extremely neat and clean. They have linen and woollen manufactures, beſide the building of a great number of ſhips. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm; but all religious ſects are tolerated. Amſterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, a diſtrict of Lincolnſhire, in the SE. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and lies contiguous to the ſhallow inlet of the ſea, called the Waſh. It conſiſts entirely of fens and marſhes; ſome in a ſtate of nature, but others cut by numberleſs drains and canals, and croſſed by raiſed cauſeways. The lower, or ſouthern diviſion, is the moſt watery, and is preſerved from conſtant inundations by nothing but vaſt banks, raiſed on the ſea-coaſt and rivers. The air is unwholeſome, and the water, in general, ſo brackiſh, as to be unfit for internal purpoſes; on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reſervoirs of rain-water. Yet even here induſtry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent paſture land out of ſwamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The reeds, with which the waters of their fens are covered make the beſt thatch, and are annually harveſted in great quantities for that purpoſe. Prodigious flocks of geeſe are bred among the undrained fens, forming a conſiderable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itſelf, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys in England for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in theſe parts. Wild geeſe, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, and reeves, and a great variety of other ſpecies of waterfowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and ſtares, or ſtarlings, reſort during winter, in myriads, to rooſt on the reeds, breaking

breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding, is the greateſt heronry in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoſet, or yelper, is found in great numbers about Foſſdyke Waſh, as alſo knots and dottrels.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largeſt known land that does not bear the name of a continent; it extends from lat. 43. 42. S. to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. lon. ſo that it's ſurface nearly equals that of Europe. When this vaſt iſland was firſt diſcovered is uncertain. About the beginning of the laſt century, the N. and W. coaſts were traced by the Dutch; the SE. extremity was diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, viſited the E. and NE. parts, from 38°. S. and ſpent four months in exploring a coaſt 2000 miles in length. He aſcertained it's ſeparation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, Furneaux, by connecting Taſman's diſcoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Taſman diſtinguiſhed by the name of Van Dieman's Land, and which was viſited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook in 1777, the land is, for the moſt part, of a good height, diverſified with hills and valleys. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

Holland, Derbyſ. near Bolſover. *Holland*, Lancaſh. W. of Wigan. *Holland, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Gunfleet. *Holland-Houſe*, Middl. near Kenſington. *Holleſley*, Suſſ. near Orford Neſs. *Hollick*, Middl. near Tottenham. *Hollimill-Croſs*, Weſtmorl. near Pendragon Caſtle. *Hollin*, Lanc. near Chatmoſs. *Hollingborn*, Kent, E. of Maidſtone. *Hollingthorp*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Wakefield. *Hollington*, Derbyſ. between Derby and Aſhborne. *Hollington*, Staff. near Checkley. *Hollington*, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Hollinſide*, *E.* and *W.* NW. of Durham. *Hollinworth*, Cheſhire, NE. of Stockport. *Holliwell*, Dorſetſhire, near Cranborne. *Holliwell*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Market-Deeping. *Holloway*, Somerſetſ. *Holloway, Upper* and *Lower*, Middleſex, between Iſlington and Highgate. *Holloway-Down*, Eſſex, near Stratford, 4 miles from London. *Hollowfield*, Eſſex, N. of Waltham Abbey. *Hollyhurſt*, Warwickſ. in Bulkington pariſh.

Hollymount, in Mayo, Connaught. *Hollywood*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Hollywood*, in Down, Ulſter, on the ſea coaſt, where muſcles are very plentiful.

Holm, Bedf. near Potton. *Holm*, Camb. between Arrington and Caxton. *Holm*, Durham, near the mouth of the Tees. *Holm*, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Holm*, Lancaſ. in Burnley pariſh. *Holm*, Lancaſ. near Mancheſter. *Holm*, Norfolk, N, of Downham. *Holm*, Norf. W. of Thornam. *Holm*, Nottingh. on the Trent, 3 miles N. of Newark. *Holm*, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, a hamlet of N. Muſkam. *Holm*, Weſtmorland, near Burton. *Holm*, Yorkſhire, near Slingſby. *Holm*, Yorkſhire, N. of New Malton. *Holm*, or *Homme*, Herefordſhire, between Weobly and Dilwin.

HOLM ABBEY, or CULTRUM. See ABBEY HOLM.

Holm Cultrum, Cumb. near Bromfield. *Holm*, in Spalding Moor. Yorkſ. 2 miles SW. of Market Wighton. *Holm, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, near Wareham. *Holmer*, near Hereford. *Holmeſdale*, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here. It is ſaid to take it's name from the holm oak with which it abounds. *Holmforth*, Yorkſ. S. of Almondbury. *Holm Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Holm Hall*, Norf. E. of Swaffham. *Holm Hall*, Yorkſ. near Holm, in Spaldingmoore. *Holm Houſe*, Heref. between Great and Little Marcle. *Holm Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Holmhurſt*, Hampſhire, NW. of Chriſtchurch. *Holm Park*, Lanc. between Marton Mere and the river Ribble. *Holm Pierpoint*, E. of Nottingham. *Holms*, Kent, in Milton pariſh. *Holmſdale*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Holms Iſlands*, two iſlands in the Severn Sea, known by the name of Flatholm and Steepholm. *Holmſted*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Holm-upon-Woald*, Yorkſ. NE. of Market Wighton. *Holmwood*, Suſſex, NE. of Dichling. *Holmwood*, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holneſt*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Yetminſter. *Holſton*, near Norwich. *Holſton Green*, Middleſex, between London and Harrow.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the king of Denmark, having the Baltic on the E. the German Ocean on the W. Sleſwick and the Baltic on the N. and Lunenburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, and the Elb on the S. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is a pleaſant, fruitful country, well ſeated for trade, and has ſome conſiderable harbours, particularly thoſe of Hamburg and Lubeck. There are ſome imperial cities, which are governed by their reſpective magiſtrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The duchy is divided into Holſtein Gluckſtadt, ſubject to the king of Denmark; and Holſtein Gottorpf, ſubject to the emperor, or empreſs of Ruſſia. The intended junction between the Baltic and

the North Sea, will be formed entirely through Holſtein and the other Daniſh territories.

* HOLT, a town in Norfolk, 20 miles NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holt, Denbighſhire. *Holt*, or *Winborne Holt*, Dorſetſhire, near Winborne Miniſter. *Holt* and it's *Foreſt*, Dorſetſ. NW. of St. Leonard. *Holt*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Holt*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hallaton. *Holt*, Surry, near Ockham. *Holt*, Warwickſ. near Kingſbury. *Holt*, Warw. near Studley. *Holt*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Holthy*, NE. of York. *Holt Caſtle*, Worc. near Droitwich. *Holton*, Cornwall, N. of Saltaſh. *Holton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles NE. of Wareham. *Holton*, Oxf. NE. of Cuddeſdon. *Holton*, Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Holton*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Holway*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile N. of Catſtock. *Holway*, Somerſ. in Witcomb pariſh. *Holwell*, Dorſetſ. between W. Pulham and Sherborn. *Holwell*, SW. of Hertford. *Holwell*, Leiceſ. near Melton Mowbray. *Holwell*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Burford. *Holwick*, Yorkſhire. N. Riding, in Lune Foreſt, near the Tees. *Holwoodborough*, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holy Croſs*, Staffordſhire.

Holy Croſs, in Tipperary, Munſter.

*HOLYHEAD, a ſea-port and cape of the Iſle of Angleſea, where paſſengers uſually embark for Dublin, there being packet-boats that ſail for that city almoſt daily, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed ſalt uſed in making glaſs, and in alum works; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers' earth, and another of yellow. On the Iſle of Skerries, 9 miles to the north, is a light-houſe. Large flocks of puffins are often ſeen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the ſame manner. It is 60 miles E. of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 260 NW. of London. Lat. 53 19. N. lon. 4. 34 W. Market on Saturday.

Holy-Hill, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

HOLY-ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, 6 miles SE. of Berwick. It is two miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and conſiſts of one continued plain. The ſoil is rocky and full of ſtones, for which reaſon it is thinly peopled: it has but one ſmall town, with a commodious harbour, defended by two forts.

Holy Iſland, in Clare, Munſter.

* HOLYWELL, a town of Flintſhire, which although in great part new, is, from it's vicinity to the mines, and it's conſiderable manufactures, become the moſt flouriſhing in the county. It takes it's name from the famous well called St. Winifred's, concerning which ſo many fables and ſuperſtitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious ſtream of very cold and pure water, burſting out of the ground with great impetuoſity, at the foot of a hill. Beſide the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the ſpring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic ſhrine, it is now applied to the purpoſe of turning ſeveral mills for the working of copper, making braſs-wire, paper, and ſnuff, and ſpinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. of St. Aſaph, and 212 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Holywell, Bedfordſhire, SE. of Flitton. *Holywell*, Cheſhire, W. of Cholmondeley. *Holywell*, Hertfordſhire, near St. Alban's. *Holywell*, Huntingdonſhire, near St. Ives.

HOMBURG, two towns of Wurſburg, Franconia; a town of Heſſe Caſſel; a town of Heſſe Homburg; and a town of Deux Ponts; all in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and a town of Berg, Weſtphalia.

Home, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Homelacy*, on the Wye, 3 miles from Hereford. *Homersfield*, Suff. near Harliſton. *Homerton*, a hamlet in the pariſh of Hackney. *Homerſwich*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Homeſbury Hill*, Surry, near Box-Hill, in Dorking pariſh. *Homington*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Homons*, Suſſex, W. of Holmwood. *Hompton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Patrington, in Holderneſs.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the ſame name, on the E. by the Moſquitos ſhore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile, is almoſt a deſert. The ſoil bears Indian corn and grapes, three times a year; it's other produce is wheat, peas, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and proviſions of all kinds. It produces in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which in dying ſome colours, is ſo far preferable to any other material, that the conſumption of it in Europe is conſiderable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in theſe provinces, or attempted to obtain any ſhare in this branch of trade. But after the conqueſt of Jamaica by the Engliſh, one of the firſt objects of the ſettlers, on that iſland, was the great profit ariſing from the logwood trade, and

the facility of wreſting ſome portion of it from the Spaniards. Their firſt attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the NE. promontory of Yucatan. When moſt of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the Iſland of Triſt, in the Bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal ſtation has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonſtrances, and open force, to prevent the Engliſh from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after ſtruggling againſt it for more than a century, the diſaſters of an unſucceſsful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant conſent to tolerate this ſettlement of foreigners in the heart of it's territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was ſtipulated, that nothing in this conceſſion ſhould be conſidered as derogating, in any reſpect, from 'the ſovereignty of his Catholic Majeſty;' that, if the Engliſh had erected any fortifications in the country, they ſhould be demoliſhed, and none erected in future; and that they ſhould confine themſelves within a certain diſtrict, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the courſe of the ſaid two rivers for unalterable boundaries, ſo as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention ſigned in 1786, theſe limits were extended; the Engliſh line, beginning from the ſea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the ſource of the ſaid river; thence to croſs, in a ſtraight line, the intermediate land, till it interſected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the ſame river, the ſaid line was to deſcend to the point where it would meet the line already ſettled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the Engliſh were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, againſt the eſtabliſhing of any plantations of ſugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewiſe permitted, with certain reſtrictions, to occupy the ſmall iſland called Caſina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Caſina. The Engliſh ſettlement in this country had formerly been conſidered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a Britiſh colony. The principal towns are Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

Honedon, Suffolk, near Clare. *Honeybrook*, Dorſetſhire, near High Hall. *Honeywood*, Kent, in Poſtling pariſh.

HONFLEUR, a conſiderable ſea port in France, in the department of Calvados. It has a very capacious and ſafe harbour, at the mouth of the Seine; and it's principal trade is in lace. It is 8 miles NNE. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 24. N. lon. 0. 15. E.

Hongaſton, Herefordſhire, W. of Aconbury. *Honiborn Church*, Worceſterſhire, E. of Eveſham. *Honing*, Norfolk, between Wurſted and Walſham. *Honingford*, Warwickſhire, near Shipton-upon Stour.

*HONITON, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Otter, in a beautiful and fertile country, affording the moſt beautiful landſcape, perhaps, in the world, almoſt all the way to Exeter, which is 15 miles. Here is a large manufactory of broad lace. It lies on the great weſtern road from London, E. of Exeter, and 156 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Honley, Yorkſhire, SE. of Huthersfield. *Honningham*, Warwickſ. near Dunſmore-Heath, and the river Leame. *Honthy*, a river in Brecknockſhire. *Honey-Church*, Devonſhire, near Hatherley. *Hoo*, Eſſex, W. of Colcheſter. *Hoo*, Kent, NE. of Stroud. *Hoo*, Suffolk, W. of Wickham. *Hoo*, Suſſex, near Battel and Boxhill. *Hoo*, NE. of E. Dereham.

HOOD ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, the moſt northerly of the Mendoza Iſlands, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1774.

HOOGHLY, a ſmall, but ancient city of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but poſſeſſes many veſtiges of it's former greatneſs. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is ſeated on the river Hooghly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta.

HOOGHLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of it's two weſternmoſt branches, named the Coſſimbuzar and Jellinghy rivers. It paſſes by Hooghly, Chinſura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ſhips. Several European nations have factories on this river.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town and county of Dutch Brabant, 10 miles S. of Breda.

Hook, Hants, near Spithead. *Hook*, Hants, 4 miles W. of Hartley-Row. *Hook*, Yorkſ. near the Ouſe, E. of the Armins. *Hook*, Dorſetſ. between Beminſter and Dorcheſter. *Hook, Great* and *Little*. Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Snaith. *Hook*, Surry,

ry, near Kingſton. *Hook-Norton*, Oxf. NE. of Chipping-Norton. *Hook-Point*, Suſſex, SW. of Rye. *Hool*, NE. of Cheſter. *Hoone*, 6 miles SW. of Derby. *Hooſe*, Leiceſ. NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Hoothorp*, Northamp. on the river Welland, NE. of Boſworth. *Hooten*, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham, near Stanlaw. *Hooten Lovet*, *Painel*, and *Robert*, Yorkſ. between Barneſley and Doncaſter. *Hoove*, Suſſex, on the coaſt, near Brighthelmſtone, almoſt ſwallowed up by the ſea. *Hope*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hope*, Heref. near Hampton-Court. *Hope*, Kent, in Romney-Marſh. *Hope*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Hope*, Yorkſ. NW. of Richmond-Moor. *Hope*, Shropſ. on the N. ſide of Stiperſtone's-Hill. *Hope*, a ſmall river of Eſſex, which riſes near Laindon-Hills, waters Stanford-le-Hope, and entering the Thames, below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river. *Hope*, Staff. 4 miles from Aſhbourn. *Hope-Key*, Devonſhire, at the mouth of the river Aune, between Plymouth and Start-Point. *Hope-Bowdler*, Shropſ. near Church-Stretton. *Hope-Bagot*, Shropſ. E. of Ludlow. *Hope-Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Swaledale, near the river Youre. *Hope-Manſel*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Roſs. *Hopeſey*, Shropſ. between Ludlow and Biſhop's Caſtle. *Hope-Sellers*, Heref. near Brockhampton. *Hopsford*, Warw. in Withibrook pariſh. *Hopton*, Derbyſhire, W. of Wirkſworth. *Hopton*, Northumberl. near Bamborough-Caſtle. *Hopton*, Suffolk, NW. of Buddeſdale. *Hopton*, Shropſ. E. of Clun Caſtle. *Hopton*, Suff. S. of Yarmouth. *Hopton*, 2 miles from Stafford. *Hopton in-the-Hole*, Shropſ. S. of Great and Little Poſtern. *Hopton Monks*, Shropſ. near Underton and Upton. *Hopton Wafers*, Shropſ. W. of Clebury. *Hopum*, Northumberland, near Lucker. *Hopways*, Staff. 2 miles from Packington. *Hopwel*, 5 miles from Derby. *Hopwood*, Lanc. S. of Rochdale. *Horbling*, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Horborn*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Horbridge*, Hants, S. of Fordingbridge. *Horbury*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Horcote*, Glouc. in Kempsford pariſh. *Hord*, Northumb. on the Tweed, below Norham. *Hordes-Park*, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth. *Hordley*, Shropſhire, S. of Ellesmere. *Horſwell*, Hampſhire, SW. of Lymington.

HOREB, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, weſtward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the ſame mountain. At the foot of it is a monaſtery, where a biſhop of the Greek church reſides. There are two or three fine ſprings, and abundance of fruit-trees on it's ſummit, but none on that of Sinai.

Horecroſs, Staff. in the pariſh of Bromley-Regis. *Horeſton*, N. of Derby. *Horeſton-Grange*, Warwickſ. near Nuneaton. *Horewell*, Warwickſ. SE. of Coventry. *Horewethy*, Heref. NW. of Roſs. *Horfield*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Briſtol. *Horham*, Suffolk, near Denham and Stradbroke. *Horidge*, Bucks, SE. of Wendover. *Horingbold*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hallaton. *Horkeſley-Park*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Horley*, Suſſex. *Horley*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Horley*, Surry, near Charlwood, SE. of Reygate. *Horlham-Hall*, Eſſex, near Thaxted. *Hormead*, *Great* and *Little*, Herts, NE. of Buntingford. *Horn*, Rutlandſhire, E. of Burleigh-on-the-Hill.

HORN, or HOORN, a ſea-port and town of Holland, with a good harbour. The land produces great quantities of cheeſe and butter, and here they fatten cattle, which are brought lean from Denmark and Holſtein. It is ſeated on the E. coaſt of the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 38. N. lon. 5. 2. E.

HORN, a town and county of Leige; alſo a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; and a town of Lippe, Weſtphalia.

HORNBACH, a town of Deux-Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 5 miles SE. of Deux Ponts.

HORNBERG, a town of Wirtemberg, Suabia; a town of Recklinghauſen, Lower Rhine; and a town of Halberſtadt, Lower Saxony.

Hornblowton, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Glaſtonbury.

HORNBY, a town of Lancaſhire, on the Lon, or Lune, near Weſtmorland. It is 8 miles NE. of Lancaſter, and 256 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Hornby, Yorkſ. near Yarum. *Hornby-Hall*, Weſtmorland, near Whinfield Park. *Hornby-Caſtle*, Yorkſhire, near the Swale, 5 miles from Richmond.

HORN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Terra-del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 55. 58. S. lon. 67. 26. W.

*HORNCASTLE, a large, well-built town in Lincolnſhire, is ſeated on the river Bane, and almoſt ſurrounded by water. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hornchurch, Eſſex, E. by S. of Rumford. *Horncourt*, Hants, near Chriſtchurch. *Horn Croſs*, Suſſex, SE. of Petworth.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a town of Eſſex, ſituated on an eminence, from which there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect. It is 5 miles N. by E. of Tilbury Fort, and 24 E. of London. Market on Saturday.

HORN HEAD, HORE HEAD, or NORTH CAPE, a promontory in the N. of Donegal, Ulster; and also a handsome villa or seat in the same county.

Hornhill, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. *Horning*, Norf. *Horninglow*, Staff. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Horningsey*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Horningsham*, Wilts, SE. of Frome-Selwood. *Horningsheath*, *Great* and *Little*, Suff. near Bury. *Horningtoft*, Norfolk, SW. of Gately. *Hornock-Castle*, Cornwall, near Penzance. *Horn-Place*, Kent, near Appledore.

HORNSEA, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by it's continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and, it is said, that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of London. Lat. 53. 56. N. lon. 0. 1. W. Market on Monday.

Hornsey, a village of Middlesex, between Highgate and Southgate, 5 miles N. by W. of London. Varied with hill and dale, and the New River winding through it, there is not a more rural spot in the vicinity of the metropolis. *Hornton*, Oxf. near Edgehill. *Horridge*, Glouc. in Corse parish. *Horril*, Hants, near Lymington. *Horringer*, Suffolk. *Horringfleet*, Norfolk, near Yarmouth. *Horringham*, or *Hoveringham*, between Nottingham and Newark. *Horrington*, *E.* and *W.* Somersetf. near Wells. *Horscar*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkf. near Whitby. *Horsebridge*, Sussex. *Horsebrook*, Staff. N. of Brewood. *Horseford*, between Norwich and Oulton. *Horsehead*, Northumb. W. of Whitchester. *Horsehouse*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near the river Youre, in Swaledale.

Horse-Island, situated in Bantry-Bay, in Cork, Munster. *Horseleap*, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Horse-Marley, Gloucestershire, in Moreton-Valence parish. *Horsenden*, Buckinghamshire, near Great and Little Hamden.

HORSENS, a sea-port of Aarhuys, on the E. coast of Jutland.

Horsepool, Nottinghamshire, near Thurgarton. *Horsey*, Norfolk, 7 miles from Yarmouth. *Horsey*, Somersetshire, near Bridgewater. *Horsey-Island*, Essex, near Harwich. *Horsey-Bridge*, Huntingdonshire, SE. of Peterborough. *Horseys-Melcombe*, Dorsetshire, W. of Middleton. *Horsforth*, Yorkshire, adjoining Leeds.

HORSHAM, a town of Sussex, which supplies London with much fine poultry. The assizes are occasionally held here. It is 36 miles nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Horsham, St. Faith's, Norf. *Horsheath*, Camb. near Linton. *Horshill*, or *Hostel*, Surry. *Horsingbrook*, Essex, NE. of Tilbury. *Horsington*, Linc. SW. of Horncastle. *Horsington*, Somerf. 4 miles from Wincaunton. *Horsley*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, W. of Dedham. *Horsley*, Glouces. 3 miles SW. of Hampton. *Horsley*, Northumb. on the NW. side of Morpeth. *Horsley*, Staffordf. near Pelshal. *Horsley-Heath*, Staff. in Tipton parish. *Horsley*, or *Horksley*, Essex, W. of Dedham. *Horsley*, *E.* and *W.* Surry, between Leatherhead and Guilford. *Horsley-Woodhouse*, 4 miles from Derby. *Horsmunden*, Kent, near Goodhurst. *Horspark*, near Oxford. *Horsted*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Horsted*, Norf. SW. of Wursted. *Horsted*, *Cayns*, and *Parva*, Sussex, S. of Cuckfield. *Horsiow*, Linc. SW. of Barton-on-the-Humber. *Horsych*, Dorsetshire, near Cranborn.

Hortland, in Kildare, Leinster.

Horton, Bucks, near Colebrook. *Horton*, Bucks, in the parishes of Edlesborough and Slapton. *Horton*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas. *Horton*, Dorsetf. near More-Crickel. *Horton*, Glouc. near Chipping-Sudbury. *Horton*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Horton*, Kent, near Farningham. *Horton*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Horton*, Northumberl. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton*, Oxfordf. E. of Islip. *Horton*, Shropf. near Wem. *Horton*, Shropshire, W. of Kingswood. *Horton*, Surry, near Epsom. *Horton*, Sussex, near Bramber. *Horton*, or *Horton-Court*, Staff. between Endon-Water and the river Churnet. *Horton*, Wilts, in the parish of Bishops-Cannings. *Horton-Kirby*, Kent, 4 miles from Dartford. *Horton Monks*, Kent, SW. of Eltham. *Horton Castle*, Northumb. near Woller. *Horton-Grange*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton on-Ribble*, Yorkf. W. Riding, N. of Settle. *Horton*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Yorkshire, near Bradford. *Horwell*, Devonshire, W. of Crediton. *Horwood*, Devonshire, SW. of Barnstaple. *Horwood*, Gloucestershire, near Wickware.

Hospital, in Limerick, Munster.

Hospital, Kent, W. of Canterbury. *Hotherfal*, Lancashire, in Amounderness. *Hotherfield*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Ashford.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the southern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W. along the coast, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that Cape, in an ENE. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria Proper. The Hottentots

tentots are as tall as moſt Europeans, but more ſlender, and their hands and feet are ſmall. Their ſkin is of a yellowiſh brown hue, ſomewhat reſembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all obſervable in the whites of the eyes. There are not ſuch thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling ſize; and they have, in general, the fineſt ſet of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if poſſible, than that of the Negroes. With reſpect to their ſhape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which ſhews an abundant flow of ſpirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourſe with Europeans, they hardly ſtand ſtill for a moment. In their mien, moreover, a degree of careleſſneſs is obſervable, that diſcovers marks of alacrity and reſolution; qualities which, upon occaſion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with wild beaſts. Not only the men, but the women alſo are clothed with ſheep-ſkins; the wool being worn outward in ſummer, and inward during the winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their neck bare. Another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They beſmear their bodies all over, very copiouſly, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little ſoot, and this is never wiped off. They likewiſe perfume themſelves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they beſmear themſelves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes neareſt to that of the poppy mixed with ſpices. Some of them adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells. The women cover themſelves much more ſcrupulouſly than the men. They ſeldom content themſelves with one covering, but almoſt always have two, and very often three. Theſe are made of a prepared and well-greaſed ſkin, and are faſtened about their bodies with a thong, almoſt like the aprons of European women. The outermoſt is always the largeſt, meaſuring from about ſix inches to a foot over. This is likewiſe, generally, the fineſt and moſt ſhowy, and frequently adorned with glaſs beads, ſtrung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor noſe are adorned with any pendant ornaments, as they are among other ſavages. The noſe, however, is ſometimes, by way of greater ſtate, marked with a black ſtreak of ſoot, or with a large ſpot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewiſe put a little on their cheeks. Both ſexes wear rings on their arms and legs; moſt of theſe are made of thick leather ſtraps, cut in a circular ſhape; and theſe have given riſe to the almoſt univerſally-received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occaſionally. Rings of iron, copper, or braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe-quill, are conſidered as more genteel than thoſe of leather; but the girls are not allowed to uſe any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots ſeldom wear any ſhoes; what they do wear, are made of undreſſed leather, with the hairy ſide outward: they are rendered ſoft and pliable, by being beat and moiſtened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering, paſtoral life. They are merely huts; ſome of them of a circular, and ſome of an oblong ſhape, reſembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground-plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The higheſt of them are ſo low, that it is ſcarcely poſſible for a middle-ſized man to ſtand upright. But neither the lowneſs of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be conſidered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in ſtooping, and crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they ſit, or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the ſame time, the only outlet that is left for the ſmoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, ſees it hover round him, without feeling the leaſt inconvenience ariſing from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up ſnug in his ſkin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his eaſe, in the midſt of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his ſheep-ſkin, in order to ſtir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or elſe, ſometimes, to turn the ſteak he is broiling over the coals. The order of theſe huts, in a craal, or clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as ſoon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather ſack, the hairy ſide of which, being conſidered as the cleaneſt, is turned inward; ſo that the milk is never drank

while

while it is ſweet. Such are Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boſhieſmen, or Boſhmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averſe to the paſtoral life. Some of their maxims are to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the ſpace of one night. On this account, they themſelves are purſued, and ſometimes exterminated, like wild beaſts, or taken and made ſlaves of. Buſhes and clefts in rocks ſerve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked; but ſome of them cover their body with the ſkin of any ſort of animal, great or ſmall, from the ſhoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is compoſed of ſeveral other diſhes, among which are the larvæ of inſects (the caterpillars from which butterflies are produced) the termites, or white ants, graſhoppers, ſnakes, and ſpiders. With all theſe changes of diet, the Boſhman is, nevertheleſs, frequently in want. When captured as a ſlave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of buttermilk, frumerty, or haſty-pudding, he ſometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is ſoon embittered by the grumbling of his maſter and miſtreſs, and he muſt frequently bear, perhaps, a few curſes or blows, for neglect and indolence. Diſliking labour, and, from his corpulency, become leſs capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrouled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by eſcaping. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, have huts ſuperior to thoſe of the generality of Hottentots; they are loftier, and thatched with graſs; and are furniſhed with ſtools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the higheſt degree wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals and jackals, the fleſh of which they eat. When a grampus is caſt aſhore, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſiſt upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it ſometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed, and putrified by the ſun. They ſmear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is ſo powerful, that their approach may be perceived ſome time before they preſent themſelves to view. They carry their water in the ſhells of oſtrich eggs, and the bladders of ſeals, which they ſhoot with arrows, the ſame as the other Hottentots. Though one ſmall hut contains the whole family, and all are obliged to repoſe together, they are chaſte in their manners. Severe in their juriſprudence, they puniſh murder, adultery, and robbery with death. From the obſervance of dances or rejoicings at the full and change of the moon, they appear to be idolatrous; and the Boſhmans are ſaid to abuſe the thunder with opprobrious epithets, to threaten to aſſault the lightning with old ſhoes, or any thing that comes to hand, and to be diſſatisfied with rain, as well as cold, accounting it an evil. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is of pretty conſiderable extent, comprehending, not only the large tract, between Table Bay and Falſe Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from Falſe Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country farther E. beyond St. Chriſtopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The coaſt of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is naturally mountainous and barren, yet produces a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, as alſo of refreſhments for all the European ſhips that touch here. In the interior parts the ſoil is aſtoniſhingly rich and fertile. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons; the wet monſoon, or winter; and the dry one, or ſummer. The firſt begins with our ſpring; the latter when our ſummer ends. In the damp ſeaſon, the Cape is much ſubject to fogs; and from the middle of the wet monſoon, it rains almoſt continually till ſummer: the weather is cold, raw, and unpleaſant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickneſs of half a crown, and, as ſoon as the ſun appears, the ice is diſſolved. The Cape is rarely viſited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the ſeaſons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes cameleopardaliſes; the gems-bock, or chamois, a ſpecies of antelope, which has remarkably long, ſharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will ſit on it's hind quarters, and defend itſelf; wild dogs much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to flocks of ſheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koeda,

koedo, an animal of a mouſe colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white ſtripes over the back, and the male having very large twiſted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a ſpecies of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroſes; horſes; domeſtic horned cattle; common ſheep; and a peculiar ſpecies of ſheep, which are covered with hair inſtead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horſe, is frequently ſeen here. Among the birds are vultures; oſtriches, whoſe eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a ſpecies of gregarious bird, which builds it's curious neſt in the mimoſa-tree, where it forms a kind of thatched houſe, with a regular ſtreet of neſts on both ſides, at about two inches diſtance from each other, and containing under it's roof ſeveral hundred, or a thouſand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the E. Indies, but to the graſs, the deſtruction of which they occaſion, by raiſing a number of hills, which impede the progreſs of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and this food is found to be far from diſagreeable. The locuſts alſo are eſteemed excellent food by the Boſhmans, by whom they are dried and kept for uſe. The black, or rock ſcorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the ſerpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are ſix ſpecies about the Cape; namely, the horned ſnake, about 18 inches long, the moſt poiſonous of them all; the kouſe band, or garter ſnake, about the ſame length, dangerous to travellers, on account of reſembling the ſoil ſo much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow ſnake, which differs in colour only from the hooded ſnake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their ſize, and bright yellow colour renders it eaſy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, ſo called from blowing itſelf up to near a foot in circumference; the ſpring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white ſpots; and the night ſnake, more beautiful than any of the others, about 20 inches long, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow, and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored.

Hotton, Leic. NE. of Loughborough.

HOUAT, a little iſland on the coaſt of France, 10 miles NE. of Belle-Iſle.

HOUDAIN, a town in the depart. of the Pas de Calais, 6 miles S. of Bethune.

HOUDAN, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 10 miles S. of Mantes.

Hough, Cheſ. near Namptwich. *Hough-on-the-Mount*, Lincolnſ. near Grantham. *Hougham*, and *Little Hougham*, Kent, near Dover. *Hough End*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Houghton on-the-Spring*, Durh. near Finchale. *Houghton*, Cumb. in Stanwix pariſh. *Houghton*, Norfolk, near Harpley. *Houghton*, Nott. on the Idel, 2 miles W. of Tuxford. *Houghton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Houghton*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Houghton*, Derb. SE. of Bolſover. *Houghton*, Hunt. W. of St. Ives. *Houghton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pontefract. *Houghton*, on the river Nen, S. of Northampton. *Houghton*, Northumb. near Chollerton. *Houghton*, Leic. near Bilſden. *Houghton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Houghton*, Lincolnſ. on the Witham, S. of Grantham. *Houghton*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Houghton*, Norf. SW. of Great Walſingham. *Houghton*, Northumberl. near Heddon. *Houghton-Chapel*, Lanc. N. of Leigh. *Houghton-Conqueſt*, Bedf. N. of Ampthill. *Houghton*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near Barneſley. *Houghton King's*, Bedf. N. of Dunſtable. *Houghton*, *Long*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Houghton-Tower*, Lancaſ. between Blackburn and Preſton. *Hoveningham*, or *Hovingham*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Houlford*, Somerſetſhire, near Alfoxton. *Houlſky*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Horncaſtle. *Houlſton*, Norfolk, near Saxlingham-Thorp. *Houlſton*, Wilts, near Ambreſbury.

HOULSWORTHY, a town of Devonſhire, ſituated near the river Tamer, on the borders of Cornwall. It is 12 miles SW. of Bideford, and 215 from London. Market on Saturday.

Houlton-on-the Hill, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Swaffham. *Houlton-in-the-Clay*, Linc. S. of Great Grimſby. *Hound*, Hants, between Southampton and Titchfield-Bay. *Houndenen*, Shropſ. near Clebury. *Hound-Hill*, Staffordſ. near Draycot. *Hounſfield*, Derbyſhire, in the pariſh of Dronfield.

* HOUNSLOW, a town of Middleſex, ſituated on the edge of the heath of the ſame name, on which are ſome powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. It belongs to two pariſhes, the N. ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, and the S. to Iſleworth, and is 10 miles W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

HOU-QUANG, a province in the interior of China, having Honan to the N. and Kiangnan and Kiangſi to the E. It contains 15 cities of the firſt rank, and 65 of

the second and third, and is mostly a champaign country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is a plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the soil produces all sorts of grain and fruits. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, tutenage, wax, and such an extensive variety of other commodities, that it is commonly called the magazine of the empire.

Hourne, Surry, between Gatton and E. Grinstead. *Houses*, Cumb. near S. Tyne, SE. of Kirkhaugh. *Housesteads*, Northumberland, near Chester and Busy Gap. *House, West*, Essex, near Bellericay. *How*-Norf. W. of Loddon. *Howarby*, Linc. E. of Thongcaster. *Howbern*, Yorks. W. Riding, N. of Temple-Brough. *Howborn*, Northumb. NW. of Belford. *Howcaple*, Heref. N. of Ross, near the Wye. *Howcourt*, Sussex, S. of Stening.

HOWDEN, a large town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the rivers Ouse and Derwent. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and is 16 miles SE. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Howden Park, Yorkshire, between Skipton and Bradford. *Howden Panns*, Northumb. near Shields. *Howden Price*, Yorks. near Hull. *Howe*, Yorks. near Old Malton. *Howe*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Skipton-Bridge, over the Ouse. *Howell*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Howes*, Northumb. near Walls-End and Newcastle. *Howey*, Radnors. *How-End*, Herts, N. of Kempton. *Howfield*, Kent, near Reculver. *Howfeld*, E. of Chester. *Howgate-Castle*, Shrops. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Howgil*, Westm. on the Lune, S. of Langdale. *Howgil*, Cumberl. near Whitehaven. The coal-pits are carried here a great way under the sea; and the best coals obtained that are shipped from the port of Whitehaven. *Howgil Castle*, Westmorl. N. of Appleby. *Howgrave*, Yorks. W. Riding, S. of Skipton-Bridge, over the Ouse. *Howick*, Monm. N. of Chepstow. *Howick*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Howker*, Lanc. SW. of Cartmel. *Howland, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorks. S. of Barnesley. *Howle*, Lanc. between Eccleston and the Ribble. *Howlets*, Kent, SW. of Beaksbourn. *Howley-Hall*, Yorks. near Wakefield. *Howly*, a river in Ches. *Hown*, Yorks. S. of Huthersfield. *Howrigg*, Cumb. in Westward parish. *Howsham*, Lincolns. near Glandford-Bridge. *Howsham*, Yorks. E. Riding, on the Derwent, NW. of Milton. *Howsel*, Northumberland, near Woller.

HOWTH, or HOATH HEAD, a promontory forming the NE. boundary of the Bay of Dublin. It is a peninsula, the shores of which are rocky and precipitous. It was formerly covered with oaks, and was a seat of the Druids; one of their altars still remains, in a sequestered valley, on the E. side of the hill. The village of Howth is about 7 miles NE. from the metropolis. On the top of the hill there is a light-house, and a few harbours on it's shores for small craft.

Howthorp, Linc. SE. of Boothy-Pannel. *Howton*, Dorset. NE. of Middleton. *Howton*, Heref. near Wormbridge. *Howtongill-Chapel*, Yorks. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Howton in the-More*, Linc. NW. of Binbrook. *Hoxham*, Devonshire, near Poltimore. *Hoxon*, Suffolk, on the river Waveney, N. of Eye. Here Edmund, king of the East Angles, was bound to a tree, and shot to death with arrows by the pagan Danes, because he would not renounce the Christian religion. A monastery was afterwards erected here to his memory.

HOXTER, a town in Westphalia, belonging to the Abbey of Corvey.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situated between the Island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithnesshire. It is about 11 miles long, and more than 3 broad. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a sea-mark, there is a stupendous rock called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, supposed to be a species of the penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit-holes. The person employed in taking the young is usually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this island too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 36 feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic Stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone: it is supposed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 3. 20. W.

HOYA, a town and county of Westphalia, subject to Hanover since 1705, except a small part which belongs to Hesse Cassel. It is 32 miles long, and 29 broad, and contains 17 small towns, besides the capital (which is situated on the Weser) and 54 parishes.

Hoyland, High, Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Wentworth parish. *Hoyland-Swain*, Yorkshire, NW. of Barnesley.

HRADISCH, a town and circle of Moravia, 30 miles SSE. of Olmutz.

HUA, or KAHUA, a large town, the capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace

palace, where the king commonly reſides. It is ſeated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a ſhame to have them white, like dogs, and they wear their nails very long. There are a few Chriſtians here. Lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 105. 5. E.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite, and 7 in compaſs, with an excellent harbour, though a ſmall one, on the W. ſide. It's ſurface is hilly and uneven. Lat. 16. 44. S. lon. 151. 1. W.

Hubberham, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NE. of Settle.

* HUBBERSTON, a town in Pembrokeſhire, on a creek of Milford-Haven, the ſtation of the packet to Waterford, in Ireland.

Hubberſtow, Devonſ. on the coaſt, near the mouth of the river Taw, where Hubba, the Dane, was cut off by the Weſt Saxons.

HUBERT, ST. a town of Luxemburg.

Huckam, Devonſhire, SE. of Newton-Buſhel. *Hucket*, or *Huckle*, Bucks, near Aileſbury. *Hucking*, Kent, in Hollingbourn pariſh. *Huckleſcot*, 4 miles E. of Glouceſter. *Huckleſcot*, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Hucklow*, *Great* and *Little*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Hucknal*, N. of Nottingham. *Huckney*, or *Hall-Hucknal*, Derbyſ. near Manſfield, in Nottinghamſ. *Huckſtow-Foreſt*, Shropſhire, about Stiperſton's Hill.

* HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, which has riſen up within this century, is ſituated amid barren moors, and is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains, and fine broad cloths. It is 42 miles SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Huddington, Worc. SE. of Droitwich. *Huddleſkow*, Cumb. between Penrith and Kirkhaugh. *Huddleſton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Shirbourn, is famous for a quarry of ſtone, reckoned the fineſt in England. When firſt dug out, it is ſoft, but hardens by lying in the air. King Henry VII's. chapel, at Weſtminſter, was moſtly built of the ſtone fetched from hence. *Hude*, a river in Durham, running into the Tees at Middleton. *Hudhay*, Lanc. near Haſlingden. *Hudnal*, Herts, in Eleſborough pariſh.

HUDSON'S-BAY, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 deg. of N. latitude, and diſcovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudſon. This intrepid mariner, in ſearching after a NW. paſſage to the S. Sea, diſcovered three ſtraits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Aſia by America. He had made two voyages before on the ſame adventure; the firſt in 1607, and in the ſecond in 1608. In his third and laſt, in 1610, he entered the ſtraits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; and coaſted a great part of it. His ardour for the diſcovery not being abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of winter, and world of froſt and ſnow, he ſtaid here till the enſuing ſpring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to purſue his diſcoveries; but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized upon him, and ſeven of thoſe who were moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the icy ſeas in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were never more heard of; but the ſhip, and the reſt of the men, returned home. Other attempts toward a diſcovery were alſo made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Chriſtopher attempted farther diſcoveries in 1761. But beſides theſe, and the late voyages, which ſatisfy us that we muſt not look for a paſſage on this ſide of the latitude 67 degrees north, we are indebted to the Hudſon's Bay Company for a journey by land, which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonſtration, how much farther north, at leaſt in ſome parts of their voyage, ſhips muſt go, before they can paſs from one ſide of America to the other. The northern Indians, who come down to the company's factories to trade, had brought to the knowledge of our people a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-Mine River. The company being deſirous of examining into this matter with preciſion, directed a young gentleman in their ſervice, of the name of Hearne, to proceed over land, under the convoy of thoſe Indians, for that river; which he had orders to ſurvey, if poſſible, quite down to it's exit into the ſea, to make obſervations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and to bring home maps and drawings, both of it and the countries through which he ſhould paſs. Accordingly, Mr. Hearne ſet out from Prince of Wales Fort, on Churchill River, on the 7th of December 1770, and, on the 13th of June following, reached the Copper-Mine River, but found it all the way, even to it's exit into the ſea, encumbered with ſhoals and falls. The tide being then out, ſeemed, by the edges

of

of the ice, to riſe about 12 or 14 feet, entering it over a dry flat of the ſhore. This riſe, on account of the falls, will carry the tide but a little way within the river's mouth, ſo that the water in it had not the leaſt brackiſh taſte. He was, nevertheleſs, ſure of the place it emptied itſelf into being the ſea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whale and ſeal ſkins which the Eſkimaux had at their tents; and alſo by the number of ſeals which he ſaw upon the ice. The ſea, at the river's mouth, was full of iſlands and ſhoals, as far as he could ſee by the aſſiſtance of a pocket teleſcope; and the ice was not yet broken up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the ſhore, and for a little way round the iſlands and ſhoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the moſt extenſive view of the ſea when he was about 8 miles up the river; from which ſtation, the extreme parts of it bore NW. by W. and NE. It appears from the map, which Mr. Hearne conſtructed of this ſingular journey, that the mouth of the Copper-Mine River lies in lat. 72. N. and lon. 25. W. from Churchill River; that is about 119 W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back, from the Copper-Mine River to Churchill River, laſted till June 30th, 1772; ſo that he was abſent almoſt a year and ſeven months. The country lying round Hudſon's Bay on the W. and SW. is called New N. and New S. Wales. The extenſive peninſula to the E. of it is called Labrador, or New Britain. The entrance of the Bay, from the ocean, after leaving Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Reſolution Iſles on the N. and Button's Iſles on the S. forming the eaſtern extremity of the ſtraits, diſtinguiſhed by the name of it's firſt diſcoverer. The vaſt countries that ſurround Hudſon's-Bay, abound with animals, whoſe ſkins and furs are far ſuperior in quality to thoſe found in leſs northerly regions. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not conſiſt of above ten perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it, ever ſince, with great benefit to themſelves, but little comparative advantage to the kingdom at large. They employ 4 ſhips, and 130 ſeamen, and have ſeveral forts; namely, Prince of Wales' Fort, Churchill River; York Fort, Nelſon River; New Severn; and Albany; which are all ſeated on the WSW. ſide of the Bay.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the fineſt rivers in N. America, riſing in a mountainous country, about half way between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudſon, and proceeds, in a ſoutherly direction, to New York, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean, at York-Bay, after a courſe of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for ſloops to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon.

HUDSON, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had the moſt rapid progreſs of any place in America, except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of Hudſon's River, 60 miles S. of Albany, and 100 N. of New York. Lat. 42. 23. N. lon. 73. 41. W.

Hudſwell, Yorkſhire, S. of Richmond-Moor. *Huelsfield*, Glouceſterſhire, in Lydney pariſh.

HUEN, a fertile iſland of the Baltic, in the Sound, ſubject to Sweden ſince the treaty of Roſchild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about 50 houſes. This iſland was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated aſtronomer, with a caſtle called Uranienburg, erected for the purpoſe of making obſervations, in which he reſided upwards of 20 years. It is 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

HUESCA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Arragon, with an univerſity.

HUESCAR, a town of Granada.

HUETA. See GUETA.

Hugget, Yorkſ. E. Riding, E. of Wilton. *Hugh*, Northumberland, near Stannington. *Hughford*, Shropſ. near Munſlow. *Hulcot*, Northamp. near Towceſter. *Hulcot*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Hull*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Hull*, Worceſterſ. in Bockleton pariſh.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a large handſome town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a river called the Hull, on the N. ſide of the river Humber. It's commerce has increaſed ſo much of late years, that it is probably the fourth port in the kingdom. It's ſituation is extremely advantageous; for, beſides it's communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has acceſs alſo, by the Humber, to the Trent, and all it's branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigations, it has alſo a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles in the coun[illegible] of

Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Staffordſhire, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has alſo regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coaſting-trade for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extenſive. The harbour is artificial, conſiſting of a dock, the largeſt in the kingdom, with which the river communicates. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity-Houſe, for the relief of ſeamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town-hall. The grand ſtone bridge, over the river, to Holderneſs, was rebuilt in 1787, and conſiſts of 14 arches. It is 36 miles SE. of York, and 173 N. of London. Lat. 53. 45. N. lon. 0. 14. W. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Hulaſed, Glouceſterſ. in Coates pariſh. *Hullavington*, Wilts, between Caſtlecomb and Malmſbury. *Hullbridge*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, W. of Walfleet. *Hullend*, Herts, N. of Standon. *Hullingwick*, Herefordſhire, SW. of Bromyard. *Hulm*, or *Holm's-Chapel*, Cheſhire, in Sandbach pariſh, near Warrington. *Hulme-Church*, and *Hulme-Walfield*, Cheſ. between Congleton and Northwich.

HULST, a town of Dutch Flanders.

HUMBER, a river formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouſe, Hull, and ſeveral other ſtreams. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German Ocean between Spurn Head and Saltfleet.

Humber, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominſter. *Humberſtone*, near Leiceſter. *Humberſtone*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Grimſby. *Humberton*, Yorkſ. N. of Boroughbridge. *Humbledon*, Northumberland, near Woller. *Humbleton*, Yorkſ. near Burton-Conſtable. *Humby*, Lincolnſ. by Lincoln-Heath. *Hummington*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury.

HUMMOCH, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. Here is a rajah, ſupported in his authority by the Dutch E. India Company. The natives reſemble the Malays, both in appearance and diſpoſition, but ſpeak the ſame language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This iſland is exceedingly fertile, and produces moſt of the tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanao. Lat. 5. 27. N. lon. 125. 12. E.

Huncote, Linc. near Haſlingden. *Huncote*, SW. of Leiceſter. *Hunderton*, near Hereford. *Hundleby*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Hundon*, Staffordſhire, on the NW. ſide of Clare. *Hundred*, Berks, in Cheſham pariſh. *Hundred Houſe*, Worceſterſhire, near Woodbury and Aberley-Hills.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Oels, Sileſia.

Hunfleet, or *Hunſleet*, Yorkſ. near Leeds.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Moravia and the circle of Auſtria; on the N. and NE. by Poland; on the E. by Walachia, Tranſylvania, and part of Moldavia; and on the S. by Servia and the river Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavonia and Croatia. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to theſe may be added the Bannat of Temeſwar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, Walachia, and other countries. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiſſe, Temes, Leitha, Raab, Waag, Gran, and Maros. The air in the ſouthern parts is unhealthy, occaſioned by the lakes and bogs, inſomuch that a ſort of plague viſits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and the wine, eſpecially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron; and they have ſuch plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. Almoſt all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria, whether male or female; and the eſtabliſhed religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Proteſtants. No country in the world is better ſupplied with minerals and baths; and thoſe of Buda, when the Turks had it in poſſeſſion, were reckoned the fineſt in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Preſburg of the Upper.

* HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkſhire, ſeated on the river Kennet, and noted for the beſt trout and crawfiſh in England. It is 64 miles W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Hungerford, Shropſhire, SE. of Church-Stretton. *Hungerhill*, *N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Wareham. *Hungerhill*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, W. of Topcliff. *Hungerſhall*, Kent, S. of Tunbridge. *Hungerton*, Leiceſterſh. N. of Billeſdon. *Hungroad*, Somerſetſhire, an anchoring place in the Avon, below Briſtol.

HUNGRY HILL, a lofty, ſteep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munſter. It is at leaſt 700 yards above the level of Bantry-

try-Bay, and near it's ſummit is a large lake, which produces one of the fineſt cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNINGEN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Rhine, 5 miles N. of Baſle.

Hunkington, E. of Shrewſbury. *Hunmanby*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Filey Bay, 11 miles S. of Scarborough. *Hunnily*, Warw. near Kenilworth. *Huningham*, NW. of Norwich. *Hunington*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Grantham. *Hunington*, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth. *Hunſcote*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hampton-upon-Avon. *Hunſdon*, Herts, N. of Hodſdon. *Hunſhaw*, Devonſ. NE. of Torrington. *Hunſhelf*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rotheram. *Hunſinger*, Yorkſ. SE. of Knareſborough. *Hunſley-Houſe*, Yorkſ. between N. Cave and Beverley. *Hunſtanton*, Norfolk, nearly S. of St. Edmund's Cape, on the ſhore of the Waſhes. *Hunſterworth*, Durham, N. of Stanhope, has lead mines. *Hunſton*, Suffolk, N. of Wulpot. *Hunſton*, Suſſex, between Appledrum and Pegham. *Hunſton*, Suſſex, near Parkam. *Hunſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Bradford. *Huntild*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Haleſworth. *Huntingford*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Wottron-under-Edge. *Huntingford*, Glouceſterſhire, in Berkeley pariſh.

*HUNTINGDON, the county town of Huntingdonſhire, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, which leads to Godmancheſter. It was once a large place, having fifteen churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to four, and now to two. It is 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 17. N. lon. 0. 25. W. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonſhire, on the NE. and E. by Cambridgeſhire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S. and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and Nen. The borders of the Ouſe, which flows acroſs the SE. part, conſiſt of fertile and beautiful meadows. The middle and weſtern parts are finely varied in their ſurface, fertile in corn, and ſprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a foreſt, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took it's riſe. The NE. part conſiſts of fens, which join thoſe of Ely; but they are drained, ſo as to afford rich paſturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and, in the midſt of them are ſhallow pools, abounding with fiſh. The largeſt of theſe is a lake of conſiderable ſize, called Whittleſea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguiſh. It's chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheeſe; and they fatten abundance of cattle.

Huntington, near Cheſter. *Huntington*, Heref. S. of Kyneton. *Huntington*, Staffordſ. near Cankwood. *Huntington*, Yorkſ. near Stockton Moor. *Huntſham*, Heref. near Roſs. *Huntley*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles NE. of Dean, and 7 from Glouceſter. *Huntley*, Staff. NE. of Draycot. *Hunton*, Hants, E. of Andover. *Hunton*, Kent, SW. of Maidſtone. *Hunton*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable Burton. *Hunts Court*, Glouceſ. near Badgworth. *Huntſham*, Devonſhire, SE. of Bampton.

HUNTSPIL, Somerſetſhire, a ſmall town ſeated at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater.

Huntworth, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Huntyton*, Shropſhire, near Wrekin Hill. *Hunwick*, Durham, on the Wear, near Biſhop's Auckland, has medicinal ſprings. *Hunworth*, Norfolk, S. of Holt.

HURDWAR, a town of Delhi, on the Himmaleh, near the W. coaſt of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet. It is 90 miles nearly N. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 78. 15. E.

Hurlers, Cornw. a remarkable heap of ſtones, SW. of Launceſton. *Hurſtone*, Cheſhire, NW. of Nantwich. *Hurley*, Berks, on the Thames, 4 miles from Maidenhead, in the Oxford road. *Hurley*, Warw. near Kingſbury. *Hurlſton Hall*, Lancaſhire, N. of Ormſkirk.

HURON, a lake of North America, between 80 and 85 deg. W. lon. and 43 and 46 N. lat. It communicates with Lake Michigan by the Straits of Michillmackinac; with the Lake Superior by the Straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie by the Straits of Detroit. It's ſhape is nearly triangular, and it's circumference about 1000 miles. It contains many iſlands and bays, and abounds in fiſh, particularly trout and ſturgeon. On it's banks are found prodigious quantities of ſand cherries.

Hurry, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk. *Hurſley*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Hurſt*, Berks, near Twiford. *Hurſt*, Kent, SE. of Aſhford. *Hurſt*, Glouceſ. in Lidney pariſh. *Hurſt*, Glouceſterſ. in Slimbridge. *Hurſt*, Northumb. near Newbiggin. *Hurſt*, Shropſ. near Cauſe Caſtle. *Hurſt*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh and Rotherbridge. *Hurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Horſham. *Hurſt*, Warw. near Stonely Abbey.

HURST CASTLE, a caſtle in Hampſhire, not far from Lymington. It is ſeated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which ſhoots a mile and a half into the ſea, towards the Iſle of Wight, from which it is the ſhorteſt diſtance, being only 2 miles. In this caſtle Charles I. was confined previouſly to his being brought to trial.

* *Hurſt Green*, Suſſex.

Hurſtmonceux, Suſſex, among woods, between Hailſham and Aſhburnham. *Hurſtonefhay*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Hurſt Pierpoint*, Suſſex, NW. of Lewes, near Twineham. *Hurſtwood*, Lancaſ. 4 miles from Warrington. *Hurton*, Hants, NE. of Chriſtchurch. *Hurworth*, Durham, SE. of Darlington, by the Tees. *Huſtorn Prior*, Hants, SW. of Whitchurch. *Huſborn Tarrant*, Hants, N. of Andover.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S. ſide of the river Nerbuddah, and on the frontiers of Nagpour, the eaſtern diviſion of the Mahratta empire. Some maps place it in the Candeiſh country. It is 140 miles NW. of the city of Nagpour. Lat. 22. 42. N. lon. 77. 54. E.

Huſſington Grange, Derbyſhire, NW. of Aſhborn. *Huſthwate*, Yorkſhire, N. of Eaſingwold.

HUSUM, a ſea-port of Sleſwick, on the German Ocean.

Huſwedon, Staff. in Chartley pariſh. *Hutham*, Yorkſ. near North Cave. *Huthwate*, Cumb. near Cockermouth, up the Derwent. *Hutt*, Lanc. SE. of Liverpool. *Hutton*, Cumb. near Heſket Newmarket. *Hutton*, Eſſex, near Brentwood. *Hutton*, Lancaſ. near Langton Chapel. *Hutton*, Lanc. E. of the Ken Sands. *Hutton*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge. *Hutton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Giſborough. *Hutton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kirkby Moreſide. *Hutton Bonvile*, Yorkſ. near Northallerton. *Hutton Buſhel*, Yorkſhire, near Scarborough. *Hutton Conyers*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Northallerton. *Hutton Cranſwick*, Yorkſ. NW. of Frodlingham. *Hutton-in-the-Hay*, Weſtm. W. of Kirkby Lonſdale. *Hutton Henry*, Durh. NW. of Hartlepool. *Hutton John*, Cumb. in Grayſtock pariſh. *Hutton Juxta Rudby*, Yorkſ. S. of Yarum. *Hutton Long Villiers*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Greatabridge. *Hutton Managers*, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge. *Hutton Mary*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter Newton. *Hutton, Old* and *New*, Weſtm. near Kendal. *Hutton Roof*, Weſtmorl. N. of Kirkby Lonſdale, near Caſterton. *Hutton Sand*, Yorkſhire, W. of Thirſk. *Hutton Seſay*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Eaſingwold. *Huxley*, 4 miles SE. of Cheſter.

HUY, a town of Liege, on the Maeſe, 12 miles SSW. of the city of Liege.

Hyde, Berks, in Denchworth pariſh. *Hyde*, Dorſetſ. between Bere and Wareham. *Hyde*, Warwickſ. on the borders of Leic. and in Hinckley pariſh. *Hyde Farm*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet to Guiting-Temple.

HYDRABAD, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the province of Golconda, and at this time of the Deccan. It is ſeated on a river that falls into the Kiſtna, 270 miles NNW. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. N. lon. 78. 51. E.

HYDRABAD, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the province of Sindy. It is the reſidence of the Mahomedan prince of that country, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is ſituated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuſſerpour. Lat. 25. 29. N. lon. 69. 30. E.

Hylderthorp, Yorkſhire, near Burlington. *Hyle Lake*, Cheſh. between the mouths of the Dee and Merſey, where outward bound ſhips often wait for a wind. *Hylton*, Shropſhire, NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hymſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Pontefract. *Hyndal*, Suſſex, SE. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Hyndborn*, a river in Lancaſ. running into the Lune, near Hornby Caſtle. *Hyndley*, Northumb. S. of Biwell Caſtle. *Hyne Cheap*, Suſſex, in Aſhdown Foreſt. *Hynebeath*, Shropſ. SE. of Wem. *Hynniton*, Shropſ. between Broſeley and Hatton. *Hynton*, Glouceſterſhire, S. of Eveſham. *Hynton*, Northamptonſhire, SW. of Brackley.

HYPOLITE, ST. a ſmall town in the department of Gard, ſeated on the Vidourle, near it's ſource, 14 miles NW. of Niſmes.

Hyrſt, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Hyſham*, W. of Lancaſter. *Hythe*, Somerſetſ. near Chedder. *Hythe*, or *Hyth*, near Colcheſter, and the harbour of that town.

* HYTHE, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly four pariſhes; but it's harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. It is 9 miles SW. of Dover, and 68 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

J.

JAAR, a river of Liege, which passes by Tongres, and falls into the Maes at Maestricht.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Teschen, Silesia.

JACCA, a city and district of Arragon.

JACI-DI-AQUILA, a sea-port of Sicily.

Jack-Dyke, Yorkshire, SE. of Barnard-Castle. *Jackman's Chyne*, Isle of Wight W. Medina.

JACKSON, PORT, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes at it's entrance, which is less than 2 miles across, are high, perpendicular cliffs, and within, it gradually expands into a noble bason, with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, the greatest number that could be assembled. Ships may lie in 5¼ fathoms within 50 yards of the shore, and the channel (the surface of which is as smooth as a fish pond) has mostly 15 fathoms, gradually shoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a western direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, whose projections afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell fish.

Jacobstow, Cornwall, NE. of Half-drunken Downs.

JAEN, a district of Spain, extending 60 miles from N. to S. and nearly as much from E. to W. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Castile, and is now included in the government of Andalusia. It produces excellent fruits and very fine silk.

JAEN, a city of Andalusia, capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 3. 40. W.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, on the coast of Palestine, formerly called Joppa. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. The whole coast, from hence to Damietta in Egypt, is desert and wild, without a single port. It is 38 miles NW. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 45. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port of Ceylon, at the N. end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch export hence great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lat. 9. 47. N. lon. 80. 45. E.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and circar of Rajamundry. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, close to the shore, and a few miles to the E. of the Lake Chilka. It is a shapeless mass of building, and no otherwise remarkable than as an excellent seamark, and as one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration. Lat. 19. 35. N. lon. 85. 40. E.

JAGERNDORF, a fortified town and province of Silesia, subject to Prussia.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the English East India Company. It extends along the Bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conjeveram on the W. being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. The term Jaghire means a grant of land from the sovereign to a subject, revokable at pleasure, but generally a life-rent. It contains 2440 square miles, and it's revenue is about 150,000l. per annum.

JAGO, ST. a large river of South America, in Peru. It falls into the S. Sea, in lat. 1. 20. N. after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, palms, bamboos, &c.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies 6 leagues westward of the island of Mayo, and is very high land; and but for the continual rains in the time of the travadoes, which render it unpleasant, it would be as delightful an island as any in the world. The animals are, beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well proportioned monkeys. They have a great variety of fowl, as well as Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. They have also some cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, in Port Praya Bay, is the capital. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 30. W.

JAGO, ST. a considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good

harbour, and a royal audience. It is ſeated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Mapocho, which runs acroſs it from E. to W. Here are ſeveral canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the ſtreets. It is ſubject to earthquakes. Lat. 34. 10. S. lon. 71. 5. W.

JAGO, ST. the moſt ancient town of Cuba, on the S. coaſt, with a noble and commodious harbour. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, on a river of the ſame name Lat. 20. 15. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, a principal town of St. Domingo, ſeated on the river Yague, in a fertile ſoil, but bad air. Lat. 19. 40. N. lon. 71. 20. W.

JAGO-DEL ENTERO, ST. a town of Tucuman, S. America, the uſual reſidence of the inquiſitor of the province.

JAGO DE-LAS VALLES, ST. a town of Mexico, ſeated on the river Panuco.

JAGO DE-LA-VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of the Iſland of Jamaica, where the aſſembly and the grand courts are held. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the Rio Cobre, and was once a populous place, but is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs. Being an inland place, it's trade is ſmall, but ſeveral wealthy people reſide here, living in a gay manner. It is ſeated near the SE. part of the iſland, about 7 miles NW. of Port Paſſage, on the Bay of Port Royal. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 76. 49. W.

JAGODINA, a town of Servia.

JAICZA, a town of Boſnia, in Turkey.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JAMA, a fort and river in the government of Peterſburgh.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on the river Jama, 12 miles NE. of Narva.

JAMAICA, an iſland of the W. Indies, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494, 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 42 where broadeſt. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the iſland. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills, which runs nearly from E. to W. from ſea to ſea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their riſe, and flow from both ſides in gentle ſtreams, refreſhing the valleys as they glide along, and furniſhing the inhabitants with ſweet and cool water. They are well ſtored with excellent fiſh of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfiſh in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of theſe rivers are navigable, even for barges; but ſome of them are ſo large, that the ſugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the ſea ſide; others of them run under ground for a conſiderable ſpace, particularly the Rio Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greateſt part of the iſland, are covered with woods, which never loſe their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is a perennial ſpring. There are a thouſand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confuſion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among theſe are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are ſugar-canes, and ſuch a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradiſe. But to balance theſe advantages, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guiances and galliwaſps in the fens and marſhes; and ſnakes, and noxious animals, in the mountains. The days and nights are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. There are two ſprings, or ſeaſons, for planting grain, and the year is diſtinguiſhed into two ſeaſons, the wet and the dry. July, Auguſt, and September are called the hurricane months, becauſe then theſe dreadful tempeſts are moſt frequent, and there is lightning almoſt every night. Not above half of the iſland is cultivated, all the plantations being by the ſea ſide. Here and there are ſavannas, or large plains, where the original natives uſed to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made uſe of for breeding their cattle; but theſe are now quite bare and barren. The houſes are generally built low, being only one ſtory, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three perſons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which ſerves for it, is plantains, yams, and caſſava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarſer, and of a much larger ſize. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the Iſland of Otaheite, by Captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the ſervants generally feed upon Iriſh ſalt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and ſalt-fiſh. The current coin is all Spaniſh money. The general produce of this iſland is ſugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, ſeveral kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have ſome tobacco,

tobacco, which is but indifferent, and uſed only by the negroes. They have no ſorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peaſe of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, ſuch as Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, ſhadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammes, ſourſops, papas, pine apples, ſtar apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other ſorts. The common diſtempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall, in which are 6 towns and 27 villages. The legiſlature conſiſts of a governor, appointed by the king; a council; and houſe of aſſembly. In 1787, the number of negroes amounted to 250,000, the whites to 30,000, the freed negroes and people of colour to 10,000, and the Maroons (who have been ſince tranſported to Nova Scotia) to 1400. In the ſame year, the exports amounted, in the whole, to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices, and the imports to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The principal town is Kingſton; but St. Jago-de-la-Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the ſeat of government. In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the Engliſh, under Penn and Venables.

JAMAMA, or IMAM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed.

JAMBI, a ſea-port and ſmall kingdom on the eaſtern coaſt of the Iſland of Sumatra. The Dutch have a ſettlement here; and export pepper hence, with the beſt ſort of canes. Lat. 0. 59. S. lon. 102. 35. E.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and 3 miles from it's neareſt ſhore. On this iſland, which is about a mile in circumference, the Engliſh have a conſiderable factory. Lat. 13. 15. N. lon. 16. 0. W.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland in Aſhley River, 3 miles S. of Charleſtown, in S. Carolina. It contains about 50 families.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, and paſſing through Virginia, enters the Bay of Cheſapeak, near it's mouth.

JAMES, ST. an hoſpital and burying-ground, near Baſil, in Swiſſerland.

James, St. Kent, in Greane Iſle, oppoſite Sheerneſs. *James, St.* near Northampton. *James, St.* Suffolk, NW. of Haleſworth.

JAMES TOWN, a town of N. America, once the capital of Virginia, ſituated on James River, 42 miles above it's mouth. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W.

JAMES TOWN, a town of Leitrim, Connaught; 5 miles SE. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 73 NW. of Dublin.

James Well, in Sligo, Connaught.

JAMETS, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, 9 miles SE. of Stenay.

JAMTLAND, a province of Sweden, W. of Angermania, and bordering on Norway. It is above 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and is very thinly inhabited.

JANEIRO. See RIO JANIERO.

JANNA, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, the Theſſalia of the ancients. It is bounded by Livadia on the S. Albania on the W. and the Archipelago on the E. Lariſſa is the capital.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a conſiderable town of Theſſaly.

JANOWITZ, a town of Kaurzim, Bohemia.

Janus, Cornwall, near Tregony.

JAPAN ISLANDS, a large country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſtward of China, Corea, and Tartary. It conſiſts of 3 large iſlands, the names of which are Niphon, or Xiphon, Ximo, and Xikoko, and ſeveral ſmaller ones. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are ſubdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richeſt country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Cedars are common, and ſo large, that they are proper for the maſts of ſhips, and columns for temples. Both their porcelain and japan are much better than thoſe articles are in China; they have alſo ſilk, ſkins, and red pearls, which are not in leſs eſteem than the white. Their horſes, though extremely ſmall, are very beautiful, and highly valued; and they have an art of tempering ſteel beyond any other nation in the world. They have tea of all ſorts much finer, and better cured than that of China. The inhabitants are very ingenious, and their manners are, in many reſpects diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; the Europeans uncover the head out of reſpect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horſeback on the left ſide, and they on the right; and they have a language ſo peculiar, that it is underſtood by no other nation. The ſciences are highly eſteemed among them, and they have ſeveral ſchools at different places. Thoſe they ſtudy moſt are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry,

history, and aſtronomy. Some of their ſchools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 ſcholars. They treat the women with great ſeverity, and puniſh adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleaſes. The Japaneſe formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, except the Chineſe, Coreans, the country of Jedſo, and with the Dutch. Formerly their emperors were alſo ſovereign pontiffs, and in the minority of one of them, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical government, retaining the ancient title of Dairo, or Emperor; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubo; and things have remained on the ſame footing to this day. The Dairo is, at preſent, the nominal emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vaſſal. He reſides at Meaco, and has no lands: but he has a right of ſelling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous prieſts make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet muſt never touch the ground, nor muſt he ever be expoſed to the rays of the ſun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals muſt be dreſt in new veſſels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, ſurrounded with curtains, ſo that he may ſee, and not be ſeen. He has generally 12 wives, who have each a palace, with ſinging and dancing women for his diverſion. He has alſo an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The Cubo, however, is the real emperor, and bears an abſolute dominion over all civil and military affairs throughout the empire. The Dairo, therefore, may be conſidered as only the high prieſt, while the Cubo is now the real monarch of Japan. The religion of the whole country is Paganiſm; but there are two different ſects; one of which is ſubjected to the moſt painful ſeverities; the other abandons itſelf to the moſt voluptuous enjoyments. There were once a great number of Chriſtians, proſelytes to the Jeſuit miſſionaries, in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they underwent great perſecutions, inſomuch that they were, at length, all rooted out. The cauſe of this was the oppoſition of the prieſts; the haughty behaviour of the Portugueſe, they not allowing ſeveral wives; and the perſuaſions of the Dutch, who told them, that their emperor would become a ſlave to the Pope, and to the king of Spain. The emperor of Japan is monarch paramount, and all the petty kings are his vaſſals. His army generally conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, excluſive of thoſe maintained by his vaſſals. His ordinary revenue is immenſe. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the iſland of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ſhips arrive, they take away their guns, ſails, and helms, and carry them on ſhore, till they are ready to return back. In the abſence of the ſhips, the factors are ſhut up in a ſmall peninſula, and are not ſuffered ſo much as to have a lighted candle in their houſes in the night time. The merchandiſe which the Dutch carry to Japan are ſpices, ſugar, ſilks, linen and woollen cloths, elephants' teeth, haberdaſhery wares, raw hides, drugs, and glaſſes of all ſorts; for which they receive gold, ſilver, copper, iron, and ſteel; porcelain, japanned and lackered wares, furs, tea, precious ſtones, ambergris, and medicinal herbs. The Japaneſe have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they ſit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a town of Java, ſeated on the N. coaſt, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a conſiderable kingdom, till the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a conſiderable trade. It is 200 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 35. S. lon. 111. 5. E.

JARGEAU, an ancient town in the dept. of Loiret, 10 miles SE. of Orleans.

JARISLAU. See YAROSLAF.

JARNAC, a town in the dept. of Charente, ſeated on the river Charente, and 14 miles W. of Angouleſme.

JAROMITZ, a town of Koningratz, Bohemia.

JAROSLAW, a town of Lemburg, in Auſtrian Poland; remarkable for it's great fair, and it's handſome buildings. It is ſeated on the river Saine, 44 miles nearly W. of Lemburg.

Jarrow, Durham, near Shields.

JASENITZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

Jaſper's Pound, in Clare, Munſter.

JASQUE, a ſea-port of Perſia, in the Gulf of Ormus. Lat. 25. 56. N. lon. 57. 49. E.

JASSELMERE, a town and territory of Hindooſtan, ſubject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 60 miles NNW. of Bickaneer. Lat. 27. 34. N. lon. 73. 0. E.

JASSY, a city of Turkey, ſeated on a branch of the river Pruth. It is the capital

pital of Moldavia, and reſidence of the hoſpodar of that country, who is vaſſal of the grand ſignior. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 27. 35. E.

JATS, THE, once a powerful tribe in Hindooſtan, to whom all that now remains is the ſmall territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W. of Agra.

JAUER, a town and principality of Sileſia.

JAVA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named the Leſſer Java; and is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coaſt has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the juriſdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, ſhort coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with ſmall eyes. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong limbed; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their arm pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. Thoſe living near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. It is a fertile iſland, producing ſugar and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various ſorts of wild and tame animals. Here alſo is plenty of ſalt, pepper, caſſia, wood uſeful for building, gum benzoin, &c. beſide flowering trees and ſhrubs, and moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have alſo hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame creatures; and likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance, among which are beautiful parroquets, peacocks of an extraordinary ſize, Bantam fowls, &c. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroſes, and ſeveral other animals unknown in Europe; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the Eaſt Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the inſects, and continue till the return of May. The coaſts of the iſland are moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch. Beſide the native Javaneſe, here are Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch. Java lies to the SE. of the Iſland of Sumatra, from which it is only ſeparated by the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 45. to 7. 50, S. lon. 104. 20. to 114. 15. E.

JAYPOUR, a town of Oriſſa, in Hindooſtan.

Ibber, a river in Derbyſ. running into the Rother at Cheſterfield. *Ibberton*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Helton. *Ibbeſley*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ibernon*, Suſſex, N. of Petworth. *Iberton*, Dorſetſhire, near Axminſter. *Ible*, Derbyſhire, NW. of Wirkſworth.

IBORG, or IBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg.

Ibſtock, Leiceſ. W. of Bardon Hills. *Iccomb*, Worceſterſ. a pariſh SE. of the city of Worceſter, inſulated in Glouceſterſhire. It is 2 miles from Stow-in-the-Would.

ICE, VALLEY OF. See GLACIERS.

ICELAND, a large iſland to the N. of Europe, about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. For two months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice, which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. Their houſes are ſcattered about at a diſtance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are moſtly miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the natives profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe that live at a diſtance are Pagans. Some of them are clothed with ſkins of beaſts. The exports are dried fiſh, ſalted mutton, beef, butter, train oil, tallow, coarſe and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen ſtockings and gloves, red wool, ſheep ſkins, ſea-horſes' teeth, fox tails of ſeveral colours, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, horſes ſhoes, timber, meal, wine, brandy, tobacco, coarſe linen, and domeſtic utenſils. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. Their language is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes,

and Norwegians, before it branched into the ſeveral dialects ſince ſpoken by the natives of theſe three kingdoms. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 15. N. lon. 16. to 25. W.

Ichenor, Eaſt and *Weſt*, Suſſex, E. of Thorney Iſle. *Ichwell*, Bedf. *Ickborrow*, Norf. on Maidenlode river, N. of Downham. *Ickenham*, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Ickeſham*, Suſſex, near Winchelſea. *Ickford*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ickham*, or *Ikham*, Kent, NW. of Wingham. *Ickleford*, or *Ickleton*, Herts, N. of Hitchin. *Ickleton*, Camb. near Chelterford, in Eſſex. *Icklingham*, Suffolk, SE. of Mildenhall. *Ickwellbury*, Bedf. W. of Biggleſwade. *Ickworth*, Suffolk, near Bury.

ICOLMKILL, formerly IONA, a fertile little iſland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW. point of the Iſle of Mull. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, and contains one poor village, with the ruins of an ancient monaſtery and cathedral. Here are three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which ſeveral ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried.

Icombe, Glouceſ. 2 miles SE. of Stow.

IDA, MOUNT. See CANDIA.

IDA, a mountain of ancient Phrygia.

IDANHA-A-NUEVA, and IDANHA-A-VELHA, towns of Beira.

Idbury, Oxf. SW. of Chipping-Norton. *Iddeſleigh*, Devonſ. NE. of Hatherley. *Ide Hill*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Iden*, Suſſex, S. of Oxney Iſland. *Ideſley*, or *Aſpley Hay*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Idford*, Devonſ. near Chudleigh. *Idle*, Yorkſ. N. of Bradford. *Idle*, a river in Nottinghamſ. riſing in Sherwood-Foreſt, and falling into the Trent, on the edge of Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, *Idlecot*, Warwickſhire, between Shipſton and Kingſton. *Idmerſton*, Wiltſhire, S. of Ambreſbury. *Idover Bridge*, Wiltſhire, SE. of Malmſbury.

IDRIA, a town of Goritz, Carniola, celebrated for it's mines of quickſilver.

IDSTEIN, a town of Naſſau-Weilburg, Upper Rhine.

Idſtock, Somerſetſh. N. of Bridgewater.

JEAN, ST. a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts.

JEAN D'ANGELY, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. It is noted for it's brandy, and is ſeated on the river Boutonne, on which are two powder-mills; 15 miles NE. of Saintes, and 14 nearly E. of Rochfort. Lat. 45. 53. N. lon. 0. 20. W.

JEAN-DE-LONE, ST. a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, ſeated on the river Saone, 15 miles nearly S. of Dijon, and 115 SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 5. 19. E.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, the laſt next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes it's opulence to the cod and whale fiſhery. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the ſea, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 1. 40. W.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, ST. a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Arc, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 17. N. lon. 6. 24. E.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees. It is ſeated on the river Nive, at the entrance of thoſe paſſages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called *Ports*. It is 20 miles SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pampeluna. Lat. 43. 12. N. lon. 1. 22. W.

JED, a river of Roxburghſhire, which runs into the Teviot, 2 miles N. of Jedburgh. On the banks of this river are ſeveral large caverns, which were the ſtrong holds, or hiding places, of the ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a town of Roxburghſhire, ſituated almoſt in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near it's confluence with the Teviot. It contains near 3000 inhabitants, and is the ſeat of the law-courts for the county. It is 34 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

JEDDO, or YEDDO, the ſecond capital of Japan, in the Iſland of Niphon, where the dairo, or nominal emperor, reſides. The houſes are built with earth, and boarded on the outſide, to prevent the rain from deſtroying the walls. In every ſtreet is an iron gate, which is ſhut up in the night, and a kind of cuſtom houſe or magazine, to put merchandiſe in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the ſpace of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houſes, and in which a great number of the inhabitants periſhed. The emperor's palace was reduced to aſhes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and baſtions. Where the emperor reſides are three towers, nine ſtories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is ſupported by pillars of maſſy gold. Near the palace are ſeveral others, where the relations

of the emperor live. The empreſs has a palace of her own, and there are 20 ſmall ones for the concubines. Beſides, all the vaſſal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handſome garden, and ſtables for 2000 horſes. The generality of the houſes are nothing but a ground floor, and rooms are parted by folding ſcreens: ſo that they can make the rooms larger or ſmaller at pleaſure. Jeddo is ſeated in a plain, at the bottom of an extenſive gulf or bay; and the river, which croſſes it, is divided into ſeveral canals. Lat. 35. 46. N. lon. 139. 30. E.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW. part of Hindooſtan Proper, extending from Attock, eaſtward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekers, or Kakaers.

JEKYL, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, North America.

JEMAPPE. See GEMAPPE.

Jemington, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey.

JEMPTERLAND. See JAMTLAND.

JENA, a town of Eiſenach, Upper Saxony, with an univerſity, near the Saale.

JENAUB. See CHUNAUB.

JENISA. See YENISEI.

JENISKOI. See YENISEISK.

Jenkins, Eſſex, near Dagenham. *Jenkins*, Eſſex, N. of Tilbury.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Hungary.

JERBY, an ancient town of Cumberland, E. of the road between Cockermouth and Wigton, and near the ſource of the river Elen. It is 10 miles NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Jerby, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey.

JERICHO, an ancient town of Paleſtine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm Trees. At preſent, it is only a ſquare tower, ſurrounded with huts or tents of the Arabians. Many palm-trees are yet growing here.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſaid to conſiſt of clay-built cottages, among the moſt majeſtic ruins of ancient magnificence.

Jerpoint, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, 18 miles from the coaſt of the dept. of the Channel, and 84 S. of Portland in Dorſetſhire, ſubject to the Engliſh. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, and is difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks and ſands. It contains 12 pariſhes: the principal towns are St. Helier, in the S. part of the iſland, and St. Aubin. It lies extremely well for trade. It is well watered with rivulets, and is well ſtocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufacture for woollen ſtockings and caps. The civil government is intruſted to a bailiff and 12 jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. Round towers have been erected on all the acceſſible parts of the coaſt, ſince the year 1781, when a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, effected a landing, but were all either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Hudſon's River and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the Atlantic, and the Bay of Delaware; on the W. by Pennſylvania and the ſtate of Delaware, from both which it is ſeparated by the river of that name; and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River, in lat. 41. 24. to a point in Hudſon's River, in lat. 41. It is 161 miles long and 52 broad. It is divided into 13 counties. It's produce is much the ſame as that of the neighbouring ſtates. The principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunſwick, and Trenton.

Jervaux-Abbey, Yorkſ. NW. of Maſham. *Jervis-Hall*, Eſſex, SW. of Rayleigh.

Jerviſtown, in Clare, Munſter. *Jergin's-Town*, in Kildare, Leinſter, near Naas, 16 miles from Dublin.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and celebrated city of Aſia, formerly capital of the kingdoms of Iſrael and Judah, after David had conquered the Jebuſites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Chriſt, being one of the moſt remarkable ſieges in hiſtory. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jeruſalem. It was taken by the Perſians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Cruſaders, who founded a new kingdom which laſted near 63 years, under 5 Latin kings, and 8 patriarchs in the church. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got poſſeſſion of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, and call it HELEODS, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians. It ſtands on a high rock,

rock, with ſteep aſcents upon every ſide, except to the N. It is almoſt ſurrounded with valleys encompaſſed with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to ſtand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large ſtructure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept conſtantly burning in it. The Chriſtian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and proviſions, which is their chief buſineſs, and a baſhaw, with a guard of janizaries, always reſides here, to protect them from the inſults of the Arabs. Jeruſalem is 112 miles SSW. of Damaſcus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N. lon. 35. 25. E.

JESI, a town of Ancona, Italy, ſeated on a mountain near the river Jeſi. It is 16 miles WSW. of Ancona.

JESO. See KURILES.

JESSELMERE. See JASSELMERE.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large iſland of Aſia, N. of the Iſland of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are more rude and ſavage than the Japaneſe, living chiefly on fiſh and game.

Jeſſop's Well, in Surry, a ſulphureous ſpring, 4 miles from Epſom, ſimilar to that of Harrowgate in Yorkſhire.

JEVER, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of Jeverland, ſubject to the prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt.

Jevington, Suſſex, near Eaſt Bourne.

JEW, MARKET. See MERAZION.

IF, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſterly of the 3 at the entrance of the port of Marſeilles; it is well fortified, and furniſhed with a garriſon.

Iffard, Hampſh. W. of Chriſtchurch. *Ifield*, Kent, SE. of Graveſend. *Ifield*, Suſſex, N. of Horſham. *Ifield*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Iſley*, near Oxford. *Iford*, Suſſex, SW. of Lewes. *Iford*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Igktham*, Kent, SW. of Wrotham.

IGIS, a town of the Griſons, with a magnificent caſtle, in which is a cabinet of curioſities, and a handſome library.

IGLAU, a conſiderable town and circle of Moravia.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S. of Sardinia.

JIONPOUR, a ſmall city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the diſtrict of Benares. It is ſeated on the river Goomty, and was, at one time, the ſeat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to Sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his ſon, Mamood Shah, aſſumed the title of Sultan Shirki, or King of the Eaſt, took poſſeſſion of Bahar, and fixed his reſidence at Jionpour, where he built the great musjud, or mauſoleum, which is ſtill remaining, for himſelf and family. The bridge over the Goomty is built of ſtone, and conſiſts of 16 pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little ſhops on both ſides, built of ſtone. It was built in 1567, upon ſuch ſound principles, as to have withſtood for ſuch a length of time, the force of the ſtream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to riſe frequently over the bridge, inſomuch, that in 1774, a whole brigade of the Britiſh Army (that is, 10,000 men) paſſed over it in boats. Jionpour is 40 miles NW. of Benares. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 55. E.

ILA. See ISLAY.

Ilam, Staff. NW. of Aſhbourn in Derbyſ. and near the eruptions of the rivers Manifold and Hamps, at one mouth, after they have run for ſome miles under ground.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about 60 houſes, and is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW. of Coire.

Ilbreurs, Somerſetſ. N. of Ilminſter.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Ivel. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had ſixteen churches, but now only two. The county gaol is kept here. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ilcomb, Cornwall, E. of Stratton.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a magnificent royal palace, with fine water-works, gardens, &c. in New Caſtile, 27 miles N. of Madrid. It was built by Philip V.

ILDEFONSO-DE-LOS-ZAPOTACOS, ST. a town on a mountain in Mexico.

Ilderton, Northumb. S. of Woller. *Ileden*, Kent, SW. of Wingham. *Ilekirk*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Ilen*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

ILESUGAGUEN, a town on a mountain, in the province of Hea, Morocco.

Ilford, Great, a large village of Eſſex, on the river Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and Little Ilford adjoining, are hamlets to the town of Barking. It is 7 miles NE. by E. of London.

ILFRACOMBE, a ſea-port of Devonſhire, has

has a ſpacious baſin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Briſtol Channel. The high tides here allow large veſſels to enter the harbour. This port employs a number of brigs and ſloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Briſtol. A number of fiſhing-ſkiffs belong to this place, which, with thoſe of Minehead, fiſh on a bank off the coaſt during the ſummer, and carry a number of ſoals, turbots, &c. to the Briſtol market. It is 49 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S of London. Market on Saturday.

ILHEOS, a ſea-port, capital of the diſtrict of Rio-dos-Ilheos, in Braſil. It is ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 15.25. S. lon. 40. 25. W.

Ilkeſton, NE. of Derby. *Ilkley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Skipton. *Ilkton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Maſham.

ILKUCH, a town of Cracow, Poland, remarkable for it's ſilver-mines mixed with lead. It is 15 miles NW. of Cracow.

ILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 10 miles W. of Perpignan.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which falls into the Danube 2 miles above Um.

Illeſton, Leiceſterſhire, W. of Hallaton.

ILLINOIS, a lake of N. America; alſo a large river, which riſes near the SW. end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW. courſe, falls into the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 40. N. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCK, a town of Sclavonia.

Illogan St. Cornwall, N. of Redruth.

ILMEN, a lake of Novogorod, in Ruſſia, 48 miles long and about 15 wide.

ILMENAU, a river of Weſtphalia, which falls into the Elbe; and a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

Ilmere, Bucks, between Tame and Ayleſbury Vale. *Ilmington*, Warw. NW. of Shipton upon-Stour.

* ILMINSTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated in a dirty bottom, among the hills. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of narrow cloths. It is 26 miles SW. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ilſfield, Hants, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Ilſham*, Suſſex, S. of Arundel. *Ilſington*, Devonſ. NW. of Newton-Buſhel. *Ilſington*, Dorſetſhire, near Piddleton.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berkſhire, is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep. It is 14 miles NW. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

ILST, a town of W. Frieſland.

ILSTADT, in Bavaria, near Paſſau.

Ilton, Devonſ. on a creek, near Kingſbridge. *Ilton*, and it's *Park*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Ilminſter. *Imber*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Imberburn*, Suſſex, near E. Grinſtead.

IMERITIA, or more properly IMIRETTA, a country of Aſia, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the S. by Georgia; on the W. by Mingrelia; on the N. by Oſſetia; and on the E. by the Perſian dominions. This country, properly ſpeaking, is a part of Georgia. The late ſovereign, the Czar Solomon, having forbidden the ſcandalous traffic of the noblemen in their peaſants, offended the Turks ſo much, that he was driven from his throne, and compelled to live like a wild man, for 16 years, in the woods and caverns of the mountains, till the Ruſſians reinſtated him in his dominions. The revenues ariſe from a contribution of the peaſants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes. Among the extraordinary ſources of revenue, confiſcations have a conſiderable ſhare; but as all this is inſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of the prince, he uſually travels from houſe to houſe, and is entertained by his vaſſals, never changing his quarters, while they have the means of accommodating him. It will, of courſe, be underſtood, that the court of Imeritia is not remarkable for ſplendor, nor the prince's table ſumptuouſly ſerved. His uſual fare conſiſts of gom (a ſpecies of millet, ground and boiled into a paſte) a piece of roaſted meat, and ſome preſſed caviar. Theſe he eats with his fingers; forks and ſpoons being unknown in this country. At table he is frequently employed in judging cauſes, which he decides at his diſcretion, there being no law but his own will. He uſually wears a coarſe dreſs of a brown colour, with a muſket upon his ſhoulder; but, upon ſolemn occaſions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a ſilver chain. He is diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects, by riding upon an aſs, and by wearing boots. His civil ordinances are iſſued weekly, on the market day, by one of his ſervants, who aſcends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each perſon, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, eſtimated at about 20,000 families, are ſcattered over the country in ſmall hamlets. They are leſs mixed with foreigners, and are accounted handſomer than the other Georgians. They are likewiſe

wife more induſtrious: they ſend yearly conſiderable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horſes; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miſerable, and cruelly oppreſſed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion, and their patriarch is generally of the royal family, and can ſeldom read or write. Cutais is the capital of the preſent prince, the Czar David.

Imley, Northamptonſ. S. of Brackley.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Konigſegg, Suabia.

Immingham, Lincolnſh. near the coaſt, NW. of Grimſby.

IMOLA, a town of Romagna, Italy.

Impington, 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Ince, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Frodſham.

Ince, Lancaſhire, near Wigan.

Ince, Lancaſhire, near Altmouth.

INCHCOLM and INCHKEITH, ſmall, deſolate, or neglected iſlands, in the Frith of Forth. The ſhores are bold and rugged, exhibiting ſeveral deep caverns, ſhelving cliffs, and towering rocks.

Inch, Iſle, or *Inis Curcey*, is properly a peninſula, in Down, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin.

Inchequin, or *O'Quin's Iſland*, in Cork, Munſter, SW. of Youghal.

Inchigeelagh, in Cork, Munſter. It is a ſmall village ſituated in the midſt of mountains, near the Lakes, or Loughs Allua and Gouganbarra, 6 miles SW. of Macroomp, and 148 from Dublin.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful little iſland, SW. of Bute, on the W coaſt of Scotland.

INDIA, an extenſive region in Aſia, which lies between 66 and 108 deg. E. lon. and 8 and 36 deg. N. lat. Under this name is generally underſtood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia to the weſtern coaſts of China, divided into India within, and India without, the Ganges. The moderns have likewiſe included, under the denomination of the Eaſt Indies, the iſlands of Japan, with all the iſlands in the Eaſtern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea. But the name of India is moſt frequently applied to that country only, which is diſtinguiſhed in Aſia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindooſtan. See HINDOOSTAN.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the NW. extremity of the Bahama Iſlands, off the coaſt of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a ſouth-eaſterly direction to the Iſland of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coaſt of Terra-Firma, in 11 deg. 30 min. N. lat. They lie between 59 and 86 deg. W. lon. Cuba being the moſt weſtern, and Barbadoes the moſt eaſtern of all theſe iſlands. When Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovered them in 1492, he conſidered them as part of thoſe vaſt regions in Aſia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a courſe due W. acroſs the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was ſo general, that Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Caſtile, in their ratification of their agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them alſo the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave riſe to this opinion was detected, and the true poſition of the New World was aſcertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *Weſt Indies* is ſtill given to theſe iſlands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants, not only of the iſlands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewiſe called the Caribbee Iſlands, from the aborigines of the country, and the ſea in which they lie, is ſometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Greater and Leſs Antilles; and nautical men diſtinguiſh them, from the different courſes taken by ſhips, into the Leeward and Windward Iſlands. The name of the Caribbees ſhould properly be confined to the ſmaller iſlands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. Theſe were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowiſe reſembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger iſlands. Even in later times, they have made a ſtout reſiſtance in defence of the laſt territory (the Iſland of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their poſſeſſion. The reader will find moſt of theſe iſlands treated of ſeparately.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of theſe two vaſt continents. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of thoſe who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Miſſiſſippi. Theſe conſiſt of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chicaſaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares, the ſix Nations, the Shawaneſe, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all 20,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themſelves with greaſe, and lying in the ſun. They alſo

WEST INDIES.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
Anegada E.
Virgin Corda E.
Anguilla E.
St. Martins F.
Berbuda E.
St. Bartholomew F.
St. Christophers E.
Antigua E.
Deseada F.
Grand Terre F.
Marie Galante E.
Dominica E.
Martinico F.
Ft. St. Pierre
Ft. Royal
Barbadoes E.
St. Lucia F.
Bridge Town
Kingstown
St. Vincent E.
THE GRANADINES
Granada E.
Tobago E.
St. Joseph
Trinidad S.
Gulf of Venezuela
Lake of Maracaybo
Merida
Gibraltar
Caracas
Cumana
Baraquicimeto
Calabeza
Guayana
Mouth of the Oroonoco
C. Breme
GUARAUNOS
GUAYANA
PARIA
CUMANA
CARACAS
ZUELA
FIRMA
AMERICA
LEEWARD ISLANDS
THE WINDWARD ISLANDS
Orchilla I.
Blanca
Fort Royal
la Margarita
Tortuga Salada
G. of Carriaco
Valencia
Cabra
Leon de Caracas
Buen aire Du.
Aves I.
Chica I.
Curacao Du.
Orua Du.
Gulf of Cochibag
C. Roman
C. Codera
la Guayra
Ft. Triste
Aves I.
Charlotte Town
Guadaloupe
Basse-terre
Monserrat E.
St. Eustatia Du.
St. Croix Da.
Saba Du.
St. Johns Da.
Crab I.
St. Thomas Da.
C. de St. Juan
St. Juan
PORTO RICO
C. del Engano
St. Domingo
C. Roxo
C. de la Beata
St. DOMINGO
French, the Earn to the Spaniards
St. Jago
el Cotay
B. of Samana
C. Francois
Caye du Nord
A Shoal
Turks
Herchef
The Corcos
les Cayq
Ey
guana
Longitude West from London.
65
60
30
25
20
15
10
70

WEST INDIES.
LOUISIANA
WEST FLORIDA
NEW MEXICO
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
BAHAMA OR LUCAYOS ISLANDS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE FLORIDA STREAM
BAHAMA BANK
BAY OF CAMPEACHE
HONDURAS
HONDURAS BAY
SEA OF HONDURAS
HISPANIOLA or ST DOMINGO
The Western part belongs to the French, the Eastern to the Spaniards
CARIBBEAN SEA
THE SPANISH MAIN
LEEWARD ISLANDS
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
THE WINDWARD ISLANDS
CARIBBEE ISLANDS
PACIFIC OCEAN
COSTA RICA
TERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA
CARACCAS
CUMANA
PARIA
GUAYANA
Explanation
E. English
F. French
S. Spanish
Du. Dutch
Da. Danish
Longitude West from London

alſo paint their face, breaſts, and ſhoulders of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, eſpecially thoſe of the women. They are of a middle ſtature, their limbs clean and ſtraight, and ſcarcely any crooked or deformed perſon is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tatoo themſelves, or prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Some ſhave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and ſuch like baubles: and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence, from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and ſtretched in a thong down to their ſhoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with ſilver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewiſe wear in their noſes. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the noſe; and thoſe who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a ſilver breaſtplate, and bracelets on the arms and wriſts. A bit of cloth about the middle, a ſhirt of the Engliſh make, on which they beſtow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a ſort of cloth boot and mockaſons, which are ſhoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or match-coat thrown over all, complete their dreſs at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere neceſſaries ſerve them. There is little difference between the dreſs of the men and women, excepting that a ſhort petticoat, and the hair, which is exceeding black and long, clubbed behind, diſtinguiſh ſome of the latter. They are ſuch expert markſmen, that they will kill birds flying, fiſhes ſwimming, and wild beaſts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehenſion, ſudden in execution, ſubtle in buſineſs, exquiſite in invention, and induſtrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable diſpoſition to thoſe they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed in the entire deſtruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirſt, in a ſurpriſing manner; and yet no people are more addicted to exceſs in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay miſchief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury, (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himſelf. Among the Indians all men are equal, perſonal qualities being moſt eſteemed. No diſtinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private perſons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too ſenſible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps leſs delicacy of ſentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundantly more probity, with far leſs ceremony, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences ſhew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural, or unſtudied eloquence. They live diſperſed in ſmall villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to ſupply their families half the year; and ſubſiſt the remainder of it by hunting, fiſhing and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow ſpontaneouſly in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of ſmall logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in form of a Kentucky ſtation, that is, a parallelogram, or long ſquare; and ſome of their houſes are ſhingled. A long council-houſe extends the whole length of the town, where the chiefs of the nation frequently meet and conſult of all matters of importance. Some huts are built by ſetting up a frame on forks, and placing bark againſt it; others of reeds, and ſurrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the ſmoke paſſes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which ſerve them for tables and beds. They moſtly lie upon ſkins of wild beaſts, and ſit on the ground. They have braſs kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabaſhes, cut aſunder, ſerve them for pails, cups, and diſhes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and, that 'he puts good into their hearts.' They alſo believe in a future ſtate; that after death they ſhall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elyſium, or paradiſe. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and ſome others, have embraced the Romiſh faith, introduced among them by miſſionaries. The Shawaneſe, Cherokees, Chicaſaws, and ſome others are little concerned about religion. They have their feſtivals, and other rejoicing days, on which

they

they dance and ſing in a ring, taking hands, having ſo painted and diſguiſed themſelves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diverſion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feaſt of fiſh, fleſh, fowls, and fruits; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country ſongs. They believe that there is great virtue in feaſts for the ſick. For this purpoſe, a young buck muſt be killed, and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having firſt thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up cloſe, they all ſit down in a ring, and raiſe a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is firſt ſent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a moſt harmonious, melancholy ſong; in which ſtrain their muſic is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when ſome of their people are loſt in war, they make great lamentations for their dead; and their cries of woe are anſwered by thoſe within. They bear their deceaſed friends long in remembrance, often viſit their graves, and even deck out their putrid remains with their beſt ſkins and other finery. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not ſo ſcrupulous. Among the Chickaſaws, a huſband may cut off the nole of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation deſpiſes a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the noſe and ears of an adultereſs; afterward her huſband gives her a diſcharge. Their form of marriage is ſhort: the man, before witneſſes, gives the bride a deer's foot, and ſhe in return, preſents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their ſeveral duties. The women are very ſlaves, in many inſtances to the men; in others, they are upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public aſſemblies, and in private life, enjoying the priviiege of declaring their affection, or paying their addreſſes to thoſe they love. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is ſeldom executed, but in caſes of murder and adultery; and indeed, the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceaſed, to do as they pleaſe. When one kills another, the deceaſed's friend kills him, and ſo they continue avenging one anothers death until much blood is ſhed; and at laſt the quarrel is ended by mutual preſents. Sometimes a chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, ſettles at ſome diſtance, and then commences hoſtilities againſt his own people. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy priſoners in ſuch a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterward give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they muſt run the gauntlet. In this, they exerciſe ſo much cruelty, that one would think it impoſſible they ſhould ſurvive their ſufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a ſon, and treated with paternal kindneſs; and if he avoids their ſuſpicions of going away, he is allowed the ſame privileges as their own people. But ſometimes their priſoners are deſtined to be tortured to death, in order to ſatiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in ſuſpenſe, the priſoners themſelves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them. They talk, they eat, they ſleep, as if there were no danger impending: when the fatal ſentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raiſe their death-ſong, and prepare to ſuffer like men. The victors aſſemble as to a ſolemn feſtival, reſolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmoſt proof. A ſcene enſues, the bare deſcription of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The priſoners are tied naked to a ſtake, but ſo as to be at liberty to move round it. All preſent, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other inſtruments; and ſuch is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the ſcene of anguiſh for ſeveral days. In ſpite of all their ſufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-ſong with a firm voice, they boaſt of their own exploits, they inſult their tormentors for their want of ſkill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the moſt provoking reproaches and threats. To diſplay undaunted fortitude in ſuch dreadful ſituations, is the nobleſt triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to ſhrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betray ſymptoms of timidity, his tormentors often diſpatch him at once, with contempt, as unworthy being treated like a man. Animated by thoſe ideas, they endure, without a groan, what

what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S. America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest apparent kindness, feasted and caressed. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his lot with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched with a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S. America immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tax, or tribute, is indeed imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns, are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caciques, some of whom are the decendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition from their ancestors. To the Indians, this jurisdiction lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men so much exposed to oppression, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians. It is his duty, as the name implies, to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caciques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cuzco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See ESKIMAUX, INDIES WEST, PATAGONIA, and ST. VINCENT'S.

INDORE, a modern city of Hindoostan, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to a Mahratta chief. It is 30 miles S. of Ongein. Lat. 22. 56. N. lon. 76. 11. E.

INDRAPORE, a town and factory of the Dutch, on the western coast of Sumatra.

INDRE, a department of France, bounded by that of Cher on the E. and Vienne on the W. It has it's name from a river, which rises in the department of the Creuse, and passing through this department, and that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire below Chinon. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, lying to the NW. of the department of Indre. Tours is the capital.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan, called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to Major Rennell, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Moulton, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a SW. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sinde, enters the Western Indian Ocean by several mouths, NW. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for vessels of any burden; the different branches are also most of them navigable to a great extent: it's mouth, however, is so choked

up with ſand, that no ſhip can enter it.

Ingwell, Eſſex, NE. of Tilbury Fort.

Ingam, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Ingarſby, Leiceſterſhire, near Billſdon.

Ingate, Suffolk, near Beccles.

* INGATESTONE, a town in Eſſex, on the road from London to Harwich. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, and is 6 miles SW. of Chelmsford, and 23 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Ingburchworth, Yorkſ. W. of Barneſley.

Inge, Upper and *Lower*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Inge Abbot and *Hoſpital*, Eſſex, both SE. of Chelmsford.

Inge, Margaret, Eſſex, SW. of Chelmsford.

Inge, Mouuney, Eſſex, near Billericay.

INGELHEIM OBER and INGELHEIM NIDER, two towns in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine.

Ingerley, Devonſ. S. of Hatherley.

Ingerthorp, Yorkſ. S. of Rippon.

Ingeſtre, 2 miles NE. of Stafford.

Ingham, Lincolnſ. SW. of Market Raiſin.

Ingham, Norfolk, near Hickling.

Ingham, Suffolk, N. of Bury.

Ingleborne, Devonſ. in Harburton pariſh.

Ingleborow-Hill, Yorkſhire, near Ingleton.

Ingleby, on the Soar, S. of Derby.

Ingleby, NW. of Lincoln.

Ingleby Arncliff, *Ingleby Barwick*, *Ingleby Greenhow*, and *Ingleby Manors*, Yorkſ. all SE. of Stokeſley.

Ingleſcomb, Somerſ. SW. of Bath.

Ingleſham, Berks, W. of Faringdon.

Ingleſham, Wiltſhire, S. of Lechlade.

Ingleſthorp, Norfolk, W. of Shanburn.

Inglcton, Durham, E. of Raby-Caſtle.

Ingleton, Heref. near the Froomes.

Ingleton, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 8 miles NW. of Settle.

Inglewhile, Lanc.

Ingmanthorp, Yorkſ. NE. of Wetherby.

Ingo, Northumb. between Chollerton and Stannington.

Ingoldmels, Linc. N. of Wainfleet.

Ingoldmels Thidthorp, SW. of Ingoldmels.

INGOLDSTADT, a ſtrong town of Bavaria, with an univerſity, founded in 1472. It is ſeated on the Danube, 5 miles NE. of Newberg, and 38 N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

Ingram, Northumb. W. of Alnwick.

INGRIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, which now forms the government of of St. Peterſburgh. It is bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the Gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod and that of Pleſkow, and on the W. by the Gulf of Finland and the governments of Eſthonia and Riga. It is about 130 miles long and 50 broad. The Czar Peter the Great wreſted it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt in 1721. At this time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finniſh people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Iſchortzi, from the river Iſchora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain it's ancient Swediſh privileges; on the contrary, Peter made a preſent of one part of the Iſchortzi to certain Ruſſian nobles; who, on their ſide, were obliged to people the leſs cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Ruſſians from their eſtates; and thence it is, that we often ſee a village of Ruſſians ſurrounded by villages of Finns. Before the conqueſt of this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran preachers for every canton; but numbers of them have ſince conformed to the profeſſion of the Greek faith. The country abounds with various wild animals, particularly rein-deer.

Ings, Weſtm. 5 miles NW. of Kendal.

Ingſt, Glouc. a hamlet in Olveſton pariſh.

Ingthorp, Rutlandſhire, in Tinwell pariſh.

INGUSHI. See KISTI.

Ingworth, Norfolk, W. of Aleſham.

*INISTIOGE, a town of Kilkenny, Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Inkbarrow, Worceſterſhire, W. of Aulceſter.

Inkerſell, Derbyſhire, near Bolſover.

Inkpen, Berks, near Newbury.

Inkſlip, Lancaſhire, S. of Garſtang.

Inkſtone, Herefordſhire, on the Wye, N. of Roſs.

INN, a river of Germany, which riſes in the country of the Griſons, and paſſing through Tirol and Bavaria, falls into the Danube near Paſſaw: alſo a river of the Archduchy of Auſtria.

INNACONDA, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Guntoor Circar, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 87 miles SSE. of Hydrabad.

Innerkeithing, a village of the county of Peebles, on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, near which is an excellent medicinal ſpring, riſing into celebrity.

Inniſbofin, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Mayo, Connaught, 3 leagues from the main land. Lat. 53. 31. N. lon. 10. 25. W.

Inniſcarra, in Cork, Munſter.

Inniſcloghran, an iſland in Lough Ree, in the river Shannon, between Weſt Meath and Roſcommon.

Inniſfallen, an iſland in the Lake of Killarney, containing about 12 acres, agreeably wooded.

Innis-Murra Iſland, off the coaſt of Sligo, Connaught.

INNISHANNON, a town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Bandon, which is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the town. The linen manufacture is commenced here. It is 6 miles from Kinſale, and 134 from Dublin.

Inniſhirkan, an iſland, between Cape

Clear Iſland and Baltimore Bay, in Cork, Munſter. *Inniſkeane*, in Cork, Munſter, 144 miles from Dublin. It is a ſmall village, with a good weekly market.

INNISKILLING. See ENNISKILLEN.

Inniſlounagh, in Waterford, Munſter. *Inniſlory*, i. e. *The High-Iſland*, 8 miles from the NW. coaſt of Donegal, Ulſter. *Inniſlurk*, an iſland, contiguous to that of Innis Claire, at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the coaſt of Mayo, Connaught. *Inniſtymond*, in Clare, Munſter, 118 miles from Dublin.

INNTHAL, a diſtrict of Tirol, watered by the Inn. Inſpruck is the capital.

Inny River, in Kerry, Munſter.

INOWILADISLOW, or INOWLOCZAW, a town of Wladiſlaw, Poland.

INSPRUCK, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyroleſe. It is very populous, and is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S. of Munich. Lat. 47. 10. N. lon. 11. 27. E.

INSTADT. See PASSAU.

Inſtow, Devonſ. near Biddiford, at the conflux of the Taw and Towridge. *Inſwork*, Devonſ. a peninſula at Milbrook Townſend. *Intwood*, S. of Norwich.

Inver, in Donegal, Ulſter.

* INVERARY, a town in Argyleſhire, ſeated on the NW. ſide of Loch Fyne, near which is a caſtle, the ſeat of the Duke of Argyle. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as alſo conſiderable ironworks. It is 75 miles NW. of Edinburgh, and 45 NW. of Glaſgow.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

Inveresk, a village of Edinburghſhire, on the E. ſide of the mouth of the river Eſk, near the Frith of Forth.

* INVERKEITHING, a town of Fifeſhire, in a bay of the Frith of Forth. It has a conſiderable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

* INVERNESS, a town of Scotland, capital of a county of the ſame name, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. bank of the river Neſs, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a ſafe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of ſhipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. ſide of the town, in which a conſiderable manufactory of ropes and canvaſs is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding it's firſt charter from Malcom Canmore, and is a populous and flouriſhing place. Over the river Neſs is a handſome bridge of ſeven arches. The ſalmon fiſhery in this river is very conſiderable, and is let to ſome fiſhmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town, is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the ſtones, compoſing it's walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverneſs is 50 miles NE. of Fort William, and 106 NNW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 4. 5. W.

INVERNESS, the moſt extenſive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Roſsſhire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S. by thoſe of Perth and Argyle. It's extent from N. to S. is 45 miles; and from E. to W. about 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of ſtags and roes. The capercailzie is alſo ſeen ſometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is poſſeſſed by wild fowl; and the lofty ſummits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has ſeveral conſiderable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Neſs, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two ſeas. The great lakes in this county are ſeldom or never known to freeze; much leſs are the arms of the ſea, even in the moſt northern parts of Scotland, ſubject to be frozen in the hardeſt ſeaſons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The ſouthern part of the ſhire is alſo very mountainous, and is ſuppoſed to be the moſt elevated ground in Scotland. The extenſive plains which ſurround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many ſheep and black cattle, the rearing and ſelling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limeſtone, iron ore, and ſome traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock cryſtals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much ſucceſs. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Neſs, Fyers, Glaſs, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the country, and on the weſtern ſhore, ſpeak Gaelic or Erſe, but the people of faſhion in Inverneſs, and it's neighbourhood, uſe the Engliſh language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a ſmall town of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury. It is 15 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Inworth, Eſſex, between Braxted and Meſſing. *Inzaeres*, Dorſetſhire, in Burton pariſh, near the river Bridy.

JOACHIMS-THAL, a town of Elnbogen, Bohemia, celebrated for it's ſilver mines.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town in the Uckermark, Brandenburg.

JOANNA. See HINZUAN.

JOHANSBERG, a town of Pruſſia; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Johnby, Cumberland, near Penrith.

JOHN-O'-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted houſe, reckoned the moſt northerly dwelling in Scotland, and ſituated one mile W. of Duncanſby, or Dungſbay Head.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in Aſia, one of the Philippines, NE. of Mindanao.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having Acadia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E.

JOHN'S, ST. a new town of Acadia, in New Brunſwick, at the mouth of the river St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

John's, St. Cornw. near Hamoſe Creek. *John's, St.* Cornw. near Helſton. *John's, St.* Cumb. SE. of Ravenglaſs. *John's, St.* Cumb. E. of Keſwick. *John's, St.* Cumberl. S. of Egremont. *John's, St.* Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *John's, St.* Suffolk, near Bungay. *John's, St. Aſhes*, Glouc. SW. of North Leech. *John's, St.* in Bedwarden, near Worceſter. *John's, St. Bridge*, Berks, over the Thames, N. of Ingleſham. *John's, St. Carlton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Darlington. *John's, St. Chapel*, Durham, near Stanhope-Park. *John's, St. Chapel*, Lancaſhire, W. of Garſtang. *John's, St. Lee*, Northumb. near Hexham. *John's, St. Mount*, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk.

John's, St. Point, or *St. John's Foreland*, in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulſter, a mile and a half S. of Killough. *Johnſton's Bridge*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Johnſton's Bridge*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Johnſton's Fews*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Johnſtown*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Johnſtown*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Johnſtown*, in Kildare, Leinſter; 13 miles from Dublin. *Johnſtown Bridge*, in Kildare, Leinſter, 21 miles from Dublin. *John's Well*, in Clare, Munſter.

JOHORE, a town and diſtrict in the peninſula of Malacca, ſubject to the Dutch.

JOIGNI, a town in the dept. of Yonne. It's red wines, although not of the firſt quality, have a great demand. The town conſiſts of three pariſhes, and is ſituated on the river Yonne, 17 miles S. of Sens.

JOINAGUR. See JYEPOUR.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and conſiderable town, in the dept. of Upper Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 25 miles nearly S. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 SSE. of Paris.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

Jonesborough, in Armagh, Ulſter.

JONKIOPING, or JORTEKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and ſeat of the ſuperior court of juſtice for Gothland. The houſes are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, excepting the largeſt towns and country ſeats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moſs; no thatching being uſed, as both too dear, and too dangerous in caſe of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are ſpread over the timber-work of the roof, and covered with turf or moſs. Theſe turf roofs make a ſingular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occaſionally cut for the uſe of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town is ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles NW. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 48. N. lon. 14. 7. E.

JONQUERA, a town of Catalonia.

JORDAN, a river of Paleſtine, which riſes in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. paſſes through the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and empties itſelf into the Dead Sea.

JOSAPETH, a valley of Paleſtine, between Jeruſalem and the Mount of Olives.

JOSSELIN, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 25 miles nearly N. of Vannes.

JOUARE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 10 miles S. of Meaux.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See JURA MOUNT.

JOYEUSE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated on the river Beaune, 21 miles SW. of Privas.

Iping, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Iplepen*, Devonſ. between Aſhburton and Torbay.

Ipſden, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Wallingford.

IPSERA, a town of Romania.

IPSERA, and ANTI IPSERA, ſmall iſlands in the Archipelago, NW. of Scio.

Ipſley, Warwickſhire, near Studley. *Ipſton*, in Turfield pariſh, partly in Bucks, and partly in Oxfordſhire. *Ipſtones*, Staffordſhire, near the river Churnet, a mile below Kingſley. The ſoil here is noted for producing the beſt ruddle, or red-ochre for marking ſheep.

* IPSWICH, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built town of Suffolk, ſeated on the river Orwell, near the place where the freſh and ſalt-water meet, forming a ſort of half-moon, or creſcent on it's bank. Acroſs the river there is a bridge leading to ſuburb Stoke Hamlet. Here are ſeveral public buildings and a cuſtom-houſe with a good quay. It is declined from it's former conſequence; the manufactures of broad cloth and canvaſs are at

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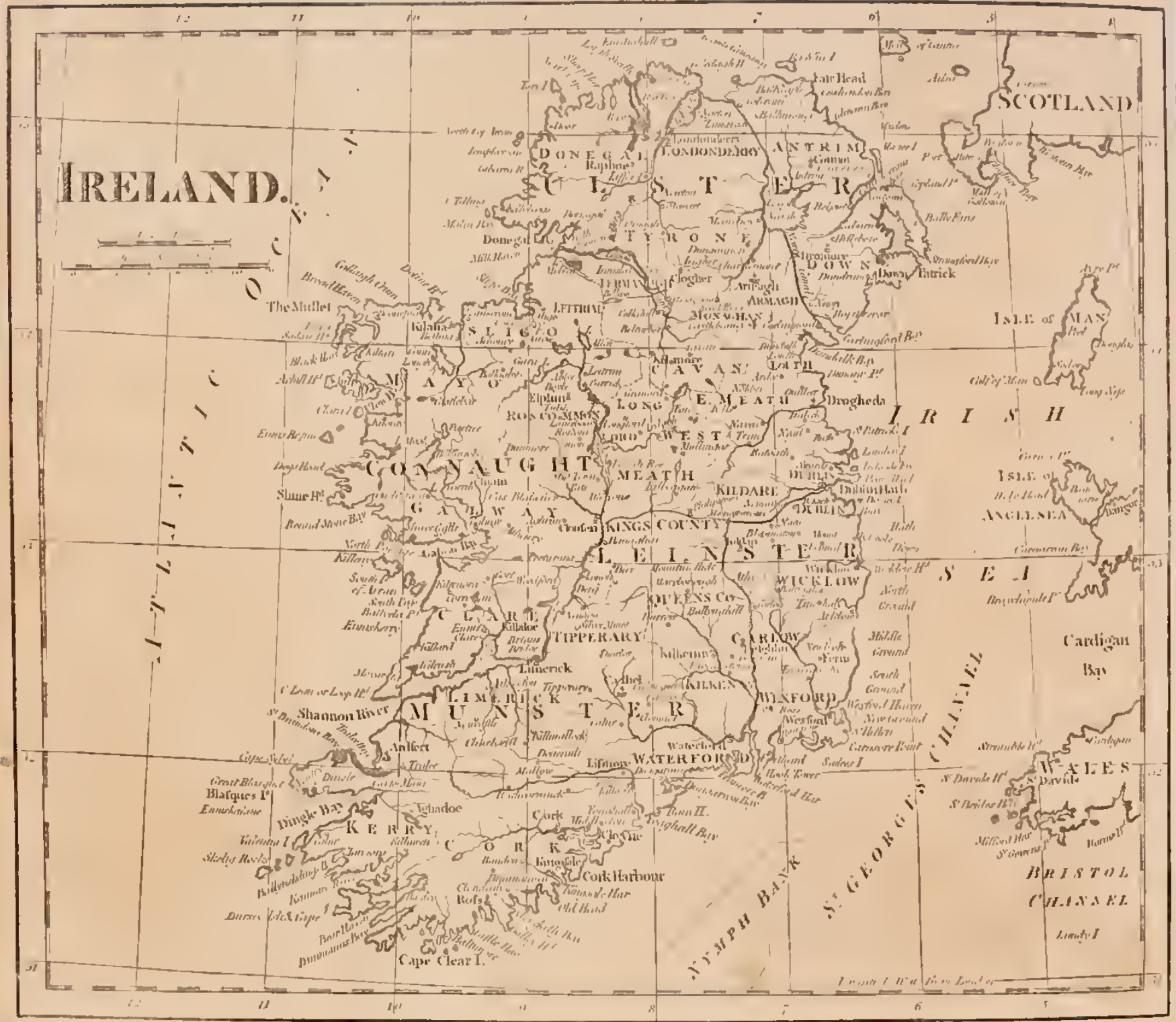
IRELAND.
SCOTLAND
ULSTER
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
DOWN
ARMAGH
MONAGHAN
FERMANAGH
LETRIM
SLIGO
MAYO
CAVAN
LOUTH
LONG
E. MEATH
ROSCOMMON
WEST
MEATH
CONNAUGHT
GALWAY
KINGS COUNTY
KILDARE
DUBLIN
LEINSTER
WICKLOW
QUEENS Co
CLARE
TIPPERARY
CARLOW
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
MUNSTER
WATERFORD
KERRY
CORK
Cork Harbour
Cape Clear I.
Dingle Bay
Shannon River
Limerick
Drogheda
Galway
Sligo
Donegal
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Waterford
Wexford
Kilkenny
Tuam
Athlone
Clonmel
Cashel
Tralee
Killarney
Ennis
Enniskillen
Cavan
Monaghan
Armagh
Newry
Downpatrick
Carrickfergus
Londonderry
Coleraine
Ballycastle
Fair Head
Isle of MAN
IRISH SEA
Isle of ANGLESEA
Cardigan Bay
WALES
St. David's
BRISTOL CHANNEL
St. GEORGES CHANNEL
NYMPH BANK
ATLANTIC OCEAN
The Mullet
Blasques I.
Valentia I.
Skelig Rocks
Lundy I.

an end; and it's preſent commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn. It has a conſiderable coaſting trade, and a ſmall ſhare of foreign commerce, and has lately ſent ſhips to Greenland. Veſſels of great burden are obliged to ſtop at ſome diſtance below the town. It is 20 miles NE. of Colcheſter, and 69 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 8. N. lon. 1. 16. E. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday for ſmall meat, on Wedneſday and Friday for fiſh, and on Saturday for proviſions of all kinds.

IRABATTEY, a name given to the river Ava, in ſome part of it's courſe.

IRAC, IRAC ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN-IRAC, (the ancient Chaldea) is a country of Aſia, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and ſo called from the deſert of Arabia, which lies to the W. of it. The NE. parts are fertile, with a number of cities and towns; but towards the SW. it is a dreary wilderneſs. It is moſtly under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad and Baſſora are the principal places.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, has Ghilan and Mezanderan to the N. and Farſiſtan and Cuſhiſtan to the S. and is under the dominion of the Perſians. There are about 40 cities or towns. Iſpahan is the capital.

Irby, Lancaſhire, near Kirby Lonſdale. *Irby*, Lincolnſhire, E. of Spilſby. *Irch*, or *Earch*, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Irckenfield*, Herefordſhire, on the E. ſide of Golden Vale. *Ireby*, ſee *Jerby*.

IREKEN, or JERKIN, YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town in Bocharia, Little Tartary. It is the ſtaple town of the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Aſia, and is ſubject to the Kalmucs. Lat. 39. 6. N. lon. 79. 5. E.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh iſlands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the NE. by a channel about 20 miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and on every other ſide by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 43. and 10. 38. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13. N. being about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces, viz. Ulſter on the north; Munſter on the ſouth; Leinſter on the eaſt; and Connaught on the weſt. Theſe are ſubdivided into 32 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, Weſt Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinſter. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulſter. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munſter. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter, than in England; though it is not ſo clear and pure, nor ſo proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more ſo, when the bogs and moraſſes are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the ſoil, in moſt parts, is very good and fertile; even in thoſe places, where the bogs and moraſſes have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are ſo numerous, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; the Engliſh, and foreign ſhips frequently come to victual in Iriſh ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, wool, tallow, ſuet, butter, cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more eſpecially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. This country is exceedingly well ſituated for foreign trade, and has many ſecure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, eſpecially on the W. coaſt. Their laws differ but little from thoſe of England; and the national eſtabliſhment of religion is the ſame. The members of parliament uſually ſat for life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely ſubordinate to that of Great Britain, whoſe parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of juſtice to the houſe of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial *crown*, inſeparably annexed to that of Britain (on which connection the intereſt and happineſs of both nations eſſentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was diſtinct, with a parliament of it's own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, ſome time after, this declaration being thought inſufficient, the Britiſh legiſlature, by an expreſs act of parliament for that purpoſe, relinquiſhed all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Iriſh courts, or to make laws to bind

Ireland in time to come. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The native Iriſh are deſcribed as impatient of abuſe and injury, quick of apprehenſion, implacable in reſentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hoſpitable. In the country there remains a great deal of this amiable national characteriſtic, and even in their towns, formality and etiquette are often ſo loſt in hearty ſalutations, and a familiar manner of addreſs, that the ſtranger ſoon feels himſelf at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are ſome conſiderable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Sliew-Bloomy, and Curlieu-Hills. Of all it's bogs, that called the *Bog of Allen* is the moſt conſiderable. The chief lakes are Lough-Lean, Lough-Erne, Lough-Neagh, and Lough Coribb; and it's principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. The kingdom is ſaid to have been formerly full of woods, but the caſe is now ſo different, that it has been found neceſſary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preſervation and increaſe. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till of late years, the natives in general having given themſelves (at leaſt for ſome centuries paſt) little trouble about them. Nevertheleſs, copper, lead, iron, and even ſilver ores have been found in the Iriſh mines; ſome veſtiges of works of this ſort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which conſiſts of a mixture of ſilver and lead, every 30lb. of lead ore producing about a pound of ſilver. There is another in Connaught, of the ſame kind; and one ſtill richer in Wicklow. About 12 miles from Limerick, two mines have been diſcovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are diſperſed all over the kingdom. There are likewiſe quarries of marble, ſlate, and freeſtone, and the earth produces in various places, coal and turf for firing.

IRELAND, NEW, a large iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, N. of New Britain. The moſt ſoutherly point, Cape George, is in lat. 4. 59. S. lon. 152. 7. E.

IRELAND'S EYE, a ſmall iſland on the N. ſide of Dublin Bar.

Iriſh Town, between Dublin and the ſea.

Ireton Kirk, Derbyſhire, SW. of Wirkſworth. *Ireton, Little*, Derbyſhire, NE. of Kedleſton. *Irford Abbey*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Market Raiſin. *Irmingland*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Irk*, a river in Lanc. running into the Irwell, near Mancheſter.

IRKUTSK, the largeſt but leaſt peopled government of Ruſſia, comprifing all the eaſtern part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolſk, to the Eaſtern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered, and appropriated by the Ruſſians in their deſultory excurſions from Tobolſk, and is now divided into the four provinces of Irkutſk, Nertchinſk, Yakutſk, and Okotſk.

Irnam, Lincolnſhire, near Corby. *Iron Acton*, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Briſtol, at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome.

IRROMANGO, an iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, nearly 80 miles in circuit. Lat. 18. 48. S. lon. 169. 20. E.

IRRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Tanna.

Irſted, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. *Irthington*, Cumberland, on the river Irthing, near Brampton. *Irton*, or *Irtondale*, Cumberland, SE. of Egremont, near Waſdale, on the river Irt.

IRTYSH, a large river in Siberia, which running from the S. to the NW. falls into the Oby, near Tobolſk. The NW. ſhore is low paſture-ground; on the other ſide, is a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beſide the beſt grey ſquirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeon and delicate ſalmon.

*IRVINE, or IRWIN, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in the mouth of the Clyde, 15 miles E. of the Iſle of Arran, and 26 SW. of Glaſgow. In 1790, there were 51 veſſels belonging to this port, the largeſt of which was of 160 tons, and the ſmalleſt of 33. About 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually to Ireland. The number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh is eſtimated at 4500.

Irvill, a river of Lancaſhire, which riſes above Bolton, flows thence to Mancheſter, and falls into the Merſey below Flixton.

Irvon, a river in Brecknockſhire.

ISABELLA FORT, on the river Scheldt, oppoſite Antwerp; alſo a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

ISABELLA, ST. the largeſt of the Iſles of Solomon, in the S. Sea.

ISADAGAS, a town of Eſcura, Morocco. It is ſeated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great eſteem.

Iſbury, Berks, near Lambourn. *Iſby-Walton*, Leiceſ. near Caſtle Dunnington.

Ischia, an island of Naples, about 10 miles in circuit, and lying 8 or 10 miles W. of the city of Naples. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, a town of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge; the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference, and the city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge are iron gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, through which they enter the city. From it's healthy air, it is much resorted to by invalids. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Isel, Cumberland, near Cockermouth, 3 miles up the Derwent. *Iselsham*, Cambridgeshire, NE. of Soham.

Isenach. See Eisnach.

Isenburg, a town of Waldeck, Upper Rhine; also a town of Meissen; and another of Saxe-Gotha; both in Upper Saxony.

Isenburg, Upper, a county in the Wettenau, Upper Rhine.

Isenburg, Lower, a county in the Lower Rhine.

Isenghein, in Flanders county.

Iser, a pretty large river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrolese, and having passed by Munich, Landschut, &c. falls into the Danube, 2 miles below Deckendorf.

Isere, a department of France, so named from a river which rises on the confines of the department of Mont Blanc, and passing through the middle of this department, falls into the Rhone, 5 miles N. of Valence. Grenoble is the principal town.

Isenarts, or Eisenarts, a considerable town of Stiria, famous for it's iron-mines.

Isernia, a town of Molise, Naples.

Iseton on the Isle, Durham, SW. of Bishop Auckland. *Isey*, Wiltshire, near Cricklade. *Isgar*, Northumberland, in the manor of Felton.

Isigni, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with a small harbour, 15 miles W. of Bayeux; also a town in the dept. of the Channel.

Isis, a river. See Thames.

Isker, or *Isis*, a river in Brecknockshire.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, on the NE. coast of the northern of the two islands that go under that name.

Islay, or Ila, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the SW. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow strait or sound. It's greatest length is 25 miles; it's breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which is in a manner, a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The inhabitants are between 7 and 8000. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quicksilver, lead ore, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Some corn and flax is raised here, and numerous droves of cattle are annually exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW. side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are shot like deer.

Isle-Adam, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Oise, 6 miles NNE. of Pontoise.

Isle Along, see *Annalong*, *Isle of*.

Isle of Beeves, an island in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and excellent fruits. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 91. 30. W.

Isle of Dogs, Middlesex, a part of Poplar Marsh, so named by the seamen in passing it, when the kings had a palace at Greenwich, and the royal hounds were kenneled here.

Isle-de-Dieu, or d'Yeu, a small island, 14 miles from the coast of La Vendee. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

Isle-de France. See France, Isle of.

Isle-Jourdain, a town in the dept. of Gers, in an island of the little river Save, 8 miles N. of Lombez.

Isle-Rousse, a town of Corsica.

Isle and Vilaine, a dept. of France, having the English Channel, and the dept. of the Channel on the N. and the dept. of the Lower Loire on the S. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben. See Eisleben.

* Isleworth, a town in Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London, on the river Thames.

Isley, Cornw. SW. of Padstow. *Islington*, Norf. near Lynn Marsh. *Islington*, a large village to the N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. On the NW.

is the new village or Pentonville, to which it is likewise united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received, at the SW. end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence it's water is conveyed in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. The parish is very extensive, including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, Kingsland Green, and three sides of Newington Green. Near the New River Head, is a noted spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. *Islip*, Northamptonshire, near Thrapston.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, 56 miles from London, noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor.

ISMAIL, a town of Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians, under General Suwarrow, on the 22d of December 1790; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture, did not cost less than 10,000 men. The most atrocious part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose firmness would have received, from a less sanguinary foe, the highest applause) were massacred by the merciless conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 140 miles SW. of Ockzakow. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

ISNY, an imperial town of Algau, Suabia.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of it's ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The inhabitants are mostly Jews. It is seated in a fertile country, on a lake which communicates with the Sea of Mamora, and is 60 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 13. N. lon. 30. 9. E.

ISOLA, a sea-port of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Terra di Lavora, both in Naples: also a town of Istria; and a river of the Tyrolese.

ISONA, a town of Catalonia.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, capital of Persia, seated in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at 8 miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one, called Zenderoud, which supplies almost all the houses with water, and over which are several fine bridges. It is nearly of an oval form, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and even sleep in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. The walls are built of mud, and about 20 miles in compass, but being kept in no repair, and hidden by the adjoining houses and gardens, they have but a mean appearance, and are hardly to be discovered. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravanseras, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted with trees. The streets are not paved, but are generally free from dirt and dust, as the air here is very dry, and every housekeeper waters the street before his own door twice a day. The inhabitants were formerly computed at 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs; that called Juisa, is inhabited by Armenians; Hasenbath, by Georgians; and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE. of Bussarah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 25. N. lon. 52. 55. E.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, and ISSEL, or YSSEL, THE LITTLE, two rivers of the United Provinces. The former rises in Westphalia, and falls into the Zuyder Zee, by two mouths, a little below Campen; the latter waters Yfselstein, &c. and falls into the Maese, a mile and a half above Rotterdam.

ISSELSTEIN, or YSSELSTEIN, a town of Utrecht, with a small territory, seated on the Issel.

Ifferkelly, in Galway, Connaught.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch, in Guiana, S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and 8 or 10 miles W. of the town of Surinam. It is seated on the river Issequibo, which is about 3 leagues wide at it's mouth. It has been twice taken by the English; in 1781, but restored by the treaty of peace, in 1783; and since the commencement of the present war: it still remains in their possession.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, near which are found amethysts, of as beautiful a colour as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE. of Clermont.

ISSOUDUN,

Issoudun, a town in the depart. of Indre, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings. It is 17 miles SW. of Bourges, and 135 nearly S. of Paris.

Is-sur-Tille, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, 9 miles N. of Dijon.

Iſthwith, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Iſting-Ebourn*, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Iſtrad*, a river in Denbighſhire.

Istria, a peninſula of Italy, lying on the N. part of the Adriatic, long divided between Auſtria and the republic of Venice. The air is unwholeſome, eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſtures; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. That part of it which lately belonged to the Venetians, is now moſtly annexed to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria was the capital.

Iſwick, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs, N. of Kirkham.

Italy, one of the fineſt and moſt celebrated countries of Europe, extending from NW. to SE. nearly 700 miles. On the N. and NW. it is bounded by France, Swiſſerland, and Germany; on the E. by Carniola and the Adriatic; and on the S. SW. and W. by the Mediterranean; it's figure bearing ſome reſemblance to that of a boot. It was formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and, afterwards, of that more ſingular uſurpation, the dominion of the pope; for this eccleſiaſtical monarch, under the modeſt title of *miniſter miniſtrorum*, ſervant of ſervants, claimed a right to diſpoſe not only of the affairs of ſuch nations as acknowledged his ſupremacy; but alſo of pagan lands to the ends of the earth; beſtowing them, as an inheritance, on the royal ſupporters of his church. Italy is divided into a great number of ſtates, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swiſſerland, on the W. and N. are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Montferrat, and part of the Milaneſe. To the NE. are the ci-devant territories of Venice, now moſtly reduced to the obedience of the emperor. S. of theſe are the late Italian dominions of the emperor, namely, part of the Milaneſe, and the Mantuan, now formed into an independent republic, under the protection of France. S. of theſe are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, lately belonging to the duke of Modena, but now incorporated with the new republic. W. of theſe are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, whoſe ſovereign is of the houſe of Bourbon. S. of Parma lies the republic of Genoa, and SE. of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuſcany. The Eccleſiaſtical State, or territory of the Pope, lies principally to the E. and SE. of Tuſcany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the remainder of Italy, which occupies the whole ſouthern extremity, is the kingdom of Naples, with it's dependant iſlands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different ſituations of the countries it contains. In thoſe on the NE. ſide of the Apennines, it is temperate; but on the SW. it is very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrareſe, is ſaid to be unwholeſome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marſhes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In ſummer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almoſt intolerable, if it were not alleviated by the ſea-breezes. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are ſeveral fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Braccianno, and Celano. As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beſide thoſe mentioned above, the ſoil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the beſt oil in Europe; excellent ſilk in abundance; corn of all ſorts, but not in ſuch plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raiſins, ſugar, innumerable mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, cheſnuts, &c. Moſt of theſe fruits were at firſt imported by the Romans from Aſia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the ſoil. This country alſo yields good paſture, and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are well ſtored with game; and the mountains yield, not only mines of iron, alum, ſulphur, marble of all ſorts, alabaſter, jaſper, porphyry, &c. but alſo gold and ſilver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, ſhrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, lauel, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and ſilks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great ſums of money are expended by travellers in the purchaſe of pictures, curioſities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians have been the moſt celebrated of all the moderns for their genius and taſte in architecture, painting, carving, and muſic, and ſeveral of them

have alſo been eminent as writers. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly their predeceſſors, the ladies of ancient Rome; they alſo uſe paints and waſhes for their hands and faces. The Italian language is a corruption of the Latin, and is ſaid to be ſpoken beſt at Florence.

Itchel, Hants, near Alderſton. *Itchen*, or *Aire*, a river of Hants, which riſes in the centre of the county, and, watering Wincheſter, enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name. *Itching*, or *Irthing*, a river of Northumberland and Cumberland, falling into the Eden near Warwick. *Itching-Abbots*, Hants, NW. of Alreſford. *Itching-Stoke*, Hants, E. of Itching-Abbots. *Itchington*, Glouceſterſhire, in Titherington pariſh.

ITCHINGTON-BISHOP'S, Warw. NE. of Kineton. Market on Wedneſday.

Itchington, Long and *Nether*, Warw. near Southam. *Itenfield*, Cumb. near Inglewood-Foreſt. *Ithon*, a river in Radnorſ. *Itteringham*, Norf. NW. of Aleſham. *Itton*, Monm. W. of Chepſtow.

ITZEHOE, a town of Daniſh Holſtein.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, in the diſtrict of Chachapoyas. It lies to the E. of the Andes.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. an iſland of the W. Indies, 50 miles E. of St. Domingo, and called by the Engliſh *Porto Rico*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is ſubject to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interſperſed with woods, and well watered with ſprings and rivulets. It produces ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Beſides, there are ſo many cattle, that they often kill them for the ſake of the ſkins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the iſland. The air is pretty healthy, but it is ſubject to ſtorms and hurricanes, like the reſt of theſe iſlands. The capital is of the ſame name, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour. Lat. 18. 29. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coaſt of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coaſt, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. Lat. 33. 40. S. lon. 83. W.

JUAN DE ULLOA, ST. an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, half a mile NE. of Vera Cruz.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninſula of Mexico, nearly oppoſite the W. end of the Iſland of Cuba. It has the Gulf of Honduras to the E. and the Bay of Campeachy to the W. and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building of ſhips; as alſo ſugar, caſſia, indigo, cotton, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having formerly been very ill uſed by the Spaniards. It is a flat, level country, and is unhealthy in ſome parts, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Merida is the capital; but ſome give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See HONDURAS.

JUDENBURG, a town of Stiria. The public buildings, with the ſquare, are magnificent.

JUDOIGNE, or GELDENACKEN, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Ive, St. Cornwall, W. of Kellington. *Ive-Church*, Kent, by Romney-Marſh. *Ivedon*, Devonſhire, in Auleſcomb pariſh. *Iver*, Bucks, near Uxbridge.

IVES, ST. a ſea-port of Cornwall, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, which has about 30 ſhips belonging to it's harbour. It trades largely in pilchards and Corniſh ſlates. It is 8 miles NE. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

* IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire, with the largeſt market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handſome place, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It is 6 miles nearly E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. of London. Market on Monday.

JUGON, a town in the department of the North Coaſt, containing about 700 inhabitants.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, ſubject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made in it. It is 50 miles SW. of Majorca. The capital is of the ſame name, ſeated on a bay, with a good harbour. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Ivil, or *Ivel*, a river in Bedfordſhire. *Ivil*, a river in Somerſetſhire.

IVINGO, a town in Bucks. 6 miles SW. of Dunſtable. Market on Monday.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour on the coaſt of Patagonia. Lat. 49. 10. S. lon. 68. 44. W.

Julian's, St. Monm. near Caerlion.

Julian's Town, in Meath, Leinſter.

JULIEN, ST. a town in the depart. of Upper Vienne, 13 miles NW. of Limoges.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town in the department

department of Yonne, ſeated near the river Yonne, 5 miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a ſmall duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated between the Rhine and the Maeſe. The principal towns are Juliers, the capital, in lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 6. 23. E. Dueren, Aix-la-Chapelle, Munſter-Eyſſel, and Eufzkirchen. It is ſubject to the elector palatine, is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad it produces.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. They were brought thither for the ſake of trade.

JUMIEGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine ſeated on the river Seine, 12 miles WSW. of Rouen.

JUMNA, a large river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, waters the cities of Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jump, Yorkſhire, near Rotheram.

JUNKSEILON, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. coaſt of Siam, nearly 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 wide. Near the principal town (of the ſame name, ſituated in the N. part of the iſland) is a mine of loadſtone, but the pieces do not preſerve their virtue above 4 or 5 months. Lat. 8. 56. N. lon. 98. 30. E.

Ivory-Lodge, Hampſhire, in New Foreſt.

JURA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, NE. of the iſland of Iſlay, on the coaſt of Argyleſhire. It is 25 miles long, and 7 broad. Some parts of the ſouthern and weſtern ſides are fertile, and there are only three mountains on the whole iſland. Theſe are of a conic form, of aſtupendous height, and are called the Paps of Jura. The reſt of the iſland is flat, and generally covered with heath. Shell-fiſh and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. A few wild roes are ſtill ſeen here, but their number is continually growing leſs.

JURA, a department of France, having Swiſſerland to the E. and the department of Saone and Loire to the W. It contains mines of iron of a ſuperior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of jaſper of different colours, and of alabaſter. It takes it's name from Mount Jura.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which extend, nearly in a line, from the Rhine, near Baſil, to the Rhone, 10 miles below Geneva; ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs elevated, and in different places taking different names.

IVREA, a town of Canavez, Piedmont.

IVRY, a town in the depart. of Eure; a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or; and a town in the department of Paris.

Juſt, St. Cornwall, at the Land's End, NW. of Penzance. *Juſt-Caſtle, St.* Cornwall, on Falmouth-Haven.

JUTLAND, a large peninſula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the duchy of Holſtein; and on the other ſides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholeſome, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes and beeves, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, &c. This was anciently called Cimbrica Cherſoneſus; and is ſuppoſed to be the country whence the Anglo-Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleſwick.

Ivy-Bridge, Devonſ. a village remarkable for it's rural and picturesque ſcenery. It is ſeated on the rapid and noiſy river Arme, on the road between Exeter and Plymouth, 11 miles NE. of the latter. *Ivy-Church*, Wilts, 2 miles from Saliſbury. *Ivythorn*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Glaſtonbury. *Iwade*, Kent, near Milton and Sittingbourn. *Ixning*, Suffolk, near Newmarket.

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, 7 miles NE. of Bury, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Ixworthorp, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory of the ſame name, (otherwiſe called Jaypour, Jaynagur, Joinagur, or Jyenagur) in the eaſtern quarter of Agimere, is ſubject to one of the rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jeſſing, who alſo erected an obſervatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it, in 1734. Wendel repreſents Jyepour as a place of great wealth and conſequence in 1779, being the ſtaple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 104 miles W. by S. of Agra, and 70 ENE. of Agimere.

IZQUITENANGO, a town of Chiapa, Mexico.

K.

KABER, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby-Steven.

Kaddy-Carne, in Down, Ulſter, a long ledge of rocks on Big-Iſland.

KAFFUNGEN, a town of Heſſe Caſſel.

KAHUN, a town of Kerman, Perſia.

KAIRWAN. See CAIROAN.

KALAAR, a town of Ghilan, Perſia.

Kaldworth, Northumberland, in Mildforth barony.

KALIMBURG, a town and bailiwick of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zealand.

KALIR, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

KALISCH, a palatinate, late of Poland, now of W. Pruſſia, and it's capital, ſeated on the river Proſna.

Kallamer, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, that inhabit that part of the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural) toward the Caſpian Sea; in all which immenſe tract there is not a houſe to be ſeen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another, in queſt of paſturage for their large herds of cattle, conſiſting of horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They neither ſow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, ſo that they live without bread, or any ſort of vegetable; and in the winter, their cattle fare as other wild beaſts. Their food is fleſh, (eſpecially that of horſes) fiſh, wild-fowl, and veniſon; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheeſe; but mare's milk is the moſt eſteemed among them, and from it they make a ſtrong ſpirit, of which they are very fond, and which is clear as water. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicirtikhan, or king of kings, who derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. All of them, however, have ſubmitted to the government of Ruſſia, or live under it's protection. They are pagans. They wear coats of ſtuff, or ſilk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of ſheep-ſkins, and a cap of the ſame. Their cattle are large, and their ſheep are of the largeſt kind, having great fat tails, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs, and, inſtead of wool, they have ſoft curled hair, ſo that their ſkins are converted into fur coats. Their horſes are ſmall, but ſwift, hardy, and ſtrong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the fleſh of camels, cows, and ſheep, but univerſally give the preference to that of the horſe. When they go upon any expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats; they no ſooner come to a river, than in they plunge with their horſes, and, ſliding from their backs, hold faſt by the manes till they get over, and then immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but 4 months at moſt in the deſerts, and inhabit a moſt pleaſant country all the reſt of the year (when it is not overflowed) tending their flocks and herds, fiſhing, and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a ſheep with him for his proviſion, and three horſes, which he rides alternately; and when any of them fail, they kill it, and divide the fleſh, putting pieces of it under their ſaddles, and, after riding ſome time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are large, and ſurpriſingly warm, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the ſmoke; they are 24 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleaſure; they are all round, the ſides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the croſs ſticks neatly jointed, for folding together, or extending. The kibbet withſtands wind and rain well, and is erected with greater eaſe and in leſs time than we could ſet up an officer's tent. The ſmall-pox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs as the peſtilence among us. When any of them are ſeized with it, they immediately break up their camp and flee, leaving the ſick perſon in one of their kibbets, or tents, with a killed ſheep, part of which is roaſted and part raw, and a jar of water, and ſome wood for fire; if they recover, they follow the horde, but this ſeldom happens, for they moſtly die for want of attendance.

KALNICK, a town of Bracklaw, Poland.

KALO, a town of Hungary.

KALUGA, or KALUTSKOE, a town and government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly included in the government of Moſcow. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 40 to 90 in breadth. Occa is the principal river.

KAMAKURA, an iſland of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, on the S. coaſt of Niphon, uſed as a ſtate priſon. The coaſt of this iſland is ſo ſteep, that perſons and freightage are generally lifted up by cranes.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains

tains in Thibet, between the lake Jamdro, and the Sampoo river.

KAMINIECK, a town of Poland, capital of Podolia.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninſula of Siberia, in the province of Irkutſk, and government of Irkutſkoi, bounded on the N. by the province of Ochotſk; on the E. and S. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the Sea of Ochotſk and the Penzinſkoe Gulf. It is 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. The ſouthern extremity is Cape Lopatka, in lat. from 52. to 61. N. and lon. 156. 45. E. according to Captain King, who viſited this country in 1779. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extends the whole length of the peninſula, and almoſt equally divides it; whence ſeveral rivers take their riſe, and empty themſelves on both ſides into the Pacific Ocean, and the Sea of Ochotſk. Stunted trees are thinly ſcattered over the whole face of the country, whoſe bottoms are moſſy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole reſembling Newfoundland in a ſtriking degree. This diſadvantage of ſoil, however, is not univerſal; for ſome parts produce tolerably good hay. Four months, commencing at midſummer, may be conſidered as forming their ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, the reſt of the year is all dreary winter. They have great quantities of wholeſome vegetables in a wild ſtate, ſuch as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery, with ſome excellent turnips, and turnip-radiſhes, upon a few ſpots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmoſt extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper ſeaſons, and preſerved by maſhing them into a thick jam. Theſe conſtitute a conſiderable part of the winter proviſions, ſerving as a general ſauce to their dried fiſh. Fiſh is certainly the ſtaple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninſula, who cannot poſſibly derive any conſiderable part of their ſuſtenance either from agriculture or cattle: they, however, obtain ſome from their foreſts, particularly in the bear, which to hunt and kill, is, with the inhabitants, a ſkilful and dangerous adventure. The people of Kamtſchatka may be ſaid to conſiſt of three ſorts; the Kamtſchadales, the Ruſſians, and Coſſacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives conſiſt of three different kinds, which they call jourts, balagans, and loghouſes. They inhabit the firſt in the winter, and the ſecond in the ſummer; in the third, introduced by the Ruſſians, only the more wealthy people reſide. The external appearance of a jourt reſembles a round, ſquat hillock; a hole, ſerving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the aſſiſtance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little ſecurity for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtſchadales reſembles a waggoner's frock: if for ſummer wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of a ſkin, having one ſide tanned, and the hair preſerved on the other, which is worn innermoſt; a cloſe jacket of nankeen, or other cotton ſtuff, is the next under this; and, beneath that, a ſhirt made of thin Perſian ſilk, of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots, made of ſkins, with the hair innermoſt. They have alſo a fur cap, with two flaps that are uſually tied up cloſe to the head, but are let to fall round the ſhoulders in rough weather. The true Kamtſchadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninſula. The Ruſſians firſt diſcovered the country in 1697, and, in 1699, 60 Ruſſian ſoldiers, with as many Coſſacks, penetrated into the heart of the peninſula, levying a tribute of furs in their progreſs. Their government, conſidered as a military one, is mild and equitable in a high degree. The natives are permitted to chuſe their own magiſtrates, with all the privileges they had ever enjoyed, who refer to the governor of Kamtſchatka ſuch caſes only as, from their intricacy or heinouſneſs, they do not chuſe to decide upon themſelves. Bolcheretſk is the principal place, on the SW. coaſt, in lat. 52. N.

KANEM, a city and province of Bornou, in Africa.

KANIOW, a city of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kiow.

KANISCHA, a town of Hungary.

Kantiſs, Eſſex, near Horndon.

Kanturk, in Cork, Munſter.

KAPOS, a town and river of Hungary.

KARECK, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, where all ſhips bound for Buſſorah muſt call for pilots. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad; and is ſubject to the ſheick of Bundaric. The Dutch have, or had, a ſettlement here.

Karham, Northumb. in Wark barony.

KARLSCRUCH, a town of Baden-Durlach, Suabia. The margrave has here a magnificent palace and gardens. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houſes are all as uniform as the ſtreets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.

Karnbank,

Karnbank, a hill in Armagh, Ulſter. *Karn-Gaur*, a hill in Down, Ulſter, 2 miles N. of Scrabo.

Karnuſack, Cornwall, a rocky mountain, near Madern.

KASAN, a large country of the Ruſſian empire, formerly ſubject to the Kalmuc Tartars, but now divided into the three Ruſſian governments of Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Penza.

KASAN, the capital of the Ruſſian government of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Caſanka, where it falls into the Wolga.

Katherine Hill, Surry, near Guildford. *Katherine's, St.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Katherine's, St.* in the ſuburbs of Lincoln. *Katherine's Hill, St.* Hants, near Winchester. *Katherington*, Hants, SE. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free town of Suabia.

KAYE's ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, near the W. coaſt of N. America, about 30 miles in length and 4 in breadth, diſcovered and named by Captain Cook. The SW. point is a naked rock, conſiderably elevated above the land within it. Pine trees, abound in all parts of the iſland; which indeed is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; ſo that they would be of no great ſervice for ſhipping, excepting as materials for ſmall things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one ſpecies; and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypreſs, are found here. Lat. 59. 51. N. lon. 143. 0. W.

KAYSERSBERG, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. of Colmar.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine.

KAYSARSTHUL, a town of Baden, Switzerland.

KAYSERSWERT, a town of Cologne, circle of Lower Rhine.

Keach, a river in Cardiganſ. *Keadby*, Lincolnſhire, in Axholm Iſle.

Keady, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Kealcotes, E. W. N. and *S.* Linc. near Bollingbroke. *Keale*, Linc. near Bollingbroke.

Keamore, in Cork, Munſter. *Keany* in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Kearton, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, E. of Swaledale. *Kebby*, a river in Monmouthſhire. *Kebeck*, a river in Yorkſ. running into the Nyde. *Kedlington*, Suffolk, NW. of Clare. *Kedleſton*, near Derby. *Kedrington*, Linc. N. of Louth. *Keel*, Staffordſhire, by Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Keenagh, in Longford, Leinſter.

Keerby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, SW. of Helmeſley. *Keerby*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Keeton*, Nottingh. near Lenton.

KEIREEN, a town of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, which gives it's name to a large, fertile plain, where they breed a great number of pigeons.

Keghear, Devonſ. NW. of Okehampton. *Kegworth*, Leiceſ. on an eminence, 4 miles from Loughborough, on the road to Derby. *Kebam*, E. of Leiceſter.

KEHL, a fortreſs of Suabia, on the Rhine, oppoſite Straſburg.

Keingham, Yorkſhire, SE. of Headon.

Keinton-Manſfield, Somerſetſh. *Kekewick*, Cheſhire, between Frodſham and Warrington. *Kelby*, Linc. W. of Grimſby. *Keld Chapel*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Swaledale. *Keldham*, Yorkſ. near Kirkby-Moreſide. *Kelebar-Hill*, Yorkſhire, near Tadcaſter. *Kelfield*, Linc. near Axholm Iſle. *Kelfield*, Yorkſh. E. Riding, near Nun-Appleton. *Kelham*, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Newark. *Kelinghall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Ripley. *Kelk*, Yorkſ. E. of Great Driffield. *Kellaham*, Cornw. W. of St. Neot's. *Kellath*, Weſtmorl. near Newbiggin. *Kelleuyg*, Monmouthſhire. *Kellermaſh*, Northamp. NE. of Naſeby. *Kellet, Upper* and *Lower*, N. of Lancaſter. *Kelley*, Devonſ. SE. of Launceſton. *Kelling*, Norf. NE. of Holt. *Kellington*, Yorkſ. E. of Pontefract.

KELLINGTON, or CALLINGTON, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory, 12 miles S. of Launceſton, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is equal to the beſt half of the Corniſh boroughs, for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad ſtreet, a market-houſe, and a neat church. Market on Wedneſday.

Kelliſhall, Suffolk, N. of Saxmundham. *Kellop*, a river in Durham. *Kellowe*, Northumberland, W. of Holy Iſland.

*KELLS, a town of Meath, in Leinſter. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Blackwater, 31 miles NW. of Dublin.

*KELLS, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 64 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kells, a river and village of Antrim, in Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin.

Kellum, St. Shropſ. S. of Hales-Owen.

Kellymount, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kellyſtown*, in Carlow, Leinſter, on the E. ſide of the river Barrow.

Kelmeſham, Worc. N. of Tewkeſbury. *Kelnſey*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Spurn-Head. *Kelſal*, 6 miles NE. of Cheſter. *Kelſey*, Linc. near N. Kelſey. *Kelſey, N.* Linc. W. of Thongcaſter. *Kelſhull*, Herts, near Royſton.

KELSO,

KELSO, a neat and populous town of Roxburghſhire, with a good market for corn, and a handſome bridge of ſix arches over the Tweed, near it's confluence with the Tiviot. The abbey, the magnificent ruins of which ſtill remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh-Hill, Springwood-Park, and the Fleurs. From Pinnacle-Hill is ſeen a vaſt extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raiſed in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the ſheep are remarkably fine. Kelſo is 20 miles SW. of Berwick, and 42 SbE. of Edinburgh.

Kelſterne, Linc. W. of Louth. *Kelthorp*, Rutl. in Ketton pariſh. *Kelton*, Cumbridgeſ. in Lamplugh pariſh. *Kelton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Rombaldkirk.

*KELVEDON, or EASTERFORD, a town of Eſſex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 from London, on the road to Colcheſter.

Kelvedon-Hatch, Eſſex, S. of Ongar. *Kelweſton*, Somerſ. on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol. *Kelyn*, a river in Merionethſhire.

KEMAR, a town of Natolia.

Kemberton, Shropſ. SW. of Sheffnal. *Kemble*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Kemblefpeth Hill*, Cumb. near the ſource of the Cocker. *Kemſborough*, Glouc. near Painſwick. *Kemeys*, Monm. W. of Weaſe Wood. *Kemeys-Commander*, Monm. NW. of Uſk. *Kemingham*, Norfolk. *Kemlet*, or *Camlet*, a river in Shropſ. *Kemlet*, a river in Denbighſ. *Kemmerton*, Glouceſ. NE. of Tewkeſbury. *Kempbank*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Templeborough.

KEMPEN, a town of Cologne.

Kempley, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Roſs. *Kempsford*, Glouceſ. between Cricklade and Lechlade; the Stroud Canal is extended to this place. *Kempſhot*, Hants, S. of Baſingſtoke. *Kempſton*, SW. of Bedford. *Kempſton*, Norfolk, near Lytcham.

KEMPTEN, a town of Mentz; alſo an imperial town, and a princely abbey, to which belong ſeveral towns and villages; both in Suabia.

Kempthorn, Devonſ. in Clawton pariſh. *Kempton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Kempton*, Herts, NW. of Digſwell. *Kemſcot*, Oxfordſhire, between Radcot-Bridge and Lechlade. *Kemſey*, Worc. on the Severn, below Worceſter. *Kemſing*, Kent, W. of Wrotham. *Kemſley-Downs*, Kent, near Milton. *Ken*, Somerſ. between Kingſwood and Clevedon. *Ken*, a river of Devonſ. running into the Ex, below Exeter.

KEN, or KAN, a river of Weſtmorland, which flows by Kendal, and empties itſelf into the ſandy waſh of Lancaſhire, called Morcambe Bay. It has a cataract near it's mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation; ſo that the town of Milthrop, ſituated on a little creek, near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port of Weſtmorland; and this is capable of receiving very ſmall veſſels only, by which the fine Weſtmorland ſlates, hams, and other articles are exported.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which deſcending from the mountains in the N. of Kirkcudbrightſhire, flows in a ſouthern direction to the town of New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, about 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. Here it is joined by the river Dee.

Kenagh, in Longford, Leinſter.

Kenchefter, 3 miles W. of Hereford, on the river Ine. *Kenchurch*, Heref. *Kencomb*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Beminſter. *Kencot*, Oxfordſhire, W. of Bampton.

*KENDAL, a large, handſome town of Weſtmorland. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a valley, among hills, on the W. ſide of the river Ken, over which are ſeveral bridges. It has been long noted for it's woollen manufactories: particularly knit ſtockings, a thick ſtuff, called *cottons*, for the clothing of the people in the W. Indies, and for ſailors' jackets, and linſey-woolſey. There is likewiſe a conſiderable tannery; and fiſh-hooks, waſte ſilk, and woolcards are manufactured here. The mills for ſcouring, fulling, and frizing cloth; and for cutting and raſping dying wood, &c. are well worth ſeeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for it's manufactures, ſpecial laws having been enacted in thoſe reigns, for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and ſuch has been the ſpirit and induſtry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flouriſh ever ſince, notwithſtanding the diſadvantage of poſſeſſing no water carriage. Kendal is 46 miles S. of Carliſle, and 259 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 15. N. lon. 2. 52. W. Market on Saturday.

Kendalſhire, Glouceſ. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Kenelm*, Staff. near Clent.

KENELWORTH, or KILLINGWORTH, Warwickſhire, SW. of Coventry. Market on Wedneſday.

Kenford, Devonſhire, near Powderham-Caſtle. *Kenford*, Suffolk, near Newmarket. *Kengwick*, W. of Worceſter. *Keningal*, Norfolk, SE. of Eaſt Herling. *Kenley*, Shropſhire, near Wenlock.

KENMARE RIVER and TOWN, in Kerry, Munſter, 155 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kennardington, Kent, near Appledore.

Kenne, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

KENNEBEK, a river which riſes in the NW. part of the province of Main, in New England; and, flowing in a ſouthern direction, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Bays of Caſco and Penobſcot, on the coaſt of the ſame province.

Kennedon, Devonſ. in Sherford pariſh.

Kennegy, Cornwall, near Penzance.

Kennerley, Devonſhire, near Crediton.

KENNET, a river celebrated by Pope, as, "The Kennet ſwift, for ſilver eels renown'd." It riſes 4 miles from Marlborough, in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it has been made navigable. It joins the Thames, a little below Reading.

Kennet, E. and *Little*, Wilts, on Marlborough Downs, near the ſource of the river Kennet.

Kennington, a village of Surry, one of the 8 precincts of Lambeth. Near it is an extenſive common.

Kennington, Kent, near Aſhford.

Kennington, Berks, in Radley pariſh.

Kenſey, a ſmall river in Cornwall.

Kenſington, a village of Middleſex, two miles W. of Hyde-Park corner, London. Here is a royal palace, with very extenſive gardens, (originally deſigned by Kent, and much improved by Browne) which have become a very faſhionable promenade.

Kenſworth, Herts, E. of Studham.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by Surry and Suſſex; on the N. by the Thames; on the E. and SE. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Suſſex and the Engliſh Channel. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. from 30 to 36. It is divided into 5 lathes, under each of which are ſeveral hundreds. It contains 2 cities, 39 market-towns, and 408 pariſh churches. In the ſoil and face of the country, there is great diverſity. The banks of the Thames are low and marſhy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, ſometimes riſing to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky ſoil, inclining to barrenneſs, extends to the NE. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting it's nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the iſland, and produce that ſtriking appearance at ſea, which gave it the name of Albion. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey ſoil; fertile, but unwholeſome on account of it's moiſture. It terminates in the great marſh of Romney. The midland and weſtern diſtricts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and paſture, equal in pleaſantneſs, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, beſide the uſual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, eſpecially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconſiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, conſiſting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of ſheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary ſize in Romney-Marſh. The principal rivers, beſide the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidſtone is the county town.

KENTAIFFE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in the S. of Thibet, bordering on Hindooſtan Proper. On the W. ſide of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from it's E. ſide iſſues the Sanpoo, or Burrampooter.

Kentbridge, Kent, NW. of Rye.

Kentbury, Berks, SE. of Hungerford.

Kentcomb, Higher and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Great Toller.

Kentditch, Suſſex, NE. of Rye.

Kentes, Eſſex, SE. of Rochford.

Kent Green, Cheſhire, E. of Sandbach.

Kenthatch, Kent, S. of Weſtram.

Kentiſbear, Devonſ. E. of Columbton.

Kentiſbury, Devonſhire, W. of Porlock.

Kentiſh-Town, in Middleſex, near Hampſtead, 3 miles N. of London.

Kentmere, Weſtmorl. near Ambleſide.

Kenton, Middl. a mile E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Kenton, Middleſex, NE. of Sunbury.

Kenton, Northumb. near Newcaſtle.

Kenton, Devonſ. near Chudleigh.

Kent Sand, Lanc. in the NW. part of the county, is croſſed at low water, with the aſſiſtance of a guide, kept there at the public expence.

KENTSINGUEN, a town in the Briſgaw.

KENTUCKY, a country in N. America, ſituated in it's central part, near the lat. of 38°. 0'. N. and 85. 0. W. lon. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Ohio; on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tenaſſee State, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and SW. by the Miſſiſſippi and the Cherokee River. It is 390 miles in length from E. to W. and from 20 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. and is at preſent divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferſon, Nelſon, and Maddiſon. The principal rivers are

are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Cumberland River, and the Great Kenhaway, or New River. Theſe are all navigable for boats almoſt to their ſources, without rapids, for the greateſt part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounds with limeſtone. The ſprings and ſtreams leſſen in June and continue low, hindering navigation until November, when the autumnal rains prepare the rivers for boats, and repleniſh the whole country with water. The ſoil is amazingly fertile: the inhabitants diſtinguiſh it's quality by firſt, ſecond, and third rate lands; and ſcarcely any ſuch thing as a marſh or ſwamp is to be found. This country is more temperate and healthy than the other ſettled parts of America. The winter is ſhort, and ſnow ſeldom falls deep or lies long. The W. winds often bring ſtorms, and the E. winds clear the ſky; but there is no ſteady rule of weather in that reſpect, as in the northern ſtates. The W. winds are ſometimes cold; but the weather is not ſo intenſely ſevere as theſe winds are in Pennſylvania. The country, in general, may be conſidered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Thoſe which are peculiar to Kentucky, are the ſugar-maple, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furniſhes every family with plenty of excellent ſugar; and the honey-locuſt, which is curiouſly ſurrounded with large thorny ſpikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a ſweet taſte, and makes excellent beer. Here are alſo the coffee-tree, which greatly reſembles the black oak, grows large, and alſo bears a pod, in which is incloſed coffee; the papwa-tree, which does not grow to a great ſize, is a ſoft wood, bears a fine fruit, much like a cucumber in ſhape and ſize, and taſtes ſweet; black mulberry-trees in abundance: the wild cherry-tree, which is of a large ſize, and ſupplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck-eye, a very ſoft wood, bearing a remarkably black fruit; and ſome other kinds of trees not common elſewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat: and the cane-brakes are ſo thick and tall, that it is difficult to paſs through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-graſs, covering vaſt tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries. The Shawaneſe ſallad, wild lettuce, pepper-graſs, and many more, as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are ſeen the fineſt crown-imperials in the world; the cardinal-flower, ſo much extolled for it's ſcarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the moſt admirable beauty. Here is alſo found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnola, which has an exquiſite ſmell, and continues to bloſſom and ſeed for ſeveral months together. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any ſilver or gold mines. The weſtern waters produce plenty of fiſh and fowl. The fiſh, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fiſh, of a large ſize, and cat-fiſh, ſometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky river, weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, gar-fiſh, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, ſun-fiſh, and other hook fiſh, are abundant. On theſe waters, and eſpecially on the Ohio, the geeſe and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys; a ſpecies of grouſe, which the inhabitants call pheaſants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewiſe is the parroquet, a bird every way reſembling a parrot, but much ſmaller; and the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitiſh colour, with a white plume. It flies ſcreaming exceedingly ſharp; and it is aſſerted, that it's bill is pure ivory; a circumſtance very ſingular in the plumy tribe. Here alſo is the great owl, reſembling it's kind in other parts, but remarkably different in it's vociferation, ſometimes making a ſtrange, ſurpriſing noiſe, like a man in the moſt extreme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are ſuch as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockaſon ſnakes. Among the native animals, is the buffalo, much reſembling a large bull, of a great ſize, with a large head, thick, ſhort, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his ſhoulder is a large lump of fleſh, covered with a thick boſs of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not riſe from the ground as our cattle, but ſpring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumſy appearance, with ſhort legs, but run faſt, and ſcarcely turn aſide for any thing when chaſed. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, ſupplying the inhabitants in many parts with beef, and

their hides make good leather. They are innocent, harmleſs creatures. There are ſtill to be found many deer, elks, and bears. There are alſo panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and muſk-rats; nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, ſuch as foxes, rabbits, ſquirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opuſſums. Moſt of the ſpecies of the domeſtic quadrupeds have been introduced ſince the ſettlement; ſuch as horſes, cows, ſheep, and hogs, which are prodigiouſly multiplied, ſuffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in ſome of which one may travel ſeveral miles under a fine limeſtone rock, ſupported by curious arches and pillars: in moſt of them runs a ſtream of water. Kentucky was purchaſed by the ſtate of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent ſtate in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, and from it's rapid increaſe in population, may now probably be eſtimated at 200,000. There are many conſiderable towns, the principal of which are are Lexington and Waſhington.

KENTUCKY, a river of N. America, which riſes with three heads, called the north, ſouth, and middle forks, in the ſtate to which it gives name. Theſe branches unite together near Franklinville, and the united ſtream taking a NW. courſe, falls into the Ohio, in lat. 38. 35. N. and lon. 85. 30. W. Among the natural curioſities of the country, are the winding banks of this river, and of that called Dick's River. They are rather precipices than banks; for, almoſt every where, the aſtoniſhed obſerver beholds three or four hundred feet of a ſolid perpendicular limeſtone rock; in ſome parts a fine white marble, either curiouſly arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building ſtones. Theſe precipices are like the ſides of a deep trench, or canal; the land above being level, except where creeks ſet in, and crowned with fine groves of red cedar. It is only at particular places that this river can be croſſed, one of which is worthy of admiration; a great road, large enough for waggons, made by the buffalo, ſloping with an eaſy deſcent from the top to the bottom of a very large ſteep hill, at or near the river above Leeſtown.

Kenvil, Surry, near Working. *Kenward*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Kenwick*, Shropſ. W. of Wem. *Kenwyne*, Cornw. N. of Truro. *Kepeyre*, near Durham. *Kepik*, Northumberland, S. of Chollerton. *Keppernham*, Hampſhire, near Stockbridge. *Kepwick*, Yorkſh. E. of Northallerton. *Kerbrough*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Giſborn.

KERCOLANG, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. The face of the country ſeems to be ſteep hills and extenſive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with ſome pleaſant cultivated grounds. The houſes ſtand on poſts, and appear to be well-built, and neatly thatched. Their fiſhing hooks and lines are moſtly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarſe kind of calico, though ſome wear ſilk; moſt of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been ſeen with a Chineſe pointed hat. Lat. 4. 28. N. lon. 126. 31. E.

Kergo, Cornwall, W. of Columb.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, viſited by Captain Cook, in 1779, which, from it's ſterility, has been called the Iſland of Deſolation. No place hitherto diſcovered, in either hemiſphere, affords ſo ſcanty a field for the naturaliſt as this ſpot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, which might raiſe the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occaſioned by one ſmall plant, reſembling ſaxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large ſpreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might ſerve for fuel, and was the only thing ſeen here that could poſſibly be applied to that purpoſe. A few amphibious animals were diſcovered. Lat. 49. 20. S. lon. 69. 37. E.

Keriog, a river in Denbighſhire. *Keriog*, a river in Merionethſhire.

KERMAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Segeſtan, and a part of Koraſan; on the E. by Mecran; on the S. by the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Farſiſtan. The northern part is barren, but the ſouthern is more fertile. The Guebres are numerous. Here are ſheep, which loſe their fleeces in ſpring, and become as naked as ſucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Sirgian, or according to ſome writers, Kerman, is the capital.

Kern, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kernbray*, or *Carnbarrah*, Cornw. near the Land's End. *Kernbridge*, Cornwall, near Kellington. *Kerneth*, Cornwall, NE. of Tregony. *Kernmarge-Beacon*, Cornwall, SW. of Redruth. *Kernſcaw*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

KERPEN, a town and county of Weſtphalia, 10 miles ESE. of Juliers.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon; on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It poſſeſſes many fine harbours, and the ſouthern diſtrict is plain and fertile, but a large part of it is full of mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, ſo that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Conſiderable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported. It contains 84 pariſhes, about 19,400 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in moſt of the ſouthern baronies, and here are ſeveral ſpas, or medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Caſh-in-Mang, Lea, Fleſk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughty. The county town is Tralee.

Kerſal, Nottinghamſhire, near Beſthorp. *Kervent*, Monmouthſ. 5 miles from Chepſtow. *Kery*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Kerſtall*, Yorkſh. NW. of Leeds. *Keſgrave*, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Ipſwich.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains in Aſia, on the coaſt of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile countries in the Eaſt.

KESSEL, a town of Pruſſian Gueiderland with a handſome caſtle, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Maeſe, 7 miles N. of Ruremond.

KESSELDORF, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony.

Keſſilgunt, a river in Merionethſhire. *Keſſingland*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

KESTEVEN, one of the three diviſions of Lincolnſhire, containing the weſtern part of the county, from the middle to the ſouthern extremity. It poſſeſſes variety of ſoil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens of Lincolnſhire are in this diſtrict; the air of which, however, is more ſalubrious than that of the diſtrict of Holland; and the ſoil, moreover, is more fruitful.

Keſtle, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven. *Keſton*, Huntingd. NW. of Kimbolton. *Keſton*, Kent, 5 miles from Bromley. *Keſwell*, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven. *Keſwell, Abbots* and *Kings*, Devonſ. E. and SE. of Aſhburton.

*KESWICK, a ſmall, but neat and well-built town of Cumberland, pleaſantly ſeated in a beautiful and extenſive vale, through which flows the Derwent. It is 25 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 287 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a romantic ſpot, in the ſouthern part of Cumberland, lately much viſited by the admirers of beautiful ſcenes in nature. Here is the Lake of Keſwick, or more properly, the Lake of Derwent-Water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water, ſoars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Baſingthwaite-Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their neſts, and whence the Derwent derives it's ſupplies of water. See BORROWDALE, BASINGTHWAITE, DERWENT-WATER, and SKIDDAW.

Keſwick, SW. of Norwich. *Keſwick*, Yorkſ. SW. of Wetherby. *Keſworth*, Dorſetſhire, near Wareham. *Ket's Coity Houſe*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Ketheringham*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Ketterick-ſwart*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Catterick Bridge.

*KETTERING, a handſome, populous town of Northamptonſhire, where ſome manufactures of lace, ſhalloons, ſerges, and tammies are carried on. It is 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Kettlebaſton, Suff. near Bilſton. *Kettleborough*, Suff. S. of Framlingham. *Kettleby*, Linc. W. of Alford, near Glandford-Bridge. *Kettleſdale-Spring*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Kirkby Lonſdale. *Kettleſmed*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Kettleſmere*, Yorkſ. SW. of Maſham. *Kettleſton*, Norfolk, between Fakenham and Holt. *Kettlethorp*, NW. of Lincoln. *Kettlewell*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, lies under a hill, between Langſhethdale-Chaſe and Netherdale. *Ketton*, Durham, on the Skern, N. of Darlington. *Ketton*, Linc. 2 miles from Stamford. *Ketton*, Rutlandſ. near Tinewell. *Kevenny*, or *Govenny*, a river in Monmouthſ. *Keveny*, a river in Angleſey. *Keverdale*, Lanc. E. of the Ribble, oppoſite to Preſton. *Keverel*, Cornwall, near St. Germains. *Kevern, St.* Cornwall, on the SW. ſide of Falmouth-Haven. *Kevernal*, 5 miles S. of Hereford. *Kevil*, Wilts, E. of Trowbridge. *Kevington*, Kent, in St. Mary-Cray pariſh. *Kew*, a village of Surry, on the banks of the Thames, about 7 miles W. by S. of London. Here is Kew Houſe, a royal palace, celebrated for it's fine gardens, and the king's exotic garden. The laſt has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New South Wales;

and is known throughout all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewenſis. From Kew to Brentford is a handſome bridge of 7 arches over the Thames, built in 1789. *Kewe, St.* Cornwall, near Penzance. *Kewe, St.* Cornwall, between Camelford and Padſtow Haven. *Kewſtock*, Somerſet. on the Briſtol Channel, between Uphill and Woodſpring. *Kexby*, Linc. SE. of Gainſborough. *Kexby*, E. of York.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the government of Wiburg, ſeated on two ſmall iſlands of the river Woxen, which here falls into the Lake Ladoga. The houſes are built with wood; it is not very large, but near it is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery. It is 67 miles N. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 61. 3. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

Key, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth-Haven. *Keynele*, Wilts, near Caſtlecomb. *Keynſham*, Glouceſ. in Woollaſton pariſh.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Avon, 5 miles SE. of Briſtol, and 115 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Keynton, Shropſh. NW. of Newport. *Keynton, Little*, Dorſetſ. in Stower Weſtover pariſh. *Keynton, St. Michael's*, Wilts, E. of Caſtlecomb. *Keynton, Weſt*, Wilts, W. of Caſtlecomb. *Keyworth*, SE. of Nottingham. *Keyſworth*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Wareham.

KHARKOF, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly compriſed in the government of Ukrania-Slovodſkaia. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Uda, which falls into the river Donetz.

KHERSON, or CHERSON. See CHERSON.

KIANG NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chantong; on the E. by the Gulf of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiangſi; and on the W. by Honan and Hou-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the firſt rank, and 93 of the ſecond and third, which are very populous, and of the greateſt note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great barks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their ſilks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high eſteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muſlins.

KIANG-SI a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan; on the S. by Quantong; on the W. by Hou-Quang; and on the E. by Fokien and Tchekiang. The mountains that lie to the S. are almoſt inacceſſible; but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fiſh; and there are mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. The rice and arrack here are excellent; but it is more particularly noted for it's fine porcelain, which is made at Kiang-Teching.

Kibherd, Cornwall, SW. of Columb. *Kibbleſworth*, Durham, in Lamſley pariſh.

KIBURG, a town of Zurich.

Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leiceſ. NW. of Hallaton. *Kickiow*, Cornw. SW. of Truro. *Kickſend*, Middl. near Barret. *Kidal*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth. *Kidbrook-Hall*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Eaſt Grinſted. *Kiddemore-Green*, Staffordſ. near Brewood.

* KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated under a hill, on the river Stour, is the principal manufacturing place in the county. The inhabitants are about 5800. It's former trade of ſtuffs is much declined, on account of the general uſe of cotton goods; but it's carpet manufactory has greatly increaſed; and it is the firſt market in England for pile or pluſh carpets, which, for beauty of colour, and patterns exceed any other. Theſe are frequently called Wilton, from having been firſt made at that town; but at preſent by much the greater part are made at Kidderminſter. The ſilk and worſted trades have alſo been introduced here, and employ 2000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is 14 miles SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Kiddeſley-Park, Derbyſ. S. of Alfreton. *Kiddington*, Cheſhire, near Malpas. *Kiddington*, Oxfordſ. 4 miles from Woodſtock. *Kiderew*, Staffordſhire, near Talk.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, ſeated on a creek of the Briſtol Channel. From this town a canal has been cut to ſome collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is 8 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 218 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

KIEL, a rich and conſiderable town of Germany, capital of Ruſſian Holſtein, with an univerſity. It ſtands upon a ſmall peninſula in a bay of the Baltic, and has a very commodious harbour for ſhips of the largeſt ſize. It is already one of the moſt commercial places in Holſtein; and it's trade will be ſtill farther augmented, when the inland navigation acroſs the peninſula is finiſhed. By this navigation it is propoſed to unite the Northern Sea with

the Baltic; and it is to be formed acroſs Daniſh Holſtein, by the Canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which paſſes by Rendſburgh, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, is almoſt finiſhed, and it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon be opened for navigation. Kiel is 46 miles N. of Hamburg.

KIEMA, a promontory of Swiſſerland, on the W. ſhore of the Lake of Zug.

KIGHLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated in a valley ſurrounded by hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Are, a mile below. It is 6 miles SE. of Skipton, in Craven.

Kilabrahar, in Cork, Munſter.

Kilbarchan, Renfrewſhire, 5 miles SW. of Renfrew.

* KILBEGGAN, a town of Weſt Meath, Leinſter, ſeated on the river Broſna, 44 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilberry, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kilbixy*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilbolane*, in Cork, Munſter.

Kilborn, Middleſ. in Hampſtead pariſh. *Kilbritton*, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilbroney*, near Roſe Trevor, in Down, Ulſter.

Kilburn, Derb. between Derby and Alfreton. *Kilburn, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, 1 mile from Coxwold. *Kilby*, Leiceſ. W. of Hallaton. *Kilcbath*, Lancaſhire, S. of Leigh.

Kilclaran, in Kildare, Leinſter.

* KILCOCK, a town of Kildare, Leinſter, ſeated on a branch of the river Liffey, 14 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilcoe, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilcogny*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilconnel*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcool*, in Wicklow, Leinſter, 16 miles from Dublin. *Kilcoly*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Kilcorban*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcorkey*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Kilcot, Glouc. in Hawkeſbury pariſh. *Kilcot*, Glouc. in Newent pariſh.

Kilcriſt, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcrohan*, in Kerry, Munſter.

* KILCULLEN, a town of Kildare, Leinſter, ſeated on the river Liffey, 21 miles SW. of Dublin, on the great road between that city and Cork.

Kilcummer, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilcummen*, in King's County, Leinſter.

KILDA, ST. a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 11 leagues W. of North Uiſt. The inhabitants live chiefly by fiſhing and catching wild-fowls. In the latter employment, they are amazingly adventurous, being let down by a rope from the ſummit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in ſearch of the eggs and neſts of various birds. But the more ſafe and common method of catching theſe fowls is, by ſpreading a large net over the face of the rock, where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the moſt weſterly iſland of Great Britain.

Kildale, Yorkſ. E. of Stokeſley.

Kildangon, in Kildare, Leinſter.

* KILDARE, a town of Leinſter, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 27 miles SW. of Dublin.

KILDARE, a county in the province of Leinſter, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by King and Queen's County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains 11,200 houſes, and about 56,000 inhabitants, and is a fine arable country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, and other rivers.

Kildorery, in Cork, Munſter. *Kildrog-hill*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kildyſart*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilevally*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilfenora*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilfenny-Common*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Kilfiacle*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Kilfin*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kilfinane*, in Limerick, Munſter.

KILGARREN, a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſeated on the river Tyvy. Near it is a remarkable ſalmon-leap, and alſo large works for the fabricating of tin plates. It is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Kilgarth, Cornwall, W. of Weſtlow.

Kilgarvan, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kilgarvan*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilglaſſan*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Kilgobnet*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Kilgola*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Kilgoruck, Monm. N. of Strogle-Caſtle. *Kilguth*, Cornw. a ſteep high rock, pointing into the ſea, at the Land's End, N. of Whitſand-Bay.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, in the Woulds. It is 36 miles NE. of York, and 200 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Kilholm, Yorkſh. on the river Torre, near Doncaſter Heath.

KILIA, a town of Beſſarabia, at the mouth of the river Danube, in an iſland formed by it. It is 20 miles ENE. of Iſmael, and 290 NE. of Conſtantinople.

Kilkerle, in Down, Ulſter. *Kilkelly*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

* KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital

of a county of the ſame name. It is one of the neateſt towns in the kingdom, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarſe woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and conſiderable quantities of ſtarch. In the neighbourhood, alſo, are made very beautiful chimney-pieces of Kilkenny marble, which is cut and poliſhed by water. It is 26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 7. 18. W.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 35 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Tipperary; on the N. by Queen's County; on the E. by Carlow and Wexford; and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 127 pariſhes, about 17,750 houſes, and near 100,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is fertile, and, being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a ſpecies of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without ſmoke. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, eſteemed extremely healthful.

Kilkhampton, Cornwall, near Hartland-Point, 3 miles N. of Stratton.

Kill, in Dublin, Leinſter. 5 miles from the metropolis. *Kill*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Killacounty*, in Cork, Munſter. *Killogh*, in Kerry, Munſter.

*KILLALA, a ſea-port of Mayo, 21 miles N. of Caſtlebar, and 127 NW. of Dublin.

Killaloan, in Waterford, Munſter.

*KILLALOE, a city of Clare, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches; and here is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel fiſhery. It is 10 miles N. of Limerick, and 86 SW. of Dublin.

Killam, Northumb. S. of Brankeſton.

*KILLARNEY, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, on the ſide of the lake of the ſame name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient biſhopric united to Ardfert. It is 143 miles SW. of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Kerry, in Munſter, otherwiſe called Lough Lean, from it's being ſurrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this and the eaſtern boundary, is here and there diverſified with gentle ſwells, many of which afford beautiful proſpects of the lake, the iſlands, and ſurrounding ſcenery. The S. ſhore is compoſed of immenſe mountains, riſing abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the fineſt timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is aſtoniſhingly ſublime, preſenting to the eye an extent of foreſt 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging as a robe of rich luxuriance on the ſides of two mountains, whoſe bare tops, riſing above the whole, form a perfect contraſt to the verdure of the lower region. On the ſide of one of theſe mountains is O'Sullivan's caſcade, which falls into the lake with a roar that ſtrikes the timid with awe. The view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. Coaſting along this ſhore affords an almoſt endleſs entertainment, every change of poſition preſenting a new ſcene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and ſhrubs burſting from the pores of the ſapleſs ſtone, forced to aſſume the moſt uncouth ſhapes, to adapt themſelves to their fantaſtic ſituations. The iſlands are not ſo numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, namely, Innisfallen, nearly oppoſite O'Sullivan's caſcade. It contains 18 Iriſh acres. The coaſt is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, ſkirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other ſhrubs and trees. The interior parts are diverſified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and ſhrub appears to advantage: the ſoil is rich even to exuberance; and trees of the largeſt ſize incline acroſs the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intwining in the branches, and hanging in feſtoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucruſs, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the diſtant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though leſs intereſting ſummit, ſoars above the whole. The paſſage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruſs, which confines it on one ſide, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Neſt, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn ſounded here, raiſes a concert ſuperior to 100 inſtruments, in ſome ſituations; and the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals reſembling the loudeſt thunder,

thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and does not shew an equal variety. The shores, however, are in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl; which, on account of it's immense depth, and continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes, vestiges of ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper, are still to be seen.

Killashee, in Longford, Leinster. *Killbarmedan*, in Waterford, Munster. *Killbarrack*, in Dublin, Leinster, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Kilberry*, in Meath, Leinster. *Killburne*, *Killcaragh*, *Killcash*, and *Kilcockan*, all in Waterford, Munster. *Killcoole*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Killcop* and *Killea*, in Waterford, Munster. *Killcar*, in West Meath, Leinster. *Killedmund*, in Carlow, Leinster.

Killegate, Cornwall, SW. of the Loes.

Killeigh, in King's County, Leinster. *Killelagh*, in Cork, Munster, 4 miles from Youghal. *Killemley*, in Kerry, Munster. *Killen*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Killenane*, in Kerry, Munster, N. of Cahir. *Killeny*, in Dublin, Leinster.

Killerby, Durham, near Raby Castle. *Killerby*, Yorkshire, S. of Scarborough. *Killesby*, Northamptonsh. N. of Daventry. *Killeston*, Somersetshire, near Taunton.

* KILLESHANDRA, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, 8 miles SW. of Cavan town.

Killiter, in Tyrone, Ulster.

KILLEVAN, a town of Monaghan, Ulster; 8 miles SW. of the town of Monaghan.

Killiboy, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

Killigrew, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Killigordon*, in Donegal, Ulster.

KILLILEAGH, a town of Down, in Ulster, seated on an arm of the lake of Strangford. It is a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory, and adjoining it is a little bay, where ships may be sheltered from all winds.

Killimore, in Galway, Connaught.

KILLINAULE, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell.

Killinchy, in Down, Ulster.

Killingbury, SW. of Northampton. *Killingholm*, Lincolnshire, NW. of Grimsby. *Killington*, Westmorland, on the Lune, NE. of Kirby Lonsdale. *Killingwold Grove*, Yorkshire, near Beverley. *Killingworth*, Northumberland, 4 miles N. of Newcastle.

Killinick, in Wexford, Leinster.

Killiow, Cornwall, N. of Tregony.

Killmacabea, in Cork, Munster. *Killmaclege*, *Killmacombe*, *Killmeaden*, and *Killmolash*, all in Waterford, Munster. *Killoges*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Killoteran*, in Waterford, Munster.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE, a town of Down, Ulster, 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which considerable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. At a small distance from the town, near the sea, is a rock, in which there is an oblong hole, whence a strange noise is heard, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, somewhat resembling the sound of a huntsman's horn; at the coming in of the tide, whilst the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air bursts from it with a mixture of spray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a strong draft of air sets in at the hole, to fill up or prevent the vacuum which the retiring of the water would produce. In an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there is a very curious cave, about 27 yards long, which has a winding passage, two feet and a half

broad, with three doors in it, beſides the entrance, leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine, cool, limpid well.

Killow, in Derry, Ulſter. *Killowen-Point*, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of Reſtrevor, in Down, Ulſter. *Kill, St. Nicholas*, in Waterford, Munſter, between the city of Waterford and the ſea. *Killucan*, and *Killuquin*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Killunkart* and *Killure*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Killy, Northumberland, near Norham.

*Killybegs, a town of Donegal, Ulſter; with a ſpacious harbour on the N. ſide of Donegal Bay, which may be entered at any time of the tide. The herring fiſhery is yet it's principal buſineſs, but it's trade is increaſing, and the place improved. It is 13 miles SW. of Donegal, and 123 NW. of Dublin.

Killygordon, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Killyman*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Killyock*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Killyon*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Kilmacahill*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilmacaloge*, in Kerry, Munſter; with a harbour on the S. ſide of Kenmare river. *Kilmacduagh*, in Galway, Connaught, 2 miles W. of Gort. *Kilmaclenon*, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilmacrenan*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Kilmac-Thomas, a town of Waterford, Munſter, 10 miles SW. of the town of Waterford.

Kilmagarny, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kilmain*, in Mayo, Connaught.

Kilmainham, a decayed ſort of town, ſituated on the W. extremity of the city of Dublin, in a pretty little valley, on the great weſtern road. It was ſometimes the ſeat of government, before the caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpoſe. A ſtream of water runs in the bottom, which carries ſome mills, and on which there are ſeveral tan-yards. On the hill on one ſide, ſtands the Royal Hoſpital of Invalids, an elegant building; and, on the oppoſite hill, the Foundling Hoſpital. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county of Dublin, and the election for the knights of the ſhire, are held here.

Kilmallock, a once celebrated but now decayed town of Limerick, in Munſter. From it's many and extenſive ruins, it has obtained the name of the Iriſh Balbeck. It is 16 miles S. of the town of Limerick, and 107 SW. of Dublin.

Kilmanbridge, Surry, in Charlewood pariſh.

Kilmarnock, a town of Ayrſhire, noted for it's manufacture of gloves, carpets, ſtockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It contains about 5670 inhabitants, and is 15 miles SW. of Glaſgow.

Kilmarr Rock, Cornwall, on a very high hill, N. of Leſkard, has at a diſtance the appearance of a city, though it be only a covert for foxes. *Kilmarſh*, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield.

Kilmatague, in Sligo, Connaught. *Kilmeague*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kilmeaſhill*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilmelchedor*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Kilmerſdon, Somerſ. NW. of Frome.

Kilmiddy, in Limerick, Munſter.

Kilmington, Devonſhire, near Axminſter.

Kilmitchel, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilmoon*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilmore*, in Down, Ulſter. *Kilmore*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilmore-Bridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilmuckridge*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Killmurraghan* and *Kilmurry*, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilmurry*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilmurry*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kilmurryibrickan* and *Kilmurrymacmahon*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilnaleck*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilnena*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilnener*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilnockin*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Kilnſey, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Spurnhead. *Kilnſey Crag*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Settle. Here is a cataract formed by the river Wharfe, which, Mr. Camden ſays, is the higheſt and ſteepeſt he ever ſaw.

Kilorglin, in Kerry, Munſter.

Kilpeck, Herefordſhire, near Great Dewchurch. *Kilpin*, Yorkſhire, E. of Howden.

Kilrea, in Derry, Ulſter. *Kilreneia*, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

*Kilrush, a town of Clare, Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin

Kilſallaghan, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Kilſhanick*, in Cork, Munſter, S. of the river Blackwater.

Kilſtock, Somerſetſhire, near Stokegurſey.

Kiltallagh, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kiltarton*, in Galway, Connaught.

Kiltearn, a town of Roſsſhire.

Kilteel, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kilteely*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Kilternan*, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Kilton, Nottinghamſhire, near Worksop. *Kilton*, Somerſetſhire, on Briſtol Channel. *Kilton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Giſborough. *Kilve*, Somerſetſhire, near Kilton. *Kilverſton*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Kilvington*, Nottinghamſ. near Normanton. *Kilvington*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, near Thirſk.

Kilurane, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilwater*, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Kilwick, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Watton Abbey. *Kilwick Percy*, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington.

KILWORTH, a town of Cork, Munſter; at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, which is well ſtored with trout and ſalmon, and diſcharges itſelf into the Blackwater. It is 108 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kilworth Harcourt, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Hallaton. *Kilworth*, *N.* and *S.* Leiceſterſhire, W. of Harborough. *Kimbell*, *Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Kimberley*, Norfolk, near Hingham. *Kimberley*, NW. of Nottingham. *Kimberley Hall*, Warwickſhire, near Hurley. *Kimbolton*, Herefordſhire, NE. of Leominſter.

* KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonſhire, 64 miles N. of London. Market on Friday.

Kimeridge, *Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſhire, in the Iſle of Purbeck, N. of Kimeridge Bay, ſometimes called Botteridge Pool.

KIMI, a town and diſtrict of W. Bothnia, about 12 miles SE. of Tornea.

Kimpton, Hampſhire, SW. of Andover. *Kinaſton*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Kinaſton*, Staffordſhire, W. of Needwood Foreſt.

KINBURN, a Ruſſian fortreſs, at the mouth of the Dnieper, oppoſite Ockzakow.

Kincardine-o-Niel, a village of Aberdeenſhire, ſeated on the Dee.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeenſhire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the counties of Angus and Aberdeen, and on the S. by that of Angus. It's length along the coaſt is ſcarcely 30 miles; it's mean breadth is about 17. The country in general is pretty level, producing plenty of corn and paſture, and there are ſeveral convenient harbours on the coaſt. Inverbervie and Stonehaven are the principal towns.

Kinchley, Durham, near Newbiggin. *Kincott*, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Lutterworth. *Kinder*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Kinderton*, Cheſhire, near Middlewich. *Kineley*, Northumberland, SW. of Hexham.

Kinelmeaky, in Cork, Munſter.

Kinerſley Chapel, Shropſhire, S. of Knoking Caſtle.

* KINETON, a town in Warwickſhire, 80 miles NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Kineton Parva, Warwickſhire, is a hamlet of Kineton. *Kingbarrow*, Wiltſhire, near Wilton. *Kingerby*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Market Raiſin. *Kinget*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

KING GEORGE's SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he diſcovered on the W. coaſt of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126. 48. W. and lat. 49. 33. N. But the natives called it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the Engliſh. Upon the ſea-coaſt, the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it riſes into ſteep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are compoſed, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, and two or three other ſorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large ſize. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were ſeen ſome ſtrawberry plants and raſpberry, currants, and gooſeberry buſhes, all in a flouriſhing ſtate. The principal animals ſeen here were racoons, martens, and ſquirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and thoſe that are to be ſeen are remarkably ſhy, owing perhaps, to their being continually haraſſed by the natives, who take them for food, and uſe their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fiſh is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal ſorts are the common herring, a ſilver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The ſtature of the natives is, in general, below the common ſtandard; but their perſons are not proportionably ſlender, being uſually pretty plump, though not muſcular. The women are, in general, of the ſame ſize and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the laſt of which gives them a ghaſtly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in reſenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a ſmall whiſtle are the only inſtruments of muſic that were ſeen among them. Their houſes conſiſt of very long broad planks, reſting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts, with withes of pine-bark. Their furniture conſiſts principally of cheſts and boxes of various ſizes, piled upon each other, at the ſides or ends of their houſes, in which are depoſited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have alſo ſquare and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fiſh in their houſes, and leaving the bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houſes being without chimneys, their habitations have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell of train oil, fiſh, and ſmoke.

Kingham, Oxf. near Chipping Norton.

KINGHORN, a town of Fifeſhire, on the

the N. side of the Frith of Forth, opposite Leith.

Kingle, Warwickshire, near Ragley. *Kingley*, Lancashire, SE. of Bolton.

KINGROAD, at the mouth of the Avon, in Bristol Channel, whence the outward bound ships take their departure.

Kingsale, Sussex, SW. of Rudgwick.

KINGSBRIDGE, a pretty town of Devonshire, seated at the head of a small river, which falls into the sea a little below, affording a harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Salcomb to Dodbrook. It consists of about 150 houses, and is 218 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kingsbrome, Warwickshire, near Bitford. *King's Brumpton*, Somersetshire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton. *Kingsburn*, Herts, between St. Albans and Luton. *Kingsbury*, Herts, at the W. end of St. Albans. *Kingsbury*, Middlesex, between Hendon and Harrow on the Hill. *Kingsbury*, Somersetshire, near Chard. *Kingsbury*, Warwickshire, on the river Tame. *King's Chapel*, Herefordshire, between Ross and Holm Lacy.

KINGSCLEAR, a pleasant town in Hampshire, 9 miles N. by W. of Basingstoke, and 56 SSW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

King's Cliff, Northamptonshire, 6 miles S. of Stamford. *Kingscot*, Gloucestershire, E. of Dursley. *King's Cross*, Bedfordshire, between Bedford and Newenham.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 34 miles in length, and from 30 to 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West Meath; on the E. by Kildare and Queen's County; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon and a part of Tipperary. The soil is various; in some parts it is very fertile, in others not so rich, nor so well inhabited as some other counties. It contains 52 parishes, about 13,536 houses, and 74,500 inhabitants: the capital is Philipstown.

King's Court, in Cavan, Ulster.

Kingsditch, Warwicks. near Tamworth. *Kingsdon*, Somersets. between Ilchester and Somerton. *Kingsdown*, Kent, on the coast, near Oxney. *Kingsdown*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Kingsdown*, Kent, SW. of Feversham. *Kingsdown*, Somersets. near Bath. *Kingsey*, Bucks, near Thame in Oxfordshire. *King's Ferry*, Kent, from the main land to Sheppey Isle. *Kingsford*, or *Kington*, Warwicks. in Bickenhill and Solihull parishes. *Kingsham*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Heref. SW. of Wigmore Castle. *King's Harbor*, Middl. N. of Hounslow Heath. *King's*, or *Knight's Hill*, Surry, near Bristow Causey. *Kingshaugh*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Kingsholm*, near Gloucester. *Kingshurst*, Warw. W. of Coleshill.

KINGS ISLAND. See PEARL ISLANDS.

Kingsland, Dorsets. in Netherby parish. *Kingsland*, Herefords. W. of Leominster. *Kingsland*, near Shrewsbury. *Kingsland*, Middlesex, between Hoxton and Clapton. *Kingsley*, Chesh. SE. of Frodsham. *Kingsley*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Kingsley*, Staff. on the Churnet. *King's Lodge*, Rutl. on the Chater. *King's Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon Park. *King's Melbourn*, Westmorland, W. of Appleby. *King's Moor*, Cumberland, near Carlisle. *King's Norton*, Worcestershire. *Kingsnorth*, Kent, S. of Ashford. *King's Oak*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and the Chace. *King's Peon*, Herefordshire, E. of Webley.

King's River, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Kingsthorp, near Northampton. *Kingston*, 6 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Kingston*, Devons. 6 miles NW. of Kingsbridge. *Kingston*, Dorsetshire, S. of Corfe Castle. *Kingston*, Glouces. in Thornbury parish. *Kingston*, Glouces. in Slimbridge parish. *Kingston*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Kingston*, Hants, near Portsmouth. *Kingston*, Heref. near the Golden Vale. *Kingston*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingston*, Kent, near Barham Downs. *Kingston*, Nottingh. on the Soare, near Leicestershire. *Kingston*, Somers. near Somerton. *Kingston*, Somers. near Taunton. *Kingston*, Somersets. between Crewkhern and Ilminster. *Kingston*, Somers. S. of Clevedon. *Kingston*, Staff. near the Blyth. *Kingston*, Sussex, E. of Arundel-Haven. *Kingston*, Sussex, SW. of Lewes. *Kingston*, Warwickshire, near Claverdon. *Kingston Bagpur*, Berkshire, W. of Abingdon.

Kingston, in Wicklow, Leinster.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See HULL.

* KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a large and ancient town of Surry, seated on the Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is 11 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large town, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross streets, is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because of the ships which come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lat. 17. 50. N. lon. 76. 52. W.

KINGSTON, or KYNETON, a large town in Herefordshire, on the river Arrow, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is

15 miles NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Kingſton Hall and *Kingſton Lacy*, Dorſetſhire, near Winborne Minſter. *Kingſton Liſle*, Berks, near Wantage. *Kingſton Maurwood*, E. of Dorcheſter. *Kingſton North*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Bere Regis.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, a town near Dorcheſter. Market on Thurſday.

Kingſton Wood, Kent, SE. of Maidſtone. *King Sutton*, Northamptonſ. near Aſtrop Wells. *Kingſwere*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth-Haven. *King's Weſton*, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Kingſwold*, Kent, near Walmer-Caſtle. *Kingſwood*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Kingſwood*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingſwood*, Shropſhire, between Wellington and Staffordſhire. *Kingſwood*, Warw. S. of Poleſworth. *Kingſwood*, Warw. a part of the conſtablewy of Wilkeſburn. *Kingſwood*, Glouceſ. N. of Wickwar. *Kingſwood*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Roch Abbey. *Kingſwoodbury*. Herts, near Ruſhden. *Kingſwood Foreſt*, Glouceſ. NE. of Briſtol, conſiſting chiefly of coal-mines. *Kingſworthy*, Hampſhire, between Stockbridge and Alresford.

KINGTON. See KINGSTON, or KYNETON.

Kington, Glouceſterſ. near Thornbury. *Kington* Warw. near Claverdon. *Kington*, alias *Mansfield*, Somerſ. NE. of Somerton. *Kington*, alias *Pitney*, Somerſ. near Queen Camel. *Kington, Magna*, Dorſetſ. near Stower Weſtover. *Kington Priory*, Wilts, E. of Caſtlecomb. *Kington, Weſt*, Wilts, W. of Caſtlecomb. *Kington's Aſhe*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury-Plain. *King Weſton*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Somerton. *Kinlet*, Shropſ. N. of Wire Foreſt. *Kinnarton Hall*, 6 miles from Cheſter. *Kinnaſton Chapel*, Heref. near Marcle Hill.

Kinnegad, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, a noted place for fine cheeſe.

Kinnerſley, Herefordſ. SW. of Webley. *Kinnerſley*, Sufry, SE. of Ryegate. *Kinnerton*, Shropſ. NW. of Church Stretton.

Kinnery, in King's County, Leinſter.

Kinneſdale Spring, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Kirby Lonſdale.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Kinroſs, ſeated on the river Leven, not far W. of Loch Leven. The manufactories of this town are linen and cutlery ware. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh.

KINROSS, a ſhire or county of Scotland, ſurrounded by the ſhires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, it's length and breadth being nearly equal.

*KINSALE, a town of Cork, Munſter, ſeated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous trading place, and has a deep, commodious, and ſecure harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 26. W.

Kinſalebeg, in Waterford, Munſter.

Kinſel-Green, Middl. between Weſtburn and Holſdon Greens. *Kingſingham*, Northumberland, S. of Otterburn. *Kinſtanton*, Dorſetſhire, near Parley.

KINTAIL, a peninſula of Roſsſhire, forming the SW. corner of the county.

Kinthorp, Yorkſh. NE. of Pickering. *Kinton*, E. of Worceſter. *Kinton-Tower*, between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

KINTORE, a town of Aberdeenſhire.

Kinvava, in Galway, Connaught.

Kinver, Staff. 2 miles W. of Stourbridge. *Kinver*, a river in Cardiganſh. *Kinwaldſey*, Warw. N. of Meridan.

KIOF, or KIOW, a conſiderable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name. It is the capital of the Ruſſian government Kiof, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Dnieper, 180 miles NE. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warſaw. Lat. 50. 30. N. lon. 31. 51. E.

KIOF, KIOW, or KIEV, a government of the Ruſſian empire, lying on the E. ſide of the river Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W. It contains 11 diſtricts.

KIOF, or KIOW, a palatinate of Poland, W. of the Dnieper, containing only two diſtricts.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a ſea-port of Zealand, Denmark, 10 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

KIOPING, in Weſtmanland, Sweden.

Kiour, a river in Pembrokeſhire. *Kipax*, and it's Park, Yorkſhire, NW. of Ferry-Bridge. *Kiplin*, Yorkſ. in Bolton pariſh. *Kiplin*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Kipmaſh*, Norfolk. *Kipping Croſs*, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye. *Kippington, Great*, Kent, in Sevenoaks pariſh. *Kirbridge*, Hants, E. of Southampton. *Kirkby Bedon*, near Norwich. *Kirby Bellers*, Leiceſ. NW. of Melton Mowbray. *Kirby Cold*, or *Knowl*, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk. *Kirby Kane*, Norfolk, S. of London Eaſt-Cote.

KIRBY LONSDALE, a large and well-built town of Weſtmotland, on the river Lon, 10 miles SE. of Kendal, and 253 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

KIRBY MONKS, Warwickſhire, a town between Coventry and Lutterworth. Market on Tueſday.

KIRBY MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of

N. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Kirby Mullox, NW. of Leicester.

KIRBY STEPHEN, or KIRKBY STEPHEN, a town of Westmorland, seated near the hills, which separate this county from Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of yarn stockings, and is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 281 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

KIRCHBERG, the name of several towns in Germany.

Kircubbin, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkanders, Cumb. upon the Esk, NW. of Carlisle. *Kirkandrews-upon-Eden*, Cumb. 4 miles from Carlisle. *Kirkbampton*, Cumb. near Orton. *Kirkborn*, Yorks. near Hunmanby. *Kirkbride*, Cumb. near Bowness. *Kirkbridge*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Gatherley Moor. *Kirkburton*, Yorks. SW. of Wakefield. *Kirkby*, Cumb. SW. of Carlisle. *Kirkby*, Essex, S. of Harwich. *Kirkby*, Lanc. N. of West Derby. *Kirkby*, Linc. NW. of Market Raisin. *Kirkby*, Linc. near Sleaford. *Kirkby*, Yorks. SE. of Tadcaster. *Kirkby*, or *Kerby*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham. *Kirkby in-Ashfield*, Nott. SW. of Mansfield. *Kirkby, East*, Lincolns. near Bullinghrook. *Kirkby Fletham*, Yorks. W. of Northallerton. *Kirkby Green*, Linc. W. of Tattershal. *Kirkby Grindal*, Yorks. W. Riding, in the York Woulds. *Kirkby Hill*, Yorks. near Boroughbridge. *Kirkby in-Cleveland*, Yorkshire, near Stokesley. *Kirkby Ireleth*, Lanc. near Dudden Sands. *Kirkby Maledale*, Yorks. 2 miles from Settle. *Kirkby Mallary*, Leices. N. of Hinckley. *Kirkby Malside*, Yorks. S. of Masham. *Kirkby-on-the-Hill*, Yorkshire, near Ravensworth Castle. *Kirkby over Ker*, Yorks. SW. of Pickering. *Kirkby-on-the-Mount*, Yorkshire, near Boroughbridge. *Kirkby, South*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley. *Kirkby Thore*, Westm. NW. of Appleby. *Kirkby under-Dale*, Yorks. 4 miles from Pocklington, near Acklam. *Kirkby Underwood*, Linc. near Stainfleet. *Kirkby-upon-Bane*, Linc. N. of Tattershal. *Kirkby, West*, Cheshire, on the Dee, NW. of Weston. *Kirkby Whisk*, Yorkshire, NW. of Thirsk. *Kirk Cambock*, Cumberland, near Lanercost.

KIRKCALDY, a sea-port of Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth. It has a dockyard for building small vessels, has a silk manufacture, and contains many well-built houses, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dee, has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, having in the centre the town-house. It is 21 miles SW. of Dumfries, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, THE SHIRE, or STEWARTRY OF, once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. Kirkcudbrightshire is bounded on the NE. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea; and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. about 43. Here is great plenty of fine pasture, and numerous flocks of sheep and small cattle.

Kirkdale, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Kirkdale*, Yorks. near Kirby Moorside. *Kirk Dighton*, Yorkshire, N. of Wetherby.

Kirkeel, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkella, Yorkshire, W. of Hull.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, stands near the mouth of the Ribble. It has a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth, and is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 223 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Kirkham, Yorks. SW. of N. Malton. *Kirkhammerton*, Yorks. between Knaresborough and Hessey Moor. *Kirkharle*, Northumb. near Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkhaugh*, Northumberl. near Allston Moor. *Kirkheaton*, Northumberland, SE. of Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkheaton*, Yorkshire, E. of Huthersfield. *Kirkland*, Cumberland, NE. of Penrith.

Kirkistown, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkland, Cumb. near Bothell, on the road between Cockermouth and Carlisle. *Kirkland*, Lancas. near Garstang. *Kirklees*, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield, on the river Calder. *Kirk Lethum*, Yorks. near the mouth of the Tees. *Kirk-Leventon*, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Kirk-Leventon*, Yorks. near Yarum. *Kirkley*, Northumb. N. of Pont Eland. *Kirklington*, Nott. near Southwell. *Kirklington*, Oxfords. NE. of Woodstock. *Kirklington*, Yorkshire, between Masham and Thirsk. *Kirklinton*, Cumberland, near Stanwix.

Kirkmighel, a river in the Isle of Man, running into the sea at Kirkmighel.

KIRKOSWALD, a town of Cumberland, seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, 292 miles NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

* KIRKPATRICK, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, lying E. of the town of Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from

from the Frith of Clyde at this place, to the Frith of Forth, and is called by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirk Sandal, Yorkſhire, near Doncaſter. *Kirkſeek*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Kirk's-Head*, Weſtm. near Levens. *Kirkſop*, or *Kirſop*, a river in Cumberland, running into the Eden near Burgh-Sands. *Kirkſtal*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Leeds. *Kirkſted*, Linc. near Tatterſhall. *Kirkſton*, Nott. N. of Bingham. *Kirkthwait*, *E.* and *W.* Cumberl. in Weſtward pariſh. *Kirkton*, Linc. S. of Boſton. *Kirkton-Holm*, Linc. SW. of Boſton, had a market, now diſuſed. *Kirkton-Whelpington*, Northumberl. on the Wanſpeck, NW. of Kirkharle.

KIRKWALL, a ſea-port of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the iſlands of that name, is built upon an inlet of the ſea, on the E. ſide of the iſland. Here is the ſtately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungſby-Head, the moſt NE. promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58. 58. N. lon. 2. 57. W.

Kirmington, Linc. NE. of Glandford-Bridge. *Kirmond-in-the Mire*, Linc. NE. of Market-Raiſin. *Kirſley*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Wakefield. *Kirſted*, Norfolk, NW. of London-Eaſtcote. *Kirſtow*, Devonſhire, between Moreton and Exminſter. *Kirthies*, Cornwall, SW. of Penzance. *Kirtlington*, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Southwell. *Kirtlow*, Suffolk, S. of Loweſtoff.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the edge of Lincoln-Heath, gives name to it's hundred, in which are 4 villages of the ſame name. It is 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kirton, Nottinghamſhire, W. of Tuxford. *Kirton*, Suffolk, near Bawdſey-Haven. *Kiſeby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Fokingham.

KISMISH, a fertile iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, W. of Ormus. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and remarkable for it's pearl fiſhery.

KISTI, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. They conſiſt of 16 different diſtricts, or tribes, which are often at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Their dialects appear to have no analogy with any known language, and their hiſtory and origin are utterly unknown. Thoſe belonging to the diſtricts of Wapi, Anguſhi, and Shalkha, ſubmitted to Ruſſia in 1770. The Tſhetſhen tribe is ſo numerous and warlike, and has given the Ruſſians ſo much trouble, that it's name is uſually given by them to the whole Kiſti nation. The Inguſhi live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houſes: they are diligent huſbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a ſtone tower, which ſerves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. Theſe people are all armed, and have the cuſtom of wearing ſhields. Their religion is very ſimple, but has ſome traces of Chriſtianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dalé, and, on the firſt day of the week, reſt from labour. They eat pork, and have a faſt in ſpring, and another in ſummer. They obſerve no ceremonies either at births or deaths; but they allow of polygamy, and, at certain times, a ſheep is ſacrificed by a perſon who ſeems to be conſidered as a kind of prieſt, as he is obliged to live in a ſtate of celibacy. A ſingular ſort of hoſpitality is attributed to theſe people by Major Rennel. "When a gueſt, or ſtranger, comes to lodge with them, one of the hoſt's daughters is obliged to receive him, to unſaddle and feed his horſe, take care of his baggage, prepare his dinner, paſs the night with him, and continue at his diſpoſal during his ſtay."

KISTNA, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes on the E. ſide of the Gauts, and croſſing almoſt the whole of the peninſula, falls into the Bay of Bengal, between Maſulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

KITTERY, a town of N. America, in the province of Main, famous for ſhipbuilding. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the mouth of the Piſcataqua.

Kittesford, Somerſ. W. of Wellington. *Kitt's-Cotty-Houſe*, Kent, N. of Aylesford, a monument of ſtones, ſomething like Stonehenge, where Cotigern, a Britiſh chief, was killed by Horſa, a Saxon general. *Kiveton-Tower*, Yorkſhire, 6 miles from Rotheram.

KLATTAU, a town of Pilſen, Bohemia.

KLETTENBURG, a town of Swiſſerland; and a town and lordſhip of Upper Saxony.

KLUNDERT, a fortreſs of S. Holland.

Knabill, *Biſhop's*, *E.* and *W.* or *Knoyle*, Wilts, between Hindon and Mere.

KNAPDALE, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire, N. of Cantire.

Knape, Somerſetſ. near Curry-Mallet. *Knapthorp*, Notting. NW. of Newark. *Knaptoft*, Leic. E. of Lutterworth. *Knapton*, Norfolk, between N. Walſham and the ſea. *Knapton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of York. *Knapton*, Yorkſ. by Pickering Common. *Knapwell*, 6 miles NW. of Cambridgeſ.

*KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on

the river Nid, on a rugged, rough rock. It is famous for 4 medicinal ſprings, and is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Knareſdale, Northumb. NW. of Kirkhaugh. *Knaſton*, Dorſetſ. between Ringwood and Pool. *Knath*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Knaton*, Yorkſ. between Borrowby and Thirſk. *Knaveſton*, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hallaton. *Knaveſwell*, Dorſetſhire, near Aylewood.

KNEBWORTH, Herts, between Hertford and Hitchin. Market on Friday.

Knedington, Yorkſhire, near Howden. *Kneeſdale*, Nott. NW. of Newark. *Knep-Caſtle*, Suſſex, near Grinſtead-Park. *Kneſworth*, Cambridgeſ. 1 mile from Royſton. *Kneton*, Yorkſhire, between Richmond and Darlington. *Knetſhall*, Suff. E. of Thetford. *Kneveton*, Nott. between Nottingham and Newark. *Knewdon*, Northumb. W. of Blanchland. *Knightbridge*, Berks, near Newberry. *Knightcote*, Warw. NE. of Kineton. *Knighteſton*, Devonſ. near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Knighteſton*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Knightley*, W. of Stafford. *Knightlow-Hill*, or *Croſs*, Warw. on the road from Coventry to London, at the entrance of Dunſmore-Heath.

KNIGHTON, a fair, well built, trading town of Radnorſhire, ſeated in a valley on the river Tend, 14 miles NW. of Hereford, and 155 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Knighton, Devonſhire, near Chidleigh. *Knighton*, Iſle of Wight, in Newchurch pariſh. *Knighton*, S. of Leiceſter. *Knighton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Drayton in Shropſ. *Knighton*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Knighton*, Worceſ. 3 miles NE. of Tenbury. *Knighton, E.* Dorſetſ. NW. of Blandford. *Knighton, W.* SE. of Dorcheſter. *Knightſbridge*, a village of Middleſex, adjoining London, on the great weſtern road.

Knightſbridge, in Cork, Munſter.

Knight's-Green, Glouceſ. near Aſhelworth. *Knightſthorp*, Leic. near Loughborough. *Knightwick*, Worc. near Bromyard. *Knill*, Hereford. S. of Preſteign, in Radnorſ. *Kniſtrow-Hill*, Glouceſ. near Painſwick. *Kniperſley*, Staff. in Biddulph pariſh. *Knipton*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Kniveton*, Derb. SW. of Wirkſworth. *Knock*, Weſtm. N. of Appleby.

Knockany, in Limerick, Munſter. *Knockarding*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Knockboy*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Knockeroghery*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Knocking-Caſtle, Shropſhire, SE. of Oſweſtry.

Knocklade, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Knocklofty*, in Tipperary, Munſter, on the banks of the Suir. *Knocklong*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Knockmeledown*, a mountain in Waterford, Munſter. *Knockmill*, in Carlow, Leinſter. *Knockmourne*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Knockmyland*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Knocknemariff*, in Cork, Munſter. *Knockniclaſhy*, *Knockninoſs*, and *Knockowne*, hills in Cork, Munſter.

*KNOCTOPHER, a town of Kilkenny, Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Knoll, Dorſetſhire, near E. Lulworth. *Knoll*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Buckland-Abbas. *Knoll*, Glouc. near Briſtol. *Knoll*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Knoll*, Surry, in Cranley pariſh. *Knoll*, Warw. NW. of Balſhall. *Knolle*, Dorſetſ. near Corſe-Caſtle. *Knoll-Hill*, Eſſex, N. of Havering. *Knotſhall*, Suffolk, SE. of Saxmundham.

*KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheſhire, divided into the Upper and Lower, by a rivulet called Bicken. It is 7 miles NE. of Northwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Knotting, Bedfordſ. W. of Buſhmead. *Knottingley*, Yorkſhire, near Ferrybridge. *Knoweſley*, Lanc. 5 miles from Liverpool. *Knowle*, Devonſhire, in Farway pariſh. *Knowle*, Devonſ. near Exmouth. *Knowle*, Dorſetſhire, near Corſe-Caſtle. *Knowle*, Somerſetſ. S. of Bruton. *Knowle-Green*, Middleſex, near Staines. *Knowle-Hill*, Somerſetſ. near Langport. *Knowles-Hill*, Derbyſ. near Stanton. *Knowlton*, Dorſetſhire, near Horton. *Knowlton*, Kent, near Wingham. *Knowſton*, Devonſ. near S. Moulton. *Knoyle, Eaſt*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Knuke*, Wilts, near Heyteſbury. *Knutſhall*, Staffordſhire, S. of Leek. *Knutton*, Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Knyno*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of China, one of the ſmalleſt in that empire, and full of inacceſſible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never ſubmit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garriſon ſome of the towns; but all the taxes they can raiſe here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for it's copper-mines, and, between the mountains, there are ſeveral fruitful valleys. They have neither ſilk nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a ſort of graſs, like hemp. Their cows, ſtags, and wild hens are numerous, and the horſes are the beſt in China.

KOLA, a town of the Ruſſian government of Archangel, and the capital of Ruſſian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the

ſame

ſame name in the Frozen Ocean. Lat. 68. 34. N. lon. 32. 26. E.

KOLOMNA. See COLUMNA.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Tobolſk, on the E. by that of Irkutſk, and on the S. and W. by Tartary. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Oby, 480 miles SSE. of Tobolſkoi. This country has productive ſilver mines, which have been called the Potoſi of Ruſſia.

KONGSBERG, a town of Aggerhuys, Norway, celebrated for it's ſilver mines. It contains about 1000 houſes, and 6000 inhabitants. It is 45 miles SW. of Chriſtiania.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Chriſtiania, Norway, containing about 50 ſmall wooden houſes. It is 42 miles NE. of Chriſtiania.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Saxe-Weimar, Franconia; alſo a town of the New March, Brandenburgh; with ſeveral other towns in Germany; and one in Hungary.

KONIGSEGG. See CONINGSECK.

KONIGSHOFFEN, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony, uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners: alſo a town of Bavaria, and a town of the Upper Rhine, both in Germany; and a fortreſs of Norway.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Pruſſia, with an univerſity, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall, 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. The town-houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, and has 284 ſteps to the top, whence there is an extenſive proſpect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 are Lutherans, 3 Calviniſts, and 1 is Romiſh. The number of houſes is about 3800. The town is about 7 Engliſh miles in circumference, and, including the garriſon of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It ſtands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the eaſtern extremity of the Friſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ſhips drawing more than 7 feet water can paſs the bar, and come up to the town; ſo that the large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningſberg; and the merchandiſe is ſent up in ſmaller veſſels. The trade of Koningſberg is very conſiderable. It is 125 miles N. of Warſaw. Lat. 54. 42. N. lon. 20. 48. E.

KONINGSGRATZ, a circle of Bohemia with it's capital, ſeated on the Elbe.

KONITZ, a town of Schwartzburg Rodolſtadt, Upper Saxony; a bailiwick of Berne, Swiſſerland; and a town of Pomerelia, Pruſſia.

KOPORE, a town and river in the government of St. Peterſburgh, Ruſſia.

KOPYL, a town of Novogrodeck, Lithuania.

KORIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtſchatka, tributary to the Ruſſians. There are two ſorts of Koriacs. Thoſe who are properly called by that name have a fixed reſidence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to thoſe cantons that abound with moſs. When theſe paſtures are exhauſted, they ſeek for others. In this manner they wander about inceſſantly, encamping under tents of ſkin, and ſupporting themſelves with the produce of their deer, which are as ſerviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtſchadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninſula of Kamtſchatka, and the Gulf of Penginſk; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tehoukchis; and to the W. by the Tongouſes, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. It is confidently aſſerted, that this country was formerly very populous, and that the ſmallpox had made very conſiderable ravages; but it is doubted whether that diſeaſe has carried off more of the inhabitants than their frequent conteſts with their neighbours, and with the Ruſſians. The number of fixed Koriacs ſcarcely exceeds, at preſent, 900; and though it is not eaſy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much ſurpaſs this amount. Their regular occupation is hunting and fiſhing; but every ſeaſon will not permit them to follow it. During theſe intervals, ſhut up in their profound habitations, they ſleep, ſmoke, and get drunk. Thoughtleſs of the future, without regret for the paſt, they come not out of their yourts till the moſt urgent neceſſity compels them. Theſe yourts are larger than thoſe of the northern Kamtſchadales, but are diſtributed nearly in the ſame manner, and are hardly more clean or comfortable, as they have not a venthole, or chimney, for the emiſſion of the ſmoke. Like the Kamtſchadales they live upon dried fiſh, and the fleſh and fat of the whale and ſea-wolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the ſea-wolf dried and cooked in the ſame

manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and, now and then, a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Rein-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make themselves a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or sea-wolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the dearness of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison by the name of Moukhamorr. They put it in a vessel with certain fruits, and it has scarcely time to clarify when their friends are invited to partake of it. The entertainment lasts for one, two, or three days, till the beverage is exhausted. Frequently, that they may not fail of being intoxicated, they eat the raw mushroom at the same time. The wandering Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of nest, or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and imagine that the sun is his throne, or palace. They address no prayer to him; goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible that he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, and, to appease his wrath, offer up, as expiatory sacrifices, various animals newly born; as rein-deer and dogs, also the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable.

Kosel, a town of Oppeln, Silesia.

Kostel, a town of Brunn, Moravia.

Kostroma, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. The capital is Kostroma, seated on the river Volga, 168 miles NE. of Moscow.

Kowno, a town of Troki, Lithuania.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria.

Krainburg, a town of Austria.

Kranowitz, a town of Troppau, Silesia.

Krappitz, a town of Oppeln, Silesia.

Krasilow, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Chelm, Poland.

Krekythe, a town of Carnarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Krempe, a town of Danish Holstein.

Krems, a town and river of Austria.

Krestow, Bucks, SW. of Wing. *Krickieth*, Shropshire, near Trevelock-Forest. *Kridling-Park*, Yorks. E. of Pontefract.

Krumlaw, a town of Prachalitz, Bohemia.

Kruxhaven, Cruxhaven, or Cuxhaven, a sea-port of Bremen, on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

Kubesha, a large town of Asia, in the country of the Letguis, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Colonel Gaeber, who wrote an account of these countries in 1728, gives the following description of this very curious place: "Kubesha is a large, strong town, situated on a hill, between high mountains. It's inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and relate, that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were cast away upon the coast; but those who pretend to be better versed in their history, give the following account: The Greeks and the Genoese carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen, to establish manufactures, and instruct the inhabitants. The subsequent invasions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return; so that they continued here, and erected themselves into a republic. They are still excellent artists, and make very good fire arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannon, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value.

lue. In their valleys, they have paſture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchaſe the greater part of their corn, truſting chiefly for their ſupport to the ſale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Perſia, and the Crimea. They are generally in eaſy circumſtances, and are a quiet, inoffenſive people, but high-ſpirited and independent. Their town is conſidered as a neutral ſpot, where the neighbouring princes can depoſit their treaſures with ſafety. They elect yearly twelve magiſtrates, to whom they pay the moſt unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the moſt perfect equality, each individual is ſure to have, in his turn, a ſhare in the government. In the year 1725, their magiſtrates, as well as the Uſniel, or Khan of the Caitaks, acknowledged the ſovereignty of Ruſſia, but without paying any tribute.

KUFSTEIN, a ſmall town of Auſtria, on the Inn, in the Tiroleſe.

Kunbridge, Dorſetſhire, S. of Wareham.

KUR, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Armenia, and paſſing by Teflis, and through the whole of Georgia, and part of Schirvan, &c. falls into the Caſpian Sea, 70 miles SSW. of Baku.

KURAB, a town of Perſia, capital of Keſcar, 2 miles from the Caſpian Sea.

KURGAN, a river and province of Perſia. The former riſes in Coraſan, and after watering Aſtrabad, falls into the Caſpian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of iſlands, extending from the ſouthern extremity of Kamtſchatka to Japan; chiefly valuable for their furs, particularly that of the ſea-otter. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themſelves called Kuriles, gave theſe iſlands the ſame name, as ſoon as they became acquainted with them. They are 22 in number, excluſive of the very ſmall ones. The northernmoſt iſland, which is called Shoomſka, and the next, which is named Paramouſic, were firſt viſited by the Ruſſians in 1713, and at the ſame time brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are at preſent made tributary down to Ooſheſheer incluſive. Ooſheſheer is the ſouthernmoſt iſland that the Ruſſians have yet brought under their dominion, but they trade to Ooroop, which is the 18th. A group of iſlands lies to the SW. which the Japaneſe call Jeſo; a name which they alſo give to the whole chain of iſlands between Kamtſchatka and Japan. The ſouthernmoſt, called Matmai, hath been long ſubject to the Japaneſe, and is fortified and garriſoned on the ſide toward the continent.

KURSK, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Sem, 240 miles S. of Moſcow.

Kuſhmere, Suffolk, SE. of Beckles.

KUTTENBURG, a town of Czaſlaw, Bohemia, remarkable for it's ſilver mines.

Kyar, Worceſterſhire, near Tenbury.

KYLBURG, in Treves, Lower Rhine.

Kyle, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Kyley, Northumb. between Barrington and Holy Iſland. *Kyme*, *N.* and *S.* Linc. SW. of Tatterſhall. *Kymere*, Suſſex, near Ditchling. *Kymeton*, Somerſetſ. between Sherborn and Queen Camel. *Kyme Church*, Heref. near Munno. *Kyneſley*, Shropſ. N. of Wellington. *Kyneton*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Guiting-Temple. *Kyneton*, Shropſhire, SW. of Pembridge. *Kyneton*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Somerton, is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one ſmooth broad rock, which reſembles ice. *Kynley*, Glouceſterſ. in Nimpsfield pariſh. *Kynnerton*, or *Kinewarton*, Warw. near Aulceſter. *Kynolton*, Nott. near Nether-Broughton. *Kyre-Wyre*, Worc. 3 miles SE. of Tenbury. *Kyre-Minor*, Worc. a hamlet adjoining Kyre-Wyre. *Kyſeby*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Fokingham. *Kyte-Herdwic*, Warwickſhire, between Lambcote and Edgehill.

LAB

LAA, a town of Auſtria, 4 miles S. of Vienna.

Labacally, an ancient, rude, ſepulchral monument, in Cork, Munſter. It conſiſts of large flags, (one of which is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and, in the middle, 3 feet thick) placed horizontally on others which are upright, and is about midway between Glenworth and Kilworth.

LAB

LABIA, a town of Turkey, in Servia.

LABIAU, a town of Samland, Pruſſia.

Laborn, Kent, near Malling. *Laborn*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Labortye*, Suſſex, E. of Eaſt Grinſtead.

LABOURD, a tract of France, on the Bay of Biſcay, which made part of Baſques. Bayonne was the capital. It

abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, an extenſive country to the E. of Hudſon's Bay, in N. America. The climate, even about Haye's River, in only lat. 57. N. is exceſſively cold during winter. The ſnows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the froſt is moſt vigorous, in form of the fineſt ſand. The ice on the rivers is then 8 feet thick; port wine freezes in a ſolid maſs; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar froſt. The ſun riſes in the ſhorteſt day at five minutes paſt nine, and ſets five minutes before three. In the longeſt, it riſes at three, and ſets about nine. The ice begins to diſappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which, at times, is ſo violent, as to ſcorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but ſometimes violent. But there muſt be a great difference of heat and cold in this vaſt extent, which reaches from lat. 50. 40. to lat. 62. N. Mock ſuns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The ſun riſes and ſets with a large cone of yellowiſh light. The night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which ſpreads a variety of different lights and colours over the whole concave of the ſky, not to be eclipſed even by the ſplendor of the full moon, and the ſtars of a fiery redneſs. The animals in theſe countries are, the mooſe-deer, ſtags, rein-deers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, ſquirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geeſe, buſtards, ducks, patridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. Their fiſh are whales, morſes, ſeals, codfiſh, and a white fiſh preferable to herrings; and, in their rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm fur; and even the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In ſummer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the ſeveral animals; when that ſeaſon is over, which holds only for three months, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow: every thing animate and inanimate is white. The ſoil, in the parts that are known, is poor, yet the coaſt abounds with large, convenient, and ſafe harbours. In the bays are thouſands of iſlands, wherein innumerable multitudes of cider-ducks, and other waterfowl breed. The climate is remarkably healthy, and few parts of the world produce better furs. There are ſeveral Moravian ſettlements on the E. coaſt, the principal of which is Nain.

Labrun, Yorkſhire, N. of Midlam. *Lacerton*, Dorſetſhire, near Stourpaine. *Lach*, near Cheſter. *Lachford*, Cheſhire, near Warrington. *Lackingdon*, Eſſex, NW. of Burnham.

LACK, or BISCHOFFS-LACK, a town of Carniola, trading in iron, ſteel, quickſilver, corn, and linen.

Lackford, Suffolk, SE. of Mildenhall. *Lackmore-End*, Middl. near Enfield Waſh. *Lacock*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Lacock*, Yorkſhire, W. of Keighley. *Lacon*, Shropſ. NE. of Wem. *Ladbrook*, Warw. S. of Southam. *Laden*, a river in Heref.

LADENBURG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine; and a town of Oſnaburg, Weſtphalia.

Ladford, Devonſhire, in Shebbear pariſh. *Ladle-Hill*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Ladock*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

LADOGA, a lake in Ruſſia, ſituated between the Gulf of Finland, and the Lake of Onega. It is 100 miles long, and from 50 to 60 broad, and is the largeſt lake in Europe. Among the fiſh with which it abounds, are ſeals. It is full of quickſands, which, being moved from place to place, by the frequent ſtorms to which it is ſubject, cauſe ſeveral ſhelves along it's courſe, on which the flat-bottomed veſſels of the Ruſſians are ſometimes wrecked. This induced Peter I. to cauſe a canal to be cut from the SW. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the Gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finiſhed in 1732; and is 67 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the government of St. Peterſburgh, on the S. coaſt of the Lake of Ladoga. It is 56 miles E. of St. Peterſburgh.

LADOGNA. See CEDOGNA.

LADRONE, or MARIAN ISLANDS, iſlands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 E. of Canton in China, and occupying a ſpace of 150 leagues in extent. They are ſaid to be 16 in number, excluſive of the ſmall iſlets and rocks, and contain, beſides other fruits natural to the ſoil and climate, the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal iſlands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota.

Ladwell,

Ladwell, Herts, W. of Baldock. *Lady-Croſs-Hill*, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley.

Lady-Iſland, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Lagan*, a river in Down, Ulſter. *Laggan-Bridge*, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Lagham, Surry, near Godſtone.

Laghy, in Donegal, Ulſter.

LAGNY, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris.

LAGOS, a ſea-port of Portugal, in Algarve, where the Engliſh fleets bound to the Straits uſually take in freſh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, 120 miles S. of Liſbon. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 8. 33. W.

LAGUNA, a handſome town of the iſland of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. The governor has a palace here, but generally reſides at Santa Cruz. The lake, from which it has been ſuppoſed to derive it's name, is now a very inconſiderable piece of water. Lat. 28. 30. N. lon. 16. 13. W.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, marſhes, or lakes, in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated, and which communicate with the ſea. There are about 60 iſlands in theſe Lagunes. Eurano is the moſt conſiderable, next to thoſe on which the city of Venice ſtands.

LAHAB, a town of Auſtria, 26 miles N. of Vienna.

LAHOLM, a ſea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 12 miles SSE. of Halmſtadt.

LAHORE, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, and in the Panjab, or country of the Five Rivers, or five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It is ſituated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, is a place of high antiquity, and was the reſidence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindooſtan, before they had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the central parts of the country. It owed it's modern improvements, however, to Humaioon, the father of Acbar, who made it his reſidence during a part of his troubleſome reign. Thevenot ſays that, including the ſuburbs, it was 3 leagues in length at that period; and when he ſaw it, in 1665, the city itſelf was above a league in extent. Ice is brought from the northern mountains to Lahore, and ſold there all the year. The famous avenue of ſtately trees, ſo much ſpoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 Engliſh miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whoſe name, even as a ſect, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul's empire, in the preſent century. Here they have extenſive manufactures of cotton cloths, and ſtuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 240 miles N. by W. of Delhi. Lat. 31. 15. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

LAHORE, a province in Hindooſtan Proper, oftener called Panjab, and bounded on the W. by Cabul and Kandahar, on the N. by Cachemire, on the E. and SE. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is near 300 miles in length from E. to W. and about 100 miles from N. to S. The ſoil is remarkably fertile, abounding in rice, corn, vines, ſugars, cotton wool, and fruits of every kind. In the tract between the Indus and the Behat are ſalt ſprings, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock-ſalt, hard enough to be formed into veſſels, &c.

Laighton, or *Low Layton*, Eſſex, 5 miles E. of London. *Laikirk*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Laindon-Hills*, ſee *Langdon*.

LAINO, a river and town of Calabria Citra, Naples.

Lainſton, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Lair-Marney*, Eſſex, near St. Olyth. *Laith*, Cumb. in Aſton pariſh. *Lake*, Dorſetſ. near Winborn-Miniſter. *Lake*, Wilts, SW. of Amelbury. *Lake, South*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Lakenham*, adjoining Norwich. *Lakingheath*, Suffolk, SW. of Brandon.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is reckoned the moſt fertile ſpot in the Daniſh dominions, producing all ſorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat and excellent peaſe. Naſkow is the capital.

Laland-Iſle, Cornwall, at the mouth of Padſtow-Haven. *Lalant*, Cornwall, near the bottom of St. Ives'-Bay. *Laleham*, Middleſex, near the Thames, between Shepperton and Staines. *Lamb Abbey*, Kent, near Dartford.

LAMBALE, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, trading in cattle, linen, and parchment. It is 37 miles NW. of Rennes.

Lambart Caſtle, and *Hill*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Axminſter.

LAMBAY, an iſland on the coaſt of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles NE. of the metropolis, to which parties of pleaſure frequently repair in ſummer.

Lambcote, or *Lorncote*, Nott. near the Trent, SW. of Bingham. *Lambcote*, Warw. near Lower Eatendon. *Lamberhurſt*, Kent, SW. of Goudhurſt.

LAMBESC, a town in the depart. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 19 miles NW. of Aix.

Lambeth, a village of Surry, on the Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter. By the

vaſt increaſe of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which falls into the Kennet below Newbury. It is 7 miles N. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Lamborne, Eſſex, 4 miles from Epping. *Lambrigg*, Weſtm. near Kendal. *Lambrook, E.* and *W.* Somerſ. near Kingſbury. *Lamchane*, Cornwall, near Fowey.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Lamer, Herts, in Wheat-Hampſtead pariſh. *Lamerſh*, Eſſex, S. of Sudbury. *Lamerton*, or *Lamberton*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Taviſtock. *Lamiford*, Cumberl. on the borders of Scotland and Northumberl. *Lamitor-Iſle*, Devonſhire, adjoining Lundy. *Lamley*, Northumberland, near Featherſtonhaugh. *Lamley*, Nottinghamſhire, by Sherwood Foreſt. *Lamley-Lodge*, Rutlandſhire, W. of Ridlington Park. *Lammas*, Norfolk, near Wurſted.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. The mountains are, in general, covered with heath, and afford but ſcanty paſture for the ſheep that feed on them.

Lammoram, Cornw. SW. of Tregony.

LAMO, an iſland and ſea-port of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, in lat. 2. 0. S. and lon. 40. 24. E. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the reſt of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. In 1589, the king of this iſland was beheaded by the Portugueſe. His crime, whether real or pretended, was his having baſely betrayed the governor of the coaſt. For this he was ſeized, with four of his Mahometan ſubjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the preſence of the king of that iſland, and of ſeveral petty kings of the neighbouring iſlands; ever ſince which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portugueſe.

Lamorney Point, Cornw. W. of Mount's Bay. *Lamonby*, Cumb. NW. of Penrith.

LAMPEDOSA, an uninhabited iſland on the coaſt of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, where ſhips water. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

Lampeis End, Glouceſ. in Hartpury pariſh. *Lamplugh*, Cumberl. between Cockermouth and Egremont. *Lamport*, Bucks, in Stow pariſh. *Lamport*, 6 miles from Northampton. *Lambton*, near Durham. *Lampton*, Middl. near Hounſlow. *Lamridge*, Weſtmorland, NE. of Kendal.

LAMPSAKI, a town of Natolia.

Lamſley, Durham, near Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Lampſton*, Hants, SE. of Portſmouth. *Lamyat*, Somerſ. W. of Bruton.

LANARTH, a town of Cardiganſhire, 195 miles from London. Market on Tueſday.

Lanbeach, Cambridgeſhire, not 2 miles from Burwell. *Lanbrigan*, Cornwall, NE. of St. Allen. *Lancaut*, Glouceſterſhire, N. of Chepſtow-on-the-Wye.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, on the N. by Cumberland and Weſtmorland, on the E. by Yorkſhire, and on the S. by Cheſhire. It is 74 miles from north to ſouth (including a detached hundred on the northweſt, called Furneſs, which is ſeparated from the reſt by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and from 15 to 44 in it's greateſt breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, containing 26 market towns, and 62 pariſhes. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county compriſes a variety of ſoil and face of country; but, upon the whole, it is one of thoſe which are the leaſt favoured as to natural advantages, a proof of which is the ancient thinneſs of it's population, ſhown by the very ſmall number of pariſhes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furneſs is a wild and rugged region, ſtored with quantities of iron ore and ſlate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in ſucceſſion, and made into charcoal for the uſe of the iron furnaces. The eaſtern part of the county between the Ribble and the Merſey, compriſing the ancient foreſts of Wyreſdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the ſouthern part of the tract between theſe two rivers is flat, quite from the ſea, to the commencement of the ridge called Blackſton-edge, that ſeparates the county from Yorkſhire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occaſionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called moſſes: ſome of which are of large extent, and abſolutely impaſſable in wet ſeaſons. In the northeaſt part of this diviſion, are ſome lofty hills, the moſt noted of which is Pendle-Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this country are of little conſequence, except the coal and turf with which it's ſouthern parts abound. Of the former is a ſpecies, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. and

and of being poliſhed, ſo as to repreſent a beautiful black marble. Lancaſhire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of it's ſoil, but from the remarkable wetneſs of it's climate; the land, however, is ſingularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford ſalmon; and the Merſey is viſited by annual ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of remarkable ſize and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancaſhire is diſtinguiſhed beyond moſt others in the kingdom. It's principal manufactures are linen, ſilk, and cotton goods; fuſtians, counterpanes, ſhalloons, bays, ſerges, tapes, ſmall wares, hats, ſail-cloth, ſacking, pins, iron goods, caſt plate-glaſs, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that Liverpool is the third, if not the ſecond, port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Irwell, Ribble, Lone, Leven, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winſter, Ken, and Calder, and it has two conſiderable lakes, Winander Mere and Coniſton Water. Lancaſter is the county town.

*LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancaſhire, is an ancient, well-built, populous, and improving town, ſeated on the river Lone, which here forms a port for veſſels of moderate burden, and over which is a handſome ſtone bridge of five arches. On the ſummit of a hill ſtands the caſtle, ſerving both as the ſhire-houſe and the county-gaol. On the top of this caſtle is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine proſpect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the courſe of the Lone; the view toward the ſea, extending to the Iſle of Man. The town-hall is a handſome ſtructure. Lancaſter carries on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially to the Weſt Indies, and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet-ware. It is 235 miles NNW. of London. Lat, 54. 4. N. lon. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

LANCASTER, the county-town of a county of the ſame name, in Pennſylvania. It's trade is large, and daily increaſing. It contains an elegant court-houſe, and a college founded in 1787, named Franklin College, with ſeveral churches, and about 5000 ſouls. It is ſeated near the Suſquehanna, 53 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Lancant, Glouc. in Tiddenham pariſh.

LANCEROTTA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 30 miles long and 24 broad. It is very high, and may be diſcovered at a great diſtance. It abounds in grain, fruits, goats, horned cattle, hares, camels, and aſſes. There is a haven in the NE. end, where ſhips may lie land-locked from all winds, in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. Lat. 29. 14. N. lon. 13. 26. W.

Lanchcſter, NW. of Durham.

LANCIANO, in Abruzzo Citra, Naples.

Lancras, Devonſ. near Shebbear. *Lancton*, *E.* and *W.* Leiceſterſhire, SW. of Hallaton.

LANDAFF, a ſmall town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Taſe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large ſtately building, ſtands on low ground. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and is 30 miles NW. of Briſtol, and 166 W. of London.

LANDAU, a ſtrongly fortified town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

Landbeach, 5 miles N. of Cambridge. *Landcan*, Cheſh. between the Dee and the Merſey. *Landcloe*, Carmarthenſ. *Landeaſt*, Yorkſ. SE. of Halifax. *Landeaſt*, Cornwall, W. of Launceſton.

LANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, where the allies, under King William and the Elector of Bavaria, were defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, July 29, 1693. The French were repulſed two or three times, and loſt a great many officers and men, but returning to the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, coſt them dear. The confederates loſt 60 pieces of cannon, 9 mortars, &c. with ſeveral ſtandards, colours, and about 7000 men killed and wounded. The French army amounted to 80,000 men, and that of the allies to leſs than one-third of that number.

LANDERNEAU, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, 16 miles NE. of Breſt.

LANDES, a dept. of France, including the late territory of Marſan, in Gaſcony. It takes it's name from a diſtrict, called Landes, extending along the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay. This is a barren, ſandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree; of the bark of which corks are made. The ſoil, however, is improved by manuring it with marl, and ſowing it with rye. It is thinly peopled. Mont-de-Marſan and Dax are the principal towns.

Landew, Cornwall, S. of Launceſton. *Landewenake*, Cornw. near Lizard-Point. *Landford*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Grimſton. *Landgreat*, Linc. has a ferry over the Witham. *Landguard-Fort*, in the limits of Eſſex, though on the Suffolk ſide of the harbour of Harwich. *Landhouſe*, Yorkſ. N. of Malton. *Landlip*, or *Landilp*, Cornwall, N. of Saltaſh, near the Tamar. *Landmouth*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Northal-

lerton. *Land, North*, Yorkſh. SW. of Halifax.

LANDRECY, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Sambre, 17 miles SW. of Queſnoy, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 3. 47. E.

LANDSCROON, a fort in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Baſle.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a ſea-port of Schonen, in Sweden.

Landſdown, Somerſetſhire, near Bath.

LAND's END, a promontory of Cornwall, the moſt weſterly point of Great Britain. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 5. 40. W.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Schweidnitz, Sileſia.

LANDSHUT, a town of Lower Bavaria.

LANDSHUT, a town of Brunn, Moravia.

LANDSPERG, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg; a town of Upper Bavaria; and ſeveral other towns in Germany.

Landwade, Camb. near Newmarket.

Lane, or *Laun*, a river in Kerry, Munſter.

LANE, LAKE, or LOUGH, a name given to the Lake of Killarney; which ſee.

Lanedelf, Staff. in the pariſh of Stoke-upon-Trent. *Lanercoſt-Priory*, Cumb. near Naworth, in a romantic valley, N. of the river Irthing.

LANERK, a town of Lanerkſhire, ſeated on the river Clyde, 20 miles SE. of Glaſgow.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfries; on the S. by Dumfrieſhire; and on the W. by the ſhires of Ayr and Renfrew. It's extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and it's mean breadth about 22. The ſouthern part of this county is generally called Clydeſdale.

Langſborough, 6 miles from York.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Longford, in Leinſter, ſeated on the Shannon, over which there is a bridge into Roſcommon. It is 62 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Langanky, Cumb. SE. of Salkeld. *Langar*, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Belvoir-Caſtle.

LANGBEAR, Devonſ. in High Hayntonpariſh; has, or had, a market on Friday.

Langborough, Cumb. W. of Carliſle. *Langcliff*, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Langcotes*, Dorſetſ. in Winfrith pariſh. *Langdale*, Weſtmorland, SE. of Orton. *Langdale, Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorl. W. of Ambleſide. Here are two high hills, called Hardknot and Wreynoſe, on the latter of which, a rivulet divides Cumberland from Weſtmorland. *Langdale-End*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Langdon*, Cornwall. NW. of Launceſton. *Langdon*, Devonſ. near Plympton. *Langdon*, the name of 2 pariſhes, in Eſſex, contiguous to each other, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury-Fort. The firſt is called *Langdon with Baſildon*; the ſecond, *Langdon-Hills*, or *Langdon with Weſt Lea*. From this laſt, the proſpect on the SE. and SW. exhibits a very beautiful and extenſive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, with the ſhips ſailing up and down; the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon-Hills are 22 miles E. by N. of London. *Langdon*, and it's *Foreſt*, Durham, on the borders of Cumberland, near the Tees. *Langdon*, a river in Durham, running into the Tees, below Teeſdale-Foreſt. *Langdon, Weſt*, Kent, between Barham-Down and the ſea. *Langdon, Eaſt*, Kent, N. of Dover-Caſtle. *Langdon-Hall*, Warw. in Solihull pariſh.

LANGEAC, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, ſeated near the river Allier, 17 miles E. of St. Flour.

LANGEAIS, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the iſlands of Laland and Funen. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lat. 55. 4. N. lon. 10. 40. E.

Langenhoe, Eſſex, NW. of St. Oſyth. *Langerſton*, Suff. a ſhoal of ſand, for two miles about Landguard-Fort, on which the fiſhermen dry their nets. *Langfield*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax. *Langford*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Langford*, Berks, near Lechlade. *Langford*, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Langford*, Devonſ. near Kentiſbear. *Langford*, Derbyſ. near Aſhbourn. *Langford*, Eſſex, near Malden. *Langford*, Oxf. near Aulceſter. *Langford*, Norf. NE. of Methwold. *Langford*, Norfolk, between Brandon-Ferry and Watton. *Langford*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Langford*, Somerſ. 10 miles from Briſtol. *Langford*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Wellington. *Langford*, Somerſ. near Churchill. *Langford*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Langford*, Dorſetſh. N. of Frampton. *Langford*, Wilts, E. of Downton. *Langford*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Langford, Little* and *Steple*, Wilts, NW. of Wilton. *Langforth*, or *Landford*, Nott. N. of Newark.

Langhadern,

Langhadern, Cornwall, between Tregony and Trewardryth-Bay. *Langhall*, Norf. near Kirkſted. *Langham*, Rutlandſ. a chapelry to Okeham. *Langham*, Eſſex, W. of Maningtree. *Langham*, Nottingh. NE. of Tuxford. *Langham*, Suffolk, between Bardwell and Walſham in the Willows. *Langham*, *Great* and *Little*, Norf. near Wells, NW. of Holt. *Lanhaugh*, Northumberland, near the Cheviot-Hills. *Langhern*, Northumberl. in the barony of Bothal. *Langhill*, Weſtm. near the rivers Lune and Riſſondale. *Langhoe-Hall*, Lancaſhire, N. of Blackburn.

LANGHOLM, a town of Dumfrieſshire, ſeated on the river Eſk.

Langhorn, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

LANGIONE, a city of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, or at leaſt the ſouthern diviſion, with a royal palace, 140 miles SE. of Ava. Lat. 22. 30. N. lon. 101. 15. E.

Langley, near Derby. *Langley*, SW. of Durham. *Langley*, Durham, NW. of Staindrop. *Langley*, Durh. SE. of Lanchester. *Langley*, Eſſex, in Great Waltham pariſh. *Langley*, Eſſex, E. of Barkway. *Langley*, Herts, SW. of Stevenage. *Langley*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Langley*, Kent, near Bromley. *Langley*, Norfolk, near London-Eaſtcoat. *Langley*, Shropſh. near Acton-Burnel. *Langley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Langley*, Leiceſterſh. E. of Stanton Harold. *Langley*, Devonſ. in High Bickington pariſh. *Langley*, Oxf. near Wichwood-Foreſt. *Langley*, Glouceſterſh. in Winchcomb pariſh. *Langley*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Langley Abbot's*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Langley Burrel*, Wiltſhire, N. of Chippenham.

LANGLEY, KING'S, Herts, W. of Abbot's Langley.

Langley Kirk, Derbyſ. between Kiddeſley-Park and the river Erwaſh. *Langley-Marſh*, Bucks, between Colebrook and Stow. *Langley Wilbore*, Eſſex, in Rickling pariſh. *Langmere*, Norfolk, a hamlet of Dickleburgh. *Langley*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey-Haven. *Lang-Newton*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Abbey-Holme.

LANGDON, a town in the dept. of Gironde, noted for excellent wine, and ſeated on the river Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bazas. Lat. 44. 33. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

Langport, and *New Langport*, Kent, in the pariſh of Lyd.

LANGPORT, a town in Somerſetſhire, is ſeated on a hill, on the river Parrot, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

LANGRES, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of Upper Marne. The cutlery wares made here are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the ſources of the river Marne. This town is thought to ſtand the higheſt of any in France. It is 35 miles NE. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 52. N. lon. 5. 24. E.

Langridge, Somerſ. S. of Dulverton. *Langridge*, Somerſ. NE. of Launſdon. *Langridge*, Weſtm. W. of Ambleſide. *Langrigg*, Hants, NW. of Petersfield. *Langrigg*, Cumberl. in Bromfield pariſh. *Langrike*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Langrike*, Yorkſhire, near Howden. *Langſet*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Lady-Croſs-Hill.

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, in Hampſhire, is 4 miles diſtant from that of Portſmouth, and about equally capacious; but the entrance is more difficult on account of it's bar, over which, however, there is a depth of 15 feet at low water.

Langſtredale, Yorkſh. a chaſe, NE. of Settle. *Langthorp*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bedall. *Langthwaite*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Langtoft*, Yorkſh. near Stamford. *Langton*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles S. of Fleet. *Langton*, Durh. E. of Staindrop. *Langton*, Linc. N. of Spilſby. *Langton*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Langton*, Linc. near Wragby. *Langton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Langton*, Oxf. NE. of Biceſter. *Langton*, Weſtmorl. S. of Murton. *Langton*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Langton*, *Maltravers*, and *Wallis*, Dorſetſ. near the coaſt, 2 miles W. of Sandwich. *Langton-Butler*, Dorſetſh. E. of Blandford. *Langton Chapel*, Lanc. SW. of Preſton. *Langton*, *Eaſt*; ſee *Langton*. *Langton*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Northallerton. *Langton Hall*, or *Lodge*, Nott. in Sherwood-Foreſt. *Langton-Herring*, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter. *Langton-Thorp*, Leiceſ. NE. of Harborough. *Langtoft*, Lincolnſ. near Market Deeping. *Langtree*, Devonſh. SW. of Torrington. *Langtree*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Wigan.

LANGUEDOC, a ci-devant province in the S. of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. Toulouſe was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments, the Ardeſche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Langvil, Shropſ. SW. of Wenlock. *Langwathby*, Cumberl. near Edenhall. *Langwich*, Bucks, in Princes Riſborough pariſh. *Langwith Over*, Derbyſh. near Bolſover.

Bolſover. *Langworth*, Nottingh. SW. of Workſop. *Lanharn*, Cornwall, NW. of Columb-Magna. *Lanhedrock*, Cornwall, 2 miles S. of Bodmin.

LANNION, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt. It's trade conſiſts in wine and hemp, and it has ſome mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lannion, Guincamp, and the environs, ſpeak the Celtic, or Welch language, which is ſaid to have been brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in theſe parts, in the fifth century.

Lankey, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Lanliver*, Cornw. near Leſtwithiel. *Lan Maris*, Glouceſ. in Winruſh pariſh. *Lanno*, Cornwall, near Michelſtow.

LANNOY, a town in the dept. of the North, 5 miles ENE. of Liſle.

Lanon, Carmarthenſ. *Lanracke*, Cornwall, between Saltaſh and Leſkard. *Lanreaſt*, Cornw. SW. of Leſkard. *Lanreth*, Cornw. NE. of Fowey. *Lanſallos*, Cornw. SE. of Fowey. *Lanſawel*, 15 miles NNE. of Carmarthen.

LANSINBURGH, a flouriſhing town of N. America, in the ſtate of New York. It ſtands on the E. ſide of Hudſon's River, oppoſite the S. branch of Mohawk's River, 9 miles N. of Albany.

Lanteglaſs, Cornw. near Fowey. *Lanteglaſs*, Cornw. NW. of Camelford. *Lanterden*, Shropſ. near Munſlow. *Lantbony*, near Glouceſter. *Lanton*, Weſtm. near Appleby. *Lantwitt*, Glamorganſ. *Lanvichangel*, and *Lanwinio*, both in Carmarthenſ.

LANZO, a ſmall town of Piedmont.

LAON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Aiſne. It's principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine, and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It contains about 8000 inhabitants, and is 77 miles NE. of Paris.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Burmah, Siam, and Ava; on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China; and on the S. by Cambodia. This country is full of foreſts, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fiſh. The inhabitants are robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will; and ſhows himſelf but twice in a year. He has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the ſame as that which prevails in all the countries of the Farther India. Langione is the capital.

Lapford, Devonſ. SE. of Chumleigh.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. of Europe, ſubject to Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the White Sea; on the S. by Sweden and Bothnia; and on the W. by Norway, being computed to be 450 miles long and 300 broad. The country chiefly conſiſts of mountains, deſerts, foreſts, heaths, fens, and lakes, and abounds in variety of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes. The furs and ſkins of beavers, otters, black, red, and white foxes, &c. are their chief articles of trade, and they are enabled to ſell a conſiderable quantity to their neighbours. The Laplanders are of middling ſtature, have generally a flattiſh face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are ſtout, ſtraight, and of a yellowiſh complexion, occaſioned by the weather, the ſmoke of their habitations, &c. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and ſupple; but, at the ſame time, they are much inclined to indolence. They are peaceable, not given to theft, nor fickle, and ſo proud of their country and conſtitution, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they uſually die, it is ſaid, of the *noſtalgia*, or longing to return. The language of the Laplanders comprehends ſo many dialects, that it is with difficulty they underſtand each other. They preſerve their paſtoral manners, ſo that agriculture proſpers not much among them. They are divided into Fiſhers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of ſome lake, whence they draw their ſubſiſtence. The others ſeek their ſupport upon the mountains, poſſeſſing herds of rein-deer, which they uſe according to the ſeaſon, but they go generally on foot. They are very induſtrious herdſmen, and are rich in compariſon of the Fiſhers, ſome of them poſſeſſing ſix hundred or a thouſand rein-deer. The caſtrated rein-deer are alert, tame, large, ſtrong, and handſome; on which account they uſe them for draught, and hold them in ſuch eſtimation, that it is a compliment among them to call each other a gelt rein-deer. The Lapland fiſhers, who are alſo called Laplanders of the woods, becauſe in ſummer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the foreſts, live by fiſhing and hunting, and chuſe their ſituation from it's convenience for either. The introduction of fire-arms has almoſt entirely aboliſhed the uſe of the bow and arrow. With reſpect to the larger animals, ſuch as wild rein-deer, wolves, &c. they moſt frequently knock them down with clubs, as it is eaſy to come up with them by their ſnow-ſhoes, which are very long, and prevent them from ſinking into the ſnow;

ſnow: bears they generally ſhoot, and finiſh them with ſpears. Beſides looking after their rein-deer, the fiſhery, and the chace, the men employ themſelves in the conſtruction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They alſo make ſledges, to which they give the form of a canoe; harneſs for the rein-deer; all ſorts of utenſils in wood, ſuch as cups, bowls, &c. which are ſometimes prettily carved, ſometimes ornamented with bones, braſs, or horn; it is the man's buſineſs, likewiſe, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women conſiſts in making nets for the fiſhery, drying fiſh and meat, milking the rein-deer, making cheeſe, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the rein-deer in ſuch a manner as to make them ſerve for thread; and draw braſs wire by the help of the horns of the rein-deer pierced, inſtead of a drawing-iron. They embroider their clothes with braſs wire, ſilver, ſham-gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all ſorts of colours. Theſe people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarſe cloth, felt, or rein-deer ſkins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open aſunder. They are not able to ſtand upright in theſe huts, but ſit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down and cover themſelves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag, ſeparating their apartments with deer-ſkins. Their houſehold furniture conſiſts of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, ſpoons, and ſometimes tin, or even ſilver baſons: to theſe may be added their implements of fiſhing and hunting. In their dreſs they uſe no linen. The men wear cloſe breeches, reaching down to their ſhoes, which are made of untanned ſkin, pointed, and turned up before; and in winter they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their ſhape, and open at the breaſt; over this they wear a cloſe coat, the ſkirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is faſtened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or braſs. To this girdle they tie their knives, their inſtruments for getting fire, and their ſmoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always bordered with fur, or cloth of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four ſeams adorned with liſts of a different colour. The Ruſſian Laplanders generally border their caps with rat-ſkins. The dreſs of the women very much reſembles that of the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with braſs wire. Beſide theſe, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Ruſſian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they ſometimes hang chains of ſilver, which paſs two or three times round the neck. They ſometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans, and ſometimes caps to the ſhape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of braſs wire, or with liſt of different colours. The rein-deer ſupply the Laplanders with the greateſt part of their proviſions: the chace and the fiſhery furniſh the reſt; but the fleſh of the bear is their moſt delicate meat. They eat every kind of fiſh, even the ſea-dog; as well as all ſorts of wild animals, not excepting birds of prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter proviſions conſiſt of fleſh and fiſh, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the rein-deer into the ſtomachs of that animal, and ſo let it freeze; and when they want to uſe their frozen milk, they chop off pieces with a hatchet. The ſeaſoning of their food is the fat of ſea-dogs and ſalt, if they can get it. They make ſoups of a ſort of cheeſe, which is ſo fat, that it takes fire on applying a candle. Their common drink is water, ſometimes mixed with milk; brandy is ſcarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their moſt conſiderable traffic is with the Norwegians. Formerly this trade was carried on in the way of barter; but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; becauſe they can furniſh more merchandiſe in ſkins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. Their weddings are kept at the bride's houſe, who is dreſſed in her beſt manner, and appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the cuſtom, with either women or maidens; the feaſt is a kind of club meſs, to which each of the gueſts brings meat and drink. Their diverſion at weddings, and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geeſe; they wreſtle, and jump over a ſtick, and are fond of giving groteſque accounts or exhibitions of different adventures. They likewiſe dance and ſing, or howl in diſagreeable meaſures. The new-married people live with the woman's relations for the firſt year; at the end of which they retire to their own hut. The Laplanders bury their dead in coffins; in ſome cantons with their clothes on, in others quite naked. Their religion is a compound of Chriſtian and Pagan ceremonies.

LAPLAND OF ANGERMANIA, a province W. of Angermania.

Lapley, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Lapſide*, Devonſ. near Ilfracombe. *Lapworth*, Warwickſhire, E. of Umberſlade.

LAR, a town of Perſia, capital of the province of Lariſtan. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk; and it's territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. Lat. 27. 30. N. lon. 52. 45. E.

LARACHA, a town of Fez, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour. Lat. 35. 40. N. lon. 6. 48. W.

Larbrick, Lanc. near Preſton.

LAREDO, a ſea-port of Biſcay, in Spain, with a huge ſafe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa.

Largton, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle.

Largy, in Cavan, Ulſter.

LARINO, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

LARISSA, a town of Turkey, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſeveral moſques and churches. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Peneus, 50 miles SW. of Salonichi. Lat. 39. 48. N. lon. 22. 47. E.

LARISTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. and E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Farſiſtan. Lar is the capital.

Larkbeare, Devonſhire, near Siverton. *Larkfield*, Kent, near Malling. *Lark Stoke*, Glouceſ. in Queinton pariſh. *Larlingford*, Norfolk, N. of Eaſtling.

LARNE, a town of Antrim, in Ulſter, 24 miles N. of Dublin.

LARRYBUNDAR, a ſea-port of Hindooſtan, at the mouth of the river Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. Lat. 24. 44. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

LARTA. See ARTA.

Lartington, Yorkſ. near Barnard-Caſtle. *Larton*, Yorkſ. W. of Rippon. *Laſborough*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Tethury. *Laſco*, Derb. near Codnor-Caſtle. *Laſeby*, Linc. SW. of Great Grimſby. *Laſenby*, Cumb. N. of Penrith. *Laſenby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Northallerton. *Laſenhall*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Laſham*, Hants, NW. of Alton. *Laſhbrook*, Oxf. on the Thames, between Sunning and Henley. *Laſhkel*, a river in Derbyſhire.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, otherwiſe called BARONTHALA, and in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, TONKER, is the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Aſia. It is not a large city, but the houſes are of ſtone, and are ſpacious and lofty. About ſeven miles on the E. ſide of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on it's ſummit the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet. Laſſa is 24 miles NE. of the croſſing place of the rivet Sanpoo, which is ſeven miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 250 miles NE. of Patna. Lat. 30. 34. N. lon. 91. 40. E.

Laſſington, near Glouceſter. *Laſtock*. Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Abbot's Stock. *Laſtock*, or *Loſtock*, Lanc. SW. of Bolton.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, trading largely in tobacco and rice. It's harbour, like all the others on this coaſt, is a ſort of baſon environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. The Turks have ſuffered it to be nearly choked up. The remains of antiquity ſhow it to have been a place of conſiderable extent. It is 80 miles SW. of Aleppo.

Latched, Devonſ. in Whitſtone pariſh. *Latchford*, Oxf. in Great Haſeley pariſh. *Lateridge*, Glouc. S. of Thornbury. *Latham*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Lathbury*, Bucks, near Newport. *Lathes*, Cumb. NW. of Penrith. *Lathefley*, Surry, SW. of Guilford. *Latholm*, Yorkſ. between Howden and Pocklington. *Latimers*, Bucks, near Cheſham. *Laton*, Lanc. W. of Kirkham. *Laton*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. NE. of Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Latton*, Wilts, N. of Cricklade. *Latton*, Eſſex, between Epping and Harlow.

LAVAGNA, a town of Genoa, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name.

LAVAL, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Maine. The inhabitants are computed at 18,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave.

Lavant, a river in Suſſex. *Lavant*, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter.

LAVAUR, a town in the department of Tarn, ſeated on the river Agout, 20 miles NE. of Touloufe.

LAUBACH, a town of Solms Laubach; and a town of Simmern; both in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

LAUDA, in Wurtzburg, Franconia.

LAUDER, a ſmall town of Berwickſhire, but lately much improved. It is 22 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

LAUDERDALE, a diſtrict of Berwickſhire.

LAVELLO, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village, 4 miles W. of Liege, where the allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marſhal Saxe, in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a large clothing town of Suffolk, ſeated on a branch of the river Bret, 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday.

Laver, the name of 3 contiguous pariſhes in Eſſex, lying between Harlow and Ongar, and diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. They are about 21 miles N. by W. of London.

Laverſtock, Hants, near Overton. *Laverſtock*, Wilts, near Clarendon Park. *Laverton*, Glouceſt. in Buckland pariſh. *Laverton*, Somerſetſ. near Philips Norton.

LAUFFEN, a village, caſtle, and bailiwick of Zurich, in Swiſſerland, two miles and a half from Schaffhauſen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Coxe thinks to be 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemburg; and ſeveral other towns of Germany.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the four foreſt towns, in Auſtrian Suabia.

Laughton, Lincolnſhire, on the Trent, in the Iſle of Axholm. *Laughton*, Suſſex, E. of Ringmer. *Laughton*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Roach-Abbey.

LAVINGTON, MARKET, a town in Wiltſhire, with a good market for corn and malt, 4 miles S. of Devizes. Markets on Monday and Wedneſday.

Lavington, Biſhops, or *Weſt*, Wiltſhire, near Lavington. *Launce*, Cornw. E. of Truro, *Launcells*, Cornw. near Stratton.

*LAUNCESTON, the county town of Cornwall, ſeated on the river Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

Laund, Lanc. E. of Garſtang. *Laund*, Nottinghamſ. E. of Blith. *Laund-Abbey*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Laundon*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Launſdon*, Somerſetſ. N. of Bath. *Launſing*, *N.* and *S.* Suſſex, near New and Old Shoreham. *Launſton*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Blandford.

LAUN, a town of Saatz, Bohemia, on the Egra, between Leipſick and Prague. It is ſeated in a territory abounding in fine paſtures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high eſteem.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by the two Abruzzos, on the E. by Moliſo and Principato Ultra, on the S. by the Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples, and on the W. by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 where broadeſt. Anciently it was called Campania, and in the middle ages, *The Caſtellany of Capua*. It yields abundance of corn, wine, oils, and fruits. There are alſo mineral ſprings, and mines of ſulphur; and Mount Veſuvius ſometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital.

Laurence, St. Cornw. NE. of Bodmin.

LAUSANNE, in Bern, Swiſſerland, the principal town of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college. It contains about 7000 inhabitants; but it is built upon ſuch a ſteep aſcent, that, in ſome places, the horſes cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot paſſengers aſcend to the upper part of the town by ſteps, from the heights of which the proſpects are very grand and extenſive, comprehending the Lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coaſt of Chablais. The townhouſe, and other public buildings are magnificent; and it is ſeated between three hills, one mile and a half from the Lake of Geneva, 30 NE. of Geneva, and 30 SW. of Bern.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Culm, Pruſſia.

LAUTERBURG, a town in the Hartz Foreſt, Lower Saxony.

Lavo, Lancaſhire, near Preſton. *Lavarnick*, Cornwall, W. of Launceſton. *Lavecon*, Lancaſhire, near Leigh.

LAWENBURG, a town of Saxe Lawenburg, Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover.

LAWENBURG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, Upper Saxony.

Lawern, near Worceſter. *Lawford*, Eſſex, near Maningtree. *Lawford (hard)* and *Long Lawford*, Warw. NW. of Hill Moreton. *Lawford, Parva*, Warw. near Rugby. *Lawghton*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Harborough. *Lawhitton*, Cornwall, 2 miles from Launceſton, near the Tamar.

LAWINGEN, a town of Neuberg, Bavaria.

Lawley, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Lawling*, Eſſex, between Malden and Burnham. *Lawnton*, Oxfordſ. near Biceſter. *Lawrence*, Lancaſ. NW. of Preſton.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a handſome little town of Kincardineſhire, where a flouriſhing manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen, and various other articles has been lately eſtabliſhed, by the patriotic proprietor, the late Lord Gardenſtone. It is 6 miles W. of Inverbervie.

LAWRENCE, ST. the largeſt river in N. America,

N. America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a courſe of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is ſo full of ſhoals and rocks, that it will not admit large veſſels without danger.

Lawrence, St. Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Lawrence, St.* Cumberland, in the Abbey Holm. *Lawrence, St.* Eſſex, near St. Olyth Iſle. *Lawrence, St.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Lawrence, St.* Somerſ. in the ſuburbs of Briſtol. *Lawrence Street, St.* Middl. between Edgeworth and Totteridge. *Lawrence Weſton*, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Lawſhill*, Suffolk, NW. of Lanenam. *Lawton*, Hereſ. SW. of Leominſter, on the Arro river. *Lawton, Church*, Cheſhire, S. of Congleton. *Lawton's Hope*, 5 miles from Hereford. *Lawton Yate*, Cheſhire, near Church Lawton.

LAXEMBURGH, a town of Auſtria, 7 miles S. of Vienna.

Laxey, Iſle of Man, on the E. coaſt. *Laxfield*, Suffolk, 7 miles SW. of Haleſworth. *Laxton*, Yorkſ. between Howden and Flaxfleet. *Laxton*, Northamptonſ. on the borders of Rockingham Foreſt. *Laxton*, or *Lexinton*, Nottingh. S. of Tuxford, near the Idle. *Layard*, Devonſ. in Malborow pariſh.

LAYBACH, a city of Carniola, on a river of the ſame name.

Laycock, Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. *Laydon*, or *Leyſdon*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Layer Breiten*, Eſſex, near Merſey Iſle. *Layer de la Haye*, Eſſex, near Lexden. *Layer Marney*, Eſſex. *Layham*, Suffolk, 1 mile from Hadleigh. *Layland*, Lancaſhire, S. of Preſton. *Lay, Nether*, and *Upper*, Glouceſterſhire, near Dean Foreſt. *Layſters*, Herefordſhire, NE. of Leominſter.

LAYSTOFF. See LESTOFF.

LAYSTON, a town of Hertfordſhire, near Buntingford. Market on Tueſday.

Layſton, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Lay-Street*, Eſſex, near Great Ilford. *Lay-Street*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Laythorn*, Suſſex, E. of Appledrum. *Layton*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Layton*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles from Eaſby. *Layton*, *Low*, and *Laytonlone*, Eſſex, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt. *Lazonby*, Cumberland, adjoining Salkeld, near Penrith.

LEA, a river, which riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterward dividing Eſſex from part of Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall: a canal has lately been cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouſe. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordſhire to London.

Lea, a ſmall river of Kerry, Munſter, falling into Tralee Bay.

Lea, Cheſhire, 4 miles from Namptwich. *Lea*, Cheſhire, W. of Middlewich. *Lea*, Cheſhire, SW. of Delamere Foreſt. *Lea*, Derbyſhire, in Gloſſop pariſh, in the High Peak. *Lea*, Glouc. 2 miles from Michel Dean. *Lea*, Herts, N. of Watford. *Lea*, Hereſ. SW. of Newent. *Lea*, Linc. W. of Preſton. *Lea*, Shropſhire, S. of Cauſe Caſtle. *Lea*, Shropſ. between Shrewſbury and Wem. *Lea*, Shropſ. near Bilſmere. *Lea*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Lea*, Wilts near Crekelade. *Lea*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Lea*, or *Lea Marſton*, Warwickſhire, N. of Coleſhill. *Lea, Chapel*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Lea Hall* SE. of Cheſter. *Leach*, a river in Glouceſterſ. *Leach*, near Cheſter. *Leacroft*, Staff. in Cannock pariſh. *Lead*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Leaden Court*, Glouc. near Newent. *Lead Hall*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth. *Leadhills*, a village of Lanerkſhire, ſituated among the mountains of Clydeſdale, by ſome ſaid to be the higheſt human habitation in Great Britain. Here reſide many hundreds of miners, with their families. Theſe miners, though, in a great meaſure, excluded from ſociety, by their ſituation, not only earn a comfortable ſubſiſtence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, ſituated in more favourable circumſtances for the attainment of knowledge. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the inſtruction and amuſement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leak, Linc. between Boſton and Wainfleet. *Leak*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Leak, E.* and *W.* Nottingh. between Nottingham and Loughborough. *Leam*, a river in Northamptonſhire. *Leam, New*, a river in Cambridgeſhire. *Lean Caſtle*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton.

LEAO-TONG. See LEOTONG.

Leap, Hampſhire, between Lymington and Calſhot Caſtle.

Leap, or *Lepp*, in Cork, Munſter.

Leapliſh, Northumb. in North Tindale. *Learchill*, Northumb. W. of Alnwick. *Learmouth*, Northumb. on the Tweed, in the barony of Wark. *Leaſon Heath*, Kent, in Erith pariſh. *Leatham*, Northumberland, in the bounds of Berwick.

*LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, had formerly a market, which has been diſcontinued above 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having ſunk into

into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this town. It is 3 miles SW. of Epsom.

LEATHES WATER, called also WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it skirts for the space of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is it's being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a neat wooden bridge. The outlet of this lake joins the rapid river Greeta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the Lake of Derwent.

Leathes, Cumberl. a hamlet in Aikton parish, near Thursby. *Leathley*, Yorks. NE. of Otley. *Leaton*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Leaton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Leaveland*, Kent, near Badlesmere.

LEAWAVA, a sea-port of Ceylon.

Le Bailey, Glouceſterſhire, in Newland pariſh. *Lebberſton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding.

LEBIDA, a ſea-port of Tripoli, Africa.

Lebotwood, Shropſhire, near Alſtretton. *Lebriran*, Hampſhire, near Goſport.

LEBRIXA, a town of Andaluſia; ſeated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the beſt oil in Spain.

Lebthorp, Lincolnſhire, between Stamford and Grantham.

LEBUS, a town in the Middle Marche, Upper Saxony, ſeated on the Oder.

LECCE, a town of Otranto, Naples.

LECCO, a town and lake of Milan, near the Lake of Como.

LECH, a river which riſes in Tirol, paſſes by Landſburg, Augſburg, &c. and falls into the Danube 5 miles below Donawert.

LECH, or LECK, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, paſſing by Rhenen, &c. and falls into the Merwe at Krimpe.

Lechampton, Glouceſterſhire, S. of Cheltenham. *Lechiſt, South* and *Beacon*, Dorſetſhire, near Poole.

* LECHLADE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Glouceſter, and 77 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. Market on Tueſday.

LECHNICH, a town of Cologne.

Lech-worth, Herts, near Hitchin. *Leck*, Lanc. near the Leven Sands and river Ken.

Leckcarrow, in Roſcommon, Connaught,

Leckford, Hants, N. of Stockbridge. *Leckford Bridge*, Suſſex, NW. of Petworth. *Leckhampſted*, N. of Buckingham. *Lecomb*, Glouceſ. near Stow-on-the-Would.

LECTOURE, an ancient town in the department of Gers, ſituated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condom.

* LEDBURY, a fine well-built town of Herefordſhire, noted for clothiers. It is 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 123 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Ledder, a river in Carnarvonſhire.

LEDESMA, a town in Leon.

Ledington, Glouc. in Dimmock pariſh. *Ledſham*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Ledſham, Long*, Linc. SE. of Beckingham. *Ledſton, Parva*, Yorkſ. SW. of Sherburn. *Ledſton Hall*, Yorkſ. SW. of Sherburn. *Ledwell*, Oxfordſ. near Deddington, noted for a fine ſand for the making of glaſs. *Ledwich Chapel*, Shropſhire, near Ludlow.

Lee, a river in Cork, Munſter.

Lee, a river in Cheſhire. *Lee*, Yorkſ. *Lee*, Bucks, SE. of Ayleſbury. *Lee*, Cheſhire, in Wibonbury pariſh. *Lee*, Cornw. NE. of Stow. *Lee*, Kent, 6 miles SE. by E. of London. *Lee*, Lancaſhire, near the Leven Sand. *Lee*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Lee*, Shropſ. NE. of Chirbury. *Lee*, Shropſ. near Ellesmere. *Lee*, Shropſ. E. of Wem. *Lee*, Suſſex, near Warbleton. *Lee Farm*, Suſſex, near Stopham. *Leefield Foreſt*, Rutl. on the borders of Leiceſterſhire. *Lee Gardens*, Eſſex, in Hornchurch pariſh. *Lee Grange*, Bucks, NW. of Cheſham. *Lee Grange*, or *Aſhenden*, Eſſex, a hamlet to Quainton. *Lee Gunnery*, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Lee Hall*, Northumberland, near Beltingham.

* LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the moſt populous ſpots in England, and through which an inland navigation paſſes. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkſhire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vaſt quantities are ſold in it's Cloth-Halls. That called the Mixed-Cloth-Hall, is a building of conſiderable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for ſale, every market-day; and the whole buſineſs is tranſacted within little more than an hour, without the leaſt noiſe or confuſion. The White-Cloth-Hall, is a ſimilar building. The manufactures that ſupply theſe two halls extend about 10 miles to the S. 15 to the SW. and 8 to the N. and W. the mixed cloths being moſtly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has

has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with several glass-houses. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been considerably enlarged; and some of the new parts are built, and building in an elegant style. It is 22 miles WSW. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 48. N. lon. 1. 29. W. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Leeds, Kent, on the Len, near Maidstone.

*Leek, a town in Staffordshire, situated in rather a barren country, having moorlands and craggy hills around it. By the intervention of a rocky mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it break out again on the northern side of it, which is steep, before it reach the horizon in it's fall. Leek is noted for a manufacture of buttons, and is situated on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the NW. and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the SE. 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Leek, Yorkshire, SE. of Northallerton. *Leek*, a river in Westmorland. *Leek Wotton*, Warw. on a hill, near Stoneley. *Lee Marks*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Leeming Chapel*, York. E. of Bedal. *Leeming, Parva*, York. NE. of Bedal. *Lee, Nether* and *Upper*, Heref. near Wigmore Castle. *Lee, North*, Devons. near Kilhampton in Cornwall. *Lees*, Northumb. on the river Alow, W. of Hexham. *Lees Court*, Kent, 7 miles from Canterbury. *Lees Hall*, SW. of Derby. *Lees Hill*, Staff. on the Churnet, NE. of Cheedle. *Lees Shipton*, Bucks, near Quainton. *Lees Thorp*, Leicestershire, SE. of Melton Mowbray.

LEERDAM, a town of South Holland.

LEEROT, a fortress of E. Friesland.

Leeston River, in Down, Ulster.

LEESTOWN, a town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette, a few miles W. of Lexington. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Kentucky, is regularly laid out, and is flourishing. As the banks of the Kentucky are remarkably high, in some places 300, and even 400 feet, composed in general of stupendous perpendicular rock: there are few crossing places; the best is at Leestown; a circumstance which must greatly contribute to it's increase.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See INDIES, WEST.

LEEWE, in the late Austrian Brabant.

Lefield, Oxf. near Whichwood Forest.

LEFOOGA, one of the Hapaee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Many parts of the country, near the sea, are still waste, owing, perhaps, to the sandiness of the soil; but, in the internal parts, the soil is better; and the marks of considerable population, and of an improved state of cultivation, are conspicuous. Many of the plantations are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parellel to each other, form spacious public roads. Here are large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, the plantations in general are abundantly stocked with plants and fruit-trees; and to these Captain Cook in 1776 made some addition, by sowing the seeds of melons, Indian corn, &c. The islands is but 7 miles in length, and it's breadth, in some places not above 3.

Leftwich, Cheshire, near Northwich.

Legacurry, in Armagh, Ulster.

Legharo, Lancashire, between Fourness Fells and Ken Sands. *Legburgthwaite*, Cumberland, SE. of Keswick. *Legh*, Devonshire, in Loxbear parish. *Leghes*, Northumberland, near Langley Castle.

LEGHORN, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with an inward and outward harbour in the Mediterranean. It is a free port, every bale of goods, whether great or small, paying only two piastres, or scudi. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and the Turks have a mosque. The Jews have a handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. Though subject to heavy imposts, they are very rich, and well protected. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000, among whom are 16,000 Jews. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses are of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance, on a small island, is a light-house, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lanthorn. The air here was very unhealthy till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities imported hence, by the English, are chiefly silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 45 miles SW. of Florence, and 145 NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

LEGNANO, a town in the Veronese.

Legsby, Lincolnsh. SE of Market Raisin.

Legthorn, Sussex, SE. of Chichester.

LEICESTER, the county town of Leicestershire,

ceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Soar, which has lately been made navigable from Leiceſter to Loughborough, is a place of great antiquity, and though declined from it's former magnitude, is ſtill a populous, but not a handſome town. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was the ſee of a biſhop, and the chief city of the Mercian kingdom. It was at one time a moſt wealthy town, and according to Matthew Paris, it had 32 pariſh churches. It has a ſpacious market-place, with one of the largeſt markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and ſpinning of wool into worſted, and manufacturing it into ſtockings by frames, is the chief buſineſs of the town and neighbourhood. In ſome years 60,000l. have been returned in theſe articles. It's fairs, which are upon a large ſcale, for ſheep, horſes for the collar, cattle, and cheeſe, are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 38. N. lon. 1. 3. W. Market on Saturday.

Leiceſter Abbey, near Leiceſter. *Leiceſter Foreſt*, Leiceſterſhire, between Normanton and Groby.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire, on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the SE. and S. by Northamptonſhire, and on the SW. by Warwickſhire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and as many from E. to W. in the broadeſt part. It contains 6 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 200 pariſhes. The air is healthy, and the ſoil, in general, ſtrong and ſtiff, compoſed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW. the Bardon Hills riſe to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood, lies Charnwood, or Charley Foreſt, a rough and open tract. Farther to the NW. are valuable coal mines. The NE. parts feed great numbers of ſheep, which are the largeſt, and have the greateſt fleeces of wool of any in England: they are without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of ſoft wool, particularly fitted for the worſted manufactures. The E. and SE. part of the country is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for it's large black dray horſes, of which great numbers are continually ſent up to London, as well as for it's horned cattle and ſheep, which ſupply the London markets with the largeſt mutton; and it's reputation has been much extended by the great ſkill of the late Mr. Bakewell of Diſhley, who bred every ſpecies of domeſtic quadrupeds, to the utmoſt perfection of form and ſize. The manufacture of ſtockings is the principal one in this county. It's chief rivers are the Avon; the Soare, anciently the Leire; the Wreke; Anker; and Welland.

Leier, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Leigh*, Eſſex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, oppoſite the eaſtern extremity of Canvey Iſland. It is noted for oyſters, and has a good road for ſhipping.

LEIGH, a town of Lancaſhire, whoſe market is now quite neglected. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 164 NW. of London.

Leigh, Dorſetſ. in Yateminſter pariſh, 2 miles E. of Chetnoll. *Leigh*, Dorſetſ. near Winbourne Miniſter. *Leigh*, Somerſ. near Chard. *Leigh*, Staff. near Uttoxeter. *Leigh*, Surry, 3 miles from Darking. *Leigh*, Wiltſhire, near Bradford. *Leigh*, Wiltſhire, near Wellbury. *Leigh*, E. of Worceſter. *Leigh*, or *Lye*, 6 miles N. of Glouceſter. *Leigh, Eaſt*, Kent, near Eltham. *Leigh, High*, Cheſhire, between Warrington and Knotsford. *Leigh Land*, Somerſetſhire, near Nettlecomb. *Leigh, Magna, Parva*, and *Priory*, Eſſex, SW. of Braintree. *Leigh, North*, Oxfordſhire, SW. of Woodſtock. *Leigh, N.* and *S.* Devonſhire, near Culliton. *Leigh, Sinton*, 4 miles SW. of Worceſter.

LEIGH. See GRAY, or GREY ABBEY.

Leighlin, Old, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Leighterton, Glouceſterſhire, in Boxwell pariſh. *Leighton*, Cheſhire, SW. of Sandbach. *Leighton*, Cheſhire, on the Dee. *Leighton*, Huntingd. 5 miles N. of Kimbolton. *Leighton*, Lancaſhire, between Burton and the Lancaſter Sands. *Leighton*, Shropſhire, at the foot of Wrekin Hill.

* LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a large town in Bedfordſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Ouſe, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamſhire. It's market is conſiderable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Leighton-on-the Mooring, Yorkſhire, SE. of Rotherham.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which riſes in the territory of Eichfield, and paſſing by Gottingen, Hanover, &c. falls into the Aller, 4 or 5 miles NW. of Zell.

LEININGEN, or LINANGE, a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, almoſt ſurrounded by the palatinate.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munſter,

Munſter, and on the N. by Ulſter. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties and 992 pariſhes. The counties are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Weſt Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the moſt level and beſt cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages, was almoſt one continued foreſt, the remains of which are ſtill found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urrin or Slane, and the Inny. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and paſtures.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, and celebrated city of Upper Saxony. It is a handſome place, neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night. It alſo carries on a great trade. The univerſity contains 6 handſome colleges, two Latin ſchools, and two celebrated ſocieties; a German ſociety, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. There are three great fairs here every year, celebrated throughout all Germany, which laſt a fortnight each. The town-houſe makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Pleyſſe, 44 miles WNW. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 12. 25. E.

Leire, Leiceſterſhire, near the head of the river Soar. *Leiſdon*, Kent, in Sheppy Iſle. *Leith*, Yorkſhire, in the Liberty of Whitby Strand.

LEITH, a ſea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handſome houſes; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. As the town is ſituated on both ſides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is ſecured by a grand ſtone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay; and when the propoſed new baſin and docks are added, this place will become, in every reſpect, a ſafe, capacious, and convenient ſtation for trading veſſels. The commerce of Leith is very conſiderable; and the veſſels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large ſize, and conſtructed with peculiar elegance. The largeſt ſhips in this part, however, are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery. The port is well ſituated for the navigation of the eaſtern ſeas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſs ware, linen, woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods. Thence are imported vaſt quantities of timber, oak-bark, hides, linen rags, pearl-aſhes, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, ſugar, and logwood. Ships of conſiderable ſize are built at this port; and here are ſeveral extenſive rope-walks. There are alſo flouriſhing manufactories of bottle-glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal; a great carpet-manufactory, a ſoap-work, ſome iron forges, and an ancient hoſpital for diſabled ſeamen. Lat. 56. 0. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

Leith-Hill, in Surry, pariſh of Lower Wotton, admired for affording one of the nobleſt proſpects in Europe, is ſituated about 5 miles E. by S. of Darking.

LEITRIM, the county town of Leitrim, is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles NW. of Dublin.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, and on the SE. by Cavan; by Longford on the S. Roſcommon on the SW. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle. It contains 21 pariſhes, but has few places of note.

Leix, or *Ley*, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

*LEIXSLIP, a town of Kildare, Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Liffey, 8 miles from Dublin. Here is a magnificent waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.

Leckenfield, Yorkſhire, N. of Beverley. *Leke Wotton*, N. of Warwick. *Lekham*, Wilts, S. of Chippenham. *Lelly*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, NE. of Headon. *Leland*, Cornwall, 5 miles from Penzance. *Leman*, a river in Devonſhire, running into the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMBURG, or LEOPOLD, a town of Poland, formerly capital of the palatinate of Lemburg, now the capital of Galicia, and united to Auſtria. The ſquare and public buildings are magnificent. It is ſeated on the river Peltu, 212 miles SE. of Warſaw. Lat. 49. 51. N. lon. 24. 26. E.

LEMBRO, or IMBRO, the ancient Imbros, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Romania, mountainous and woody, with

plenty of game. It is about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 26. 0. E.

LEMGOW, a town of Lippe, Weſtphalia.

Leming Green, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Bedall. *Lemington Haſtang*, Warw. SW. of Dunchurch. *Lemington Priors*, near Warwick. *Lemington, Upper* and *Leſs*, Glouc. in Toddenham pariſh. *Lemington, Lower*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Campden. *Lemington*, Northumberland, within 3 miles of Alnwick, in the valley of Whittingham.

LEMNOS, a celebrated town and iſland of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene, ſituated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who ſays, that it is often ſhadowed by Mount Athos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles. The poets made it ſacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was alſo celebrated for it's labyrinth, of which not a trace now remains. The modern Greeks ſeem to entertain the ſame opinion as the ancients, of that earth of Lemnos, which is ſaid to have cured Philoctetus, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into ſmall loaves, and ſealed with the Grand Signior's ſeal, is then diſperſed over all Europe. The greateſt virtues are attributed to it. Some phyſicians have even preſcribed it; but it appears to be nothing more than a mere argillaceous earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is ſubject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks, are very induſtrious. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 3. N. lon. 25. 28. E.

Lemon-Iſland, one of the Skelig Iſlands, on the coaſt of Kerry. It is rather a round rock, almoſt covered with the innumerable flocks of gannet, which neſtle here.

LEN, a river in Kent, running into the Medway at Maidſtone.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which riſes in the government of Irkutſk, and paſſing by Yakutſk, Ziganſk, &c. falls into the Frozen Ocean in lat 73. N. and lon. 119. E.

Lenab's Caſtle, Herefordſhire, between Pembridge and Kyneton.

LENZICS, a town and palatinate of Poland, now united to Pruſſia.

Lenercroft, Cumb. near the Pict's wall, on the river Irthing. *Lenborough*, near Buckingham. *Lench*, and *Lench Rouſe*, Worceſ. near Aulceſter. *Lench-Church*, *Lench Shreeve*, *Lench Wick*, *Aſt-Lench*, and *Habbe-Lench*, Worc. N. of Eveſham.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, ſituated near the ſource of the Len, 10 miles E. of Maidſtone, and 47 ESE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Lenham, Eaſt, Kent, near Lenham.

Lenmere, Herts, SW. of Digſwell.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, 8 miles NE. of Arras, and 95 NE. of Paris.

Lenſton, Dorſetſhire, E. of Langton, in Purbeck-Iſle.

Lenthal, *Earls* and *Starks*, Herefordſhire.

LENTINI, a town and river of Sicily.

Lenton, SW. of Nottingham.

Leny, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Lenyber, Glamorganſhire, S. Wales.

LENTZBURG, a town and bailiwick of Bern, Swiſſerland.

LEO, ST. a town of Urbino, Italy.

* LEOMINSTER, a populous town of Herefordſhire, trading in wool, corn, gloves, leather, hats, &c. It is ſeated on the river Lug, 25 miles W. by N. of Worceſter, and 137 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Aſturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, on the S. by Eſtramadura, and on the E. by Old and New Caſtile. The ſoil is in general fertile, and produces all the neceſſaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. Leon is the capital.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It has the fineſt cathedral in all Spain, and was formerly richer and more populous than at preſent. It is ſeated between two ſources of the river Eſla, 170 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 5. 13. W.

LEON, NEW, a province of New Mexico, little known. The principal towns are Monclova, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua; the reſidence of the governor. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occaſions earthquakes. It contains about 1200 houſes, 4 churches, and ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries. At one end of the town is a lake, which is ſaid to ebb and flow like the ſea. It is about 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lat. 12. 25. N. lon. 88. 10. W.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an an-

cient town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, with a conſiderable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth. It is ſeated near the river Vienne, 12 miles NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris.

Leonard's, St. Suſſex, in a foreſt of the ſame name, to the E. and SE. of Horſham. *Leonard's, St.* Bucks, S. of Tring in Herts. *Leonard's, St.* Devon. near Exeter. *Leonard's, St.* Dorteſt. SE. of Hinton-Martel. *Leonard's, St.* Kent, near Malling. *Leonard's, St.* Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Leonard's-Hill, St.* Berks, in Windſor-Foreſt.

LEONHART, a town of Carinthia.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD. See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a town of Hungary.

LEOSTOFF. See LESTOFF.

LEOTONG, a country of Chineſe Tartary, bounded by part of China, and a gulf of the ſame name on the S.; by Chineſe Tartary on the N.; by Korea on the E.; and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themſelves maſters of it. The inhabitants are not ſo gentle, polite, and induſtrious as the Chineſe; they neither like trade nor huſbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Chenyang, or Mougden, the principal town, is large and populous.

LEPANTO, a conſiderable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, built on a mountain, in the form of a ſugar-loaf, on the top of which is a caſtle. The harbour is very ſmall, and may be ſhut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. Near this town, Don John of Auſtria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkiſh fleet in 1752. The Turks have ſix or ſeven moſques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is ſeated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW. of Athens, and 364 WSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 22. 0. E.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 15. 23. S. lon. 168. 0. E.

Lepperſtown, in Waterford, Munſter.

Lepperwy, Cornwall, among the hills, NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Leppington*, Yorkſhire, between Stamford-Bridge and New Malton. *Lepton*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, E. of Almondbury.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura.

LERICE, a ſea-port of Genoa.

LERIDA, an ancient and large town of Catalonia, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Segra, 68 miles W. of Barcelona, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 44. N. lon. 0. 45. E.

LERINS, two French iſlands in the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Antibes.

LERMA, a town of Old Caſtile.

LERNICA, formerly a large city, on the S. coaſt of the Iſland of Cyprus, as appears from it's ruins; now a large village, with a good road for veſſels.

LERO, anciently LERIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Iſlands, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Mainland, as the principal iſland is called. It is a general rendezvous of the fiſhing-buſſes from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

Lery, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Leſante*, Cornwall, S. of Launceſton. *Leſbury*, Northumberland, near Aylmouth.

LESCAR, a town in the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees, 3 miles NW. of Pau, and 42 SE. of Bayonne.

LESGUIS, COUNTRY OF THE, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, ſituated between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Leſguiſtan, or Dagheſtan. It is divided into a variety of diſtricts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs, elected by the people. The Leſguis are probably deſcended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Leſgæ or Ligyes; and the difficulty of their country, which is a region of mountains, whoſe paſſes are known only to themſelves, has, at all times, ſecured them from foreign invaſion. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Perſia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly ſacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring diſtricts; and the preſent wretched ſtate of Georgia and part of Armenia, is owing to the frequency of their incurſions. In their perſons and dreſs, and general habits of life, as far as theſe are known to us, they greatly reſemble the Circaſſians.

Leſhare, Rutlandſhire, S. of Uppingham. *Leſiate*, Norfolk, E. of Lynn.

LESINA. See LIESINA.

Leſingham, N. and *S.* Lincolnſhire, near Sleaford.

LESKEARD, a town of Cornwall. The principal manufactures here are thoſe of leather and yarn. It is 49 miles W. by S. of

S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Leſnes, Kent, between Plumſted and Erith. *Leſnewth*, Cornwall, near Tintagel Caſtle.

LESPARRE, a town in the dept. of Gironde, in the environs of which are found tranſparent pebbles, reſembling the falſe diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of the *cailloux de medoc*, medoc ſtones.

Leſſingham, Norfolk, between Walpole and the ſea. *Leſſington*, Northamptonſhire, near Oundle.

LESSINES, a town of the late Auſtrian Hainault, ſeated on the Dender, and famous for it's linen manufacture. It is 22 miles SW. of Bruſſels.

Leſtingham, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kirkby-Moreſide.

*LESTOFF, LAYSTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and concerned in the fiſheries of the North Sea, cod, herring, mackerel, and ſprats. Here is alſo a manufactory of coarſe china. The town conſiſts of 500 houſes. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Leſtormal Caſtle, Cornwall, near Leſtwithiel.

LESTWITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, ſeated on the river Foy, near it's fall into Foy Haven. Formerly ſhips came as far as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. They keep courts here, with weights and meaſures for the whole ſtannary; and the gaol is likewiſe here. It is 19 miles WNW. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Letcomb-Baſſet, and *Letcomb-Kings*, Berks, near Wantage. *Leteber*, Northumberland, near Alnwick. *Leth-Place*, Surry, between Dorking and Suſſex. *Letheringſet*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Letheringham*, Suffolk, S. of Framlingham.

LETTERE, in Principato Citra, Naples.

*LETTERKENNY, a town of Donegal, in Ulſter. It is ſeated on the river Swilly, 113 miles from Dublin.

Letton, Heref. near Brompton-Brain. *Letton*, Herefordſ. E. of Weobly. *Letton*, Heref. SW. of Weobly. *Letton*, Norfolk, NE. of Watton. *Letwell*, Yorkſhire, between Rotherham and Nottinghamſhire. *Levan, St.* Cornwall, at the SW. point of the Land's End; has a little cove for fiſher's boats, and many tin-mines in the neighbourhood.

LEVANT, properly ſignifies RISING, or the EAST, from the ſun's riſing in the eaſt; but it is generally uſed, when ſpeaking of trade, for the coaſts of ASIATIC TURKEY; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Barca, Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINA, VAL, or the LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley of Swiſſerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard, and the Lago Maggiore. It is a bailiwick, ſubject to the canton of Uri, about 8 leagues long; but it's breadth is inconſiderable.

Levat, E. Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm.

LEUCATE, a town and lake in the dept. of Aude, 20 miles NE. of Perpignan.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town and landgraviate of Bavaria.

Levedale, Staff. near Penkridge. *Leveland*, Kent, S. of Feverſham. *Leven*, a river in Lanc. ſee *Foſſe*. *Leven*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, W. of Hornſey-Meer. *Leven, White* and *Black*, rivulets in Cumb. which, united, fall into the Kirkſop.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Kinroſsſhire, about 12 miles in circumference, ſomewhat of a circular form, and irregularly indented. In it are ſeveral ſmall iſlands; it produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain ſeaſons, are ſent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a ſingular ſpecies, called the gully trout, is here ſalted and dried for winter proviſion.

LEVEN, a river of Dumbartonſhire, in Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering courſe through a beautiful vale, adorned with farms, ſeats, woods, and plantations, empties itſelf into the eſtuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Levenant, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Levenny*, or *Leonny*, a river in Carnarvonſ. *Levenny*, a river in Denbighſhire. *Levening*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Levens*, Weſtmorland, S. of Kendal, has a bridge over the Can, or Ken, and near it a waterfall. *Leventhorp*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, NE. of Yarum. *Leventhorp*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Lever*, Lincolnſ. near Bolton. *Leverington*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Levermine*, Northumberl. in Wark barony. *Leverſall*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Leverſdale*, Cumberl. in Irthington pariſh. *Leverſedge*, Yorkſ. between Halifax and Wakefield. *Leverton, N.* and *S.* Linc. near Boſton. *Leverton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Giſborough. *Leverton, N.* and *S.* Nott. near Retford. *Leveſden*, Herts, in Watford pariſh. *Leveſham*, Yorkſ. SW. of Blackenmore. *Leveſton*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sherborn. *Levetham*, Cornwall, in Bliſland, NE. of Bodmin.

LEUGNE, a village in the dept. of Upper Saone, lying to the E. of Veſoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which ſerves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible ſign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, deſcend maſſes, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious ſize. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in ſummer, yet flows in winter.

Leugnerſh, Suſſex, N. of Pagham. *Levington*, Linc. SW. of Fokingham. *Levington*, Suffolk, on the Stour, SE. of Ipſwich.

LEUK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Valais, ſeated on an eminence near the Rhone. It is one of the independent *dixains* of the Upper Valais, and is remarkable for it's ſprings, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the ſummer, on account of theſe ſprings. The patients either bathe or drink the waters, which are beneficial in rheumatiſms, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c. and ſeem nearly to reſemble thoſe of Bath. In 1719, an *avalanche* (a vaſt body of ſnow) fell with ſuch impetuoſity from a neighbouring glacier, upon the village, as to overwhelm the greateſt part of the houſes and the baths, and to deſtroy many of the inhabitants. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 7. 39. E.

LEVROUX, a town in the department of Indre, 11 miles N. of Chateauroux.

LEUSE, in the late Auſtrian Hainault.

LEUTKIRCH, an imperial town of Suabia.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name.

Lewe, Oxfordſhire, N. of Bampton.

LEWARDEN, a city of the Dutch United Provinces, capital of W. Frieſland, in the quarter called Oſtergow. It's buildings, as well private as public, are magnificent; and it has ſeveral canals in the ſtreets, which are a great aſſiſtance to their trade; eſpecially as they are continued not only to the ſea, but to the moſt conſiderable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 5. 42. E.

Lewcomb, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Everſhot. *Lewell*, Dorſetſhire, between Stafford and Woodford.

LEWENTZ, a town of Gran, Hungary.

LEWES, the principal town of Suſſex, is a well-built, populous place, and is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable here for barges. It is finely ſituated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient caſtle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, in which the downs form the moſt remarkable and ſtriking part of the ſcene. On the river are ſeveral iron-works, where cannon are caſt for merchant ſhips, beſides other uſeful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiouſly large, and the ſoil is the richeſt in this part of England. Lewes is 30 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 49 S. of London. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 0. 5. E. Market on Saturday.

LEWIS, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow iſthmus with HARRIS, forms but one iſland, which is about 40 miles in length, and 13 in it's mean breadth. Like moſt of the Scottiſh iſles, it is greatly interſected by arms of the ſea. By theſe it may be ſaid to be divided into five peninſulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords ſhelter for various ſorts of game. The lakes and ſtreams abound with ſalmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are ſimilar to thoſe found in the northern iſles, and the fiſheries on the coaſt are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. The iſland belongs to Roſsſhire. There are ſeveral inferior iſles and rocks, which are comprehended under Inverneſsſhire. The whole lie 20 miles NW. of the Iſle of Skye.

Lewknor, Oxf. NW. of Stokenchurch. *Lew-North*, Devonſ. SW. of Hatherleigh. *Leworth*, Devonſ near Parkham. *Lewſon Hill*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Beminſter. *Lewſton*, Dorſetſhire, a mile SW. of Long-Burton. *Lewtrenchard*, Devonſhire, NE. of Taviſtock. *Lexden*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Lexham*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, NE. of Swaffham. *Lewiſham*, a large village in Kent, in the road to Sevenoaks, 5 miles SE. by S. of London.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America, capital of the ſtate of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It ſtands on the head of the river Elkhorn, about 480 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 57. N. lon. 84. 43. W.

LEXINGTON, a town of Maſſachuſetts, in N. America, celebrated for being the firſt place where hoſtilities commmenced between the Britiſh troops and the Americans; 12 miles NW. of Boſton.

Ley, Devonſhire, in Bear-Ferris pariſh. *Leyborn*, Yorkſhire, a mile and a half N. of Middleham.

LEYDEN,

LEYDEN, a city of Holland, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, ſeated in a country full of gardens and meadows, ſurrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and it's ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 iſlands, and 145 bridges, the greateſt part of which are made with freeſtone. The public buildings are very handſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpitals, and an univerſity, which has generally about 200 ſtudents, though there are but two colleges; for theſe ſcholars board in the town, and have no dreſs to diſtinguiſh them. The ſchool conſiſts of a large pile of brick building, three ſtories high. Adjoining to the ſchool is the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuſcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the fineſt in Europe. Here are manufactures of the beſt cloths and ſtuffs in Holland, there being no leſs than 1600 workmen employed in them. It is 4 miles E. of the ſea, 15 SSE. of Haarlem, and 20 SW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 4. 33. E.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, about 80 leagues in circumference. It's ſoil on the E. ſide is very fertile, yielding two hundred for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; and cocoas grow without culture. They have two plentiful harveſts in the year, to which the numerous rivers, deſcending from the mountains, not a little contribute. The iſland contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and quilts. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 125. 0. E.

LEZAMO, a town of Alava, Spain.

Lhan Dhewi Brevi, Cardiganſhire, a village 3 miles S. of Tregaron.

LHON, or LHAN, a river of Germany, which riſes in Siegen, and paſſing by Marburg, Wetzlar, Naſſau, &c. falls into the Rhine near Lohnſtein.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey, in Aſia, which lie between Proper Syria and Paleſtine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. Their ſummits are ſo high, that they are always covered with ſnow; but below they are very pleaſant, and there are fruitful valleys between them. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees, but now there are ſcarce any remaining. Geographers diſtinguiſh them into Libanus and Anti Libanus: the latter lies on the S. ſide of the valley, riſing near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are ſeparated from each other at an equal diſtance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

LIBAU, a ſea-port of Courland.

LIBOURNE, a populous town in the dept. of Gironde. It is one of the ſtaples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris.

LICH, a town of Hohen Solms, Upper Rhine.

* LICHFIELD, a neat, well-built city of Staffordſhire, ſeated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 1. 44. W. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Lichfield, Hants, near Pamber.

LICHTENAU, a town of Nuremburg, Franconia; and ſeveral towns of Germany.

LICHTENBERG, a caſtle, in the depart. of Lower Rhine, ſeated on a rock, near the Voſges mountains, 12 miles from Haguenau.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Franconia.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Auſtria; and a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

LICHSTALL, a town of Baſle, circle of Upper Rhine.

Lickey Bacon, Worc. N. of Bromſgrove.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fiſh; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of aſhes, and the other into a moraſs. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Wilna, Lithuania.

Lidbury, Shropſ. near Biſhop's Caſtle.

LIDD, a town of Kent, ſeated in Romney-Marſh, 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Liddel, Cumberland, at the conflux of Lid and Eſk.

LIDDEL, a river of Roxburghſhire, falling into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Eſk.

LIDDEN, or LADEN, a river of Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, running into the Severn oppoſite Glouceſter.

LIDDISDALE, a diſtrict of Roxburghſhire, comprehending the whole ſouthern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in paſture.

Lideaway, Wilts, 4 miles S. of Devizes.

Lidford, Berks, near Puſey. *Lidford*, a

village of Devonſ. ſituated 2 or 3 miles E. of Brent Torr, the whole Foreſt of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river Lid, that is pent between two rocks; and the water is at ſuch a depth below, that paſſengers can only hear the noiſe of the water without ſeeing it. Near this is a fine cataract. *Lidford, E.* and *W.* Somerſ. on the oppoſite banks of a river that runs from Eruton to Glaſtonbury. *Lidgate*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Lidiard, Biſhops*, Somerſ. between Stokegomer and Taunton. *Lidiard-Laurence*, Somerſ. between Biſhop's Lidiard and Stokegomer. *Lidlynch*, Dorſetſ. W. of Stourminſter.

LIDNEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on the W. bank of the Severn, 8 miles NE. of Chepſtow, and 20 SW. of Glouceſter. Market on Wedneſday.

Lidſtow, Devonſh. near Holdſworthy. *Lidyard, Millicent* and *North*, Wilts, NW. of Wotton-Baſſet. *Lidyard-Tregoze*, Wilts, near Wotton-Baſſet.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, on the W. ſide of the Scheldt, oppoſite Fort Lillo.

LIEGE, a large and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. Here the river Maeſe is divided into three branches, which, after having paſſed through the ſtreets under ſeveral bridges, unite again. Here is a famous univerſity; the public ſtructures are very numerous; and on the ſides of the river are fine walks. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 ſtreets, 16 gates, and 10 large ſuburbs. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 15 miles SW. of Maeſtricht, and 62 SW. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

LIEGE, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg; on the S. by Luxemburg and the dept. of the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beſide quarries of marble. Liege was taken by Dumourier in November 1792; but the French were compelled to retire in the March following. In 1794, they again entered it, after a ſhort reſiſtance, and Liege and Brabant are at preſent occupied by French troops.

LIERRE. See LIRE.

Lies, Cumb. near Wulſty-Caſtle.

LIESINA, a ſea-port and iſland of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 48 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, ſaffron, and wine; and was lately ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 16. 23. E.

LIESSE, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims uſed to reſort. It is 6 miles ENE. of Laon.

LIFFEY. See ANNA LIFFEY.

LIFFORD, a town of Donegal, Ulſter, ſeated on the river Foyle, 24 miles NE. of Donegal, and 102 NNW. of Dublin.

Lifton, Devonſ. 4 miles E. of Launceſton, in Cornwall. *Ligh*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Righ-Abbots*, or *Ligh-upon Mendip*, Somerſ. near Bedminſter. *Ligh-under-Mendip*, Somerſ W. of Whatley and Frome. *Lightbirk*, Northumb. in Langley manor. *Lightcliff*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Halifax. *Lightborn*, Warw. near Waſperton.

LIGNE, in the late Auſtrian Hainault.

LIGNIERES, a town in the dept. of Cher, 22 miles SSW. of Bourges.

LIGNITZ, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name.

LIGNY, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, 8 miles SE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 125 SE. of Paris.

LIGOR, a ſea-port and territory in the peninſula of Malacca, with a magazine, lately ſubject to the Dutch E. India Company. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lat. 7. 40. N. lon. 100. 5. E.

Ligrave, Bedfordſhire, near Hockley.

LIGUEIL, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, 23 miles SSE. of Tours.

Lilburn, E. and *W.* Northumb. near Woller. *Lilford*, Northamptonſhire, near Oundle.

LILLERS, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 6 miles WNW. of Bethune.

Lilling, Yorkſ. near Bulmer. *Lillingſton*, and *Lillingſton-Dairell*, Bucks, near Luffield. *Lillingſton-Lovel*, Oxf. W. of Stony Stratford. *Lillington*, Dorſetſh. S. of Sherborn. *Lillington*, NE. of Warwick. *Lilliput-Caſtle*, Somerſ. near the Brow of Launſdon.

LILLO, FORT, a fortreſs in the late Auſtrian Brabant, on the E. ſide of the Scheldt, 8 miles NW. of Antwerp. It was built by the Dutch in 1584, to prevent veſſels of too large a ſize going up to Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Lilly, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Wottonfitzpain.

LIMA, a city of S. America, capital of Peru. It has an univerſity, and gives it's name to the principal audience of Peru.

The

The ſtreets are handſome and ſtraight, but the houſes are generally only one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarſe linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, becauſe violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houſes, to keep off the heat of the ſun. What the houſes want in height, they have in length and depth; for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal ſquare is very handſome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which ſpouts out water. On the E. and W. ſides are the public ſtructures, which are well built. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals or ſtreams, which run to moſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into 5 pariſhes. They make uſe of mules to draw their coaches, and of theſe there are about 5000. The churches and convents are extremely rich, and divine ſervice is performed in them with a magnificence ſcarcely to be imagined. The ornaments, even on common days, exceed, in quantity and richneſs, thoſe which many cities of Europe diſplay on the moſt extraordinary occaſions. Lima is the ſeat of the viceroy, whoſe office is generally triennial, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the conſulada, or commerce, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and ſome have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed. The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, ſent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. It is ſaid, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the ſame time, extremely ſuperſtitious, having a ſtrong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city conſiſts of monks and nuns, who are not more chaſte than the reſt; that if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the moſt profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a maſs, or kiſſing the robe of St. Francis, or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices. Lima is ſeated in the pleaſant and fertile valley of Rimac, or Lima, on a ſmall river, near the ſea. Lat. 12. 1. S. lon. 76. 44. W.

LIMA, THE AUDIENCE OF, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with an extenſive valley, and a river of the ſame name. It contains one archbiſhopric, viz. Lima; and four biſhoprics, viz. Truxillo, Guamanga, Cuſco, and Arequipa. There are ſeveral animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, eſpecially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawny tigers, or panthers, which are as wild and fierce as thoſe of Africa.

LIMAVADY. See NEWTON LIMAVADY.

LIMALE, in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Limbey, Nott. near the river Lime, W. of Sherwood Foreſt. *Limbry*, Bedf. in Luton pariſh. *Limbrook*, Heref. between Preſtayne and Wigmore-Caſtle. *Limburgh*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Todbere.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for it's excellent cheeſe. It is ſeated on an agreeable mountain, near the river Weſe, 20 miles ESE. of Liege. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 6. 5. E.

LIMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers; on the E. by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers; and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege. It is about 30 miles in length and 24 in breadth. It contains ſome of the beſt iron-mines in the Netherlands, and the ſoil is fertile for corn and paſtures.

Lime, Cheſhire, near Stockport. *Lime-houſe*, Middleſex, E. of London, adjoining Poplar and the Iſle of Dogs.

LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter, three miles in circumference. Within a century, it was reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom: at preſent it has loſt it's rank; not becauſe it flouriſhes leſs, but becauſe Cork flouriſhes more. It is divided into the Iriſh and Engliſh Town; the latter is ſituated on an iſland, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Iſland. It is been diſmantled about 30 years, and has increaſed prodigiouſly within that period by the addition of handſome ſtreets and quays: and it's commerce has kept pace with it's ſize. The

linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of beef and other provisions is considerable. Here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 40,000. The country around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 50 miles SSE. of Galway, 50 N. of Cork, and 94 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 35. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and NW. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile and well inhabited country, though the W. parts are mountainous.

Limerick, in Wexford, Leinster.

Limersdale, Cumb. W. of Brampton.

Limerstone, Isle of Wight, in the W. Medina.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, first named Linth, till it joins the Mat, when it changes it's name to Limmat; it passes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 miles N. of Baden.

Limme, Kent, near Hythe, 4 miles from Romney, was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands. *Limmington*, Somersetshire, near Ilchester.

LIMOGES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, noted for horses. It contains about 130,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles NNE. of Perigueux, and 110 NE. of Bourdeaux.

LIMOSIN, a ci-devant prov. of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the dept. of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

LIMOUX, a commercial town in the dept. of Aude. It has a manufacture of cloth; and it's environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanquette de Limoux*, the Perry of Limoux. It is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne.

Limpenhoe, Norf. near Redham. *Limpe*, Nott. in Hartworth manor. *Limpsfield*, Surry, near Croydon. *Limpsham*, Somersetf. W. of Axbridge. *Limpston*, Devonshire, near Powderham-Castle.

LIMPURG, a town of Treves; and 3 other towns of Germany.

Lin, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Linam*, Devonf. near Plympton. *Linan*, a river in Carnarvonshire.

LINANGE. See LEININGEN.

Linby, Nottingh. near Codnor-Castle. *Linch*, Sussex, NW. of Penshurst. *Linch*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsetf. in Purbeck Isle, near Kingston. *Lincham*, Wilts, SW. of Wotton-Basset.

LINCHANCHI, in Yucatan, Mexico.

LINCHE, a town in the dept. of the North, 10 miles SW. of Dunkirk.

Linches, Glouces. near Bisley. *Linchford*, Hants, SE. of Bramshot. *Linchlade*, Bucks, E. of Winslow. *Linchmere*, Sussex, SW. of Haslemere.

*LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides into 3 streams. It is much reduced from it's former extent and splendor, and now consists principally of one street, above two miles long, well paved, and several cross and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Roman's north-gate still remains under the name of Newport-Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient greatness, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic ruins; most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. The cathedral is much admired for it's interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Fossdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lat. 53. 15. N. lon. 0. 25. W. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean: on the SE. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the SW. by Rutlandshire; on the W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, and on the NW. by Yorkshire. It is 77 miles from N. to S. and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the SE. Kesteven on the SW. and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 33 market-towns, and 630 parishes. It's principal rivers are the Trent, Humber,

ber, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to it's three grand diviſions, each of which ſee. The ſoil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-ſeed, and very rich paſtures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somerſetſhire; their horſes are alſo excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme ſwiftneſs; and their ſheep are not only of the largeſt breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worſted and coarſe woollen manufactures.

Lincomb, Devonſ. in Ilfracomb pariſh. *Lincomb-Spaw*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Lincoton*, Wilts, NE. of Bradford and Trowbridge.

LINDAU, an imperial town, with an abbey, of Suabia, on an iſland in the Lake of Conſtance. It's territory comprehends 14 villages.

LINDAU, a town of Eichfeld, Lower Rhine; and a town of Anhalt Zerbſt, Upper Saxony.

LINDENFELLS, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Lindfield, *Bardolph* and *D'Arches*, Suſſex, E. of Cuckfield. *Lindford*, Norfolk, between Mundford and Buckenham Parva.

Lindly, Leiceſ. near Fenny-Drayton. *Lindley*, Shropſ. near Wenlock. *Lindridge*, Worceſ. W. of Aberly. *Lindſey*, Suffolk, near Hadley.

LINDSEY, the largeſt of the principal diviſions of Lincolnſhire, including all the county that lies N. of the Witham and the Foſſdyke. It is the moſt elevated part of the county; and the air is generally eſteemed healthy, eſpecially on the weſtern ſide. Toward the NE. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people. Great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract.

Lineham, Oxf. near Chadlington. *Liner*, or *Liver*, a river in Cornwall. *Ling*, Norfolk, S. of Foulſham. *Ling*, Somerſ. near Petherton-Park and the river Tone. *Lingan*, Heref. S. of Pedwardin.

LINGEN, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

Lingfield, Surry, S. of Crowhurſt. *Lingfield-Street*, Surry, E. of Ryegate. *Lingorill*, *Lleyngorill*, a river in Merionethſ. *Lingwell Yate*, Yorkſh. between Wakefield and Thorp-on-the-Hill. *Lingwood*, Norf. W. of Accle. *Lingwood-Grange*, Linc. between Lincoln and Tatterſhall Chaſe. *Linhope-Spout*, Northumb. a cataract near Rodham, which falls 56 feet perpendicular. *Linkenham*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton.

LINKIOPING, a town of Oſtro-Gothland, near the lake Roxen.

LINLITHGOW, the county town of Linlithgowſhire, ſtands on a riſing ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching, and is an ancient, large, regular, and well-built place. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Stirlingſhire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburghſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Lanerkſhire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 in it's mean breadth. It abounds with corn and paſture, and has alſo plenty of coal, lime-ſtone, lead-ore, ſalt, and fiſh.

LINOSA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis.

Linon, or *Llynon*, a river in Angleſey. *Linſtead*, Kent, 4 miles from Feverſham. *Linſtead*, *Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, W. of Haleſworth.

*LINTON, a town of Cambridgeſhire, 12 miles SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Linton, Derbyſh. near Greſley-Caſtle. *Linton*, near Glouceſter. *Linton*, Northumb. in Whalton barony. *Linton*, Devonſ. E. of Comb-Martin. *Linton*, Heref. NE. of Roſs. *Linton*, Kent, near Coxheath, 4 miles S. of Maidſtone. *Linton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Wharfe, N. of Barden Tower.

LINTZ, a handſome town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria. Here are a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemble, a bridge over the Danube, and ſeveral manufactories. It is 30 miles SE. of Paſſau, and 92 W. of Vienna.

LINTZ, a town of Cologne.

Linwood, Linc. S. of Market-Raiſin.

LIPARI, the common name of 12 iſlands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N. of Sicily, between lon. 14. 1. and 15. 12. E. and lat. 38. 20. and 38. 40. N. They were formerly called Æolian, and are nearly as follows, in the order of their ſize; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluſe, Liſca, Dattolo, and Tiia Navi. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to the king of Naples, to whom they bring in a good revenue. They produce great quantities of allum, ſulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and moſt kinds of fruits, particularly raiſins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewiſe much

much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin. See STROMBOLO, VOLCANO, &c.

LIPARI, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as it's fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for many ages past, though it every where bears the marks of it's former state. The form of this island is very irregular; and in this volcanic spot, such a number of spiracles have been opened, that the greatest part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered. It's capital, an ancient town of the same name, stands on the S. side of the island. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life they import from Sicily. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, NE. of Belgrade.

Lippard, NE. of Worcester.

LIPPE, a river and county of Westphalia.

Lippock, Hants, in Bramshot parish.

LIPSTADT, a town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It carries on a considerable trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated in an unhealthy morass, 14 miles WSW. of Paderborn.

Lipwood, Northumb. in Langley manor.

LIQUE, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles W. of St. Omer.

LIRE, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles SE. of Antwerp.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which passes by Aire, St. Venant, Courtray, &c. and falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisane, in Derry, Ulster. *Lisbellaw*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

LISBON, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, celebrated city, one of the principal of Europe, with an university. The squares, public buildings, and palaces were magnificent, but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The new town is much more handsome than the former: the plan is regular, the streets and squares are spacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain ten thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a sixth part. They reckon here more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. Lisbon is seated on the river Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 9. 5. W.

*LISBURN, a neat, handsome town of Antrim, in Ulster. It has a large manufacture for linen cloth, and is seated on the river Laggan, 8 miles SSW. of Belfast, and 73 N. by E. of Dublin.

Liscard, Cheshire, in Wirc-Hall.

Liscarrol, in Cork, Munster. *Lisgenan*, in Waterford, Munster. *Lisgold*, and *Lisgriffen*, in Cork, Munster.

LISIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Satat, 50 miles S. of Toulouse, and 390 S. by W. of Paris.

LISIEUX, an ancient town in the dept. of Calvados. The public buildings are handsome structures; it is a place of good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is situated 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW. of Rouen.

Lismisky, in Tipperary, Munster. *L' Isle*, or *Little Isle*, in Cork, Munster. It is situated in the river Lea, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Lisle, or *Lisse*, Hants, N. of Petersfield.

LISLE, a large and handsome city in the dept. of the North, esteemed one of the richest and most commercial in France. It is situated in a rich, marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. They reckon 170 streets, 30 public places, 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. The public structures are the exchange, a general hospital, and, before the revolution, 3 colleges. Here are various sorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 3. 9. E.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, in a spacious bay, between Mull and the coast of Argyleshire. It is fertile, and about nine miles long and two broad.

*LISMORE,

*Lismore, a town of Waterford, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Blackwater, over which there is a fine bridge, the ſpan of the principal arch being 102 feet. Below the town is a rich fiſhery for ſalmon, which is the greateſt branch of trade here. It is 100 miles from Dublin.

Liſmullane, in Limerick, Munſter. *Liſminy*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Liſnacon*, in Cork, Munſter. *Liſnarick*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

*Lisnaskea, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, 70 miles from Dublin.

Liſnegar, in Cork, Munſter. *Liſnekill*, or *Liſline*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Liſnover*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Lisonzo, a river and ſea-port of Italy, on the Gulf of Trieſt.

Liſpole, in Kerry, Munſter.

Lissa, an iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, lately ſubject to the Venetians, where they had a fiſhery of ſardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 17. 0. E.

Lissa, a town of Poſnania, in Poland, 50 miles W. of Kaliſh.

Lissa, a town of Breſlau, Sileſia.

Liſſam-Green, Middl. near Paddington. *Liſſet*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Barmeſton. *Liſſington*, Linc. S. of Market-Raiſin. *Liſtly*, Devonſ. near Moreton-Hamſted. *Liſtock*, Somerſ. on Briſtol Channel.

*Listowel, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 131 miles from Dublin.

Liſturney, Hants, near Biſhop's Waltham.

Liſronagh, in Waterford, Munſter.

Litchet, Maltravers and *Minſter*, Dorſetſ. near Pool Harbour or Bay. *Litchurch*, near Derby, on the Derwent. *Litherland*, Lanc. near Liverpool Haven. *Litherſhall*, Bucks, near Bernwood Foreſt.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, between Poland and Ruſſia. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool. They have alſo excellent little horſes, which they never ſhoe, becauſe their hoofs are very hard. There are vaſt foreſts, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In theſe foreſts, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, ſeem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy. "If you aſk for an interpreter," ſays Mr. Coxe, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want poſt-horſes, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wiſh to purchaſe, a Jew is your agent; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground: in paſſing through Lithuania, we frequently ſaw them engaged in ſowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of huſbandry." The peaſants of this country are in a ſtate of the moſt abject vaſſalage. The eſtabliſhment of religion has heretofore been the Romiſh, but there were Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. At preſent it is under Ruſſia.

Litiz, a town of Pennſylvania. Here is a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beſide an elegant church, and the houſes of the ſingle brethren and ſingle ſiſters, which form a large ſquare, a number of houſes for private families, with a ſtore and tavern, all in one ſtreet. It is 8 miles from Lancaſter, and 70 W. of Philadelphia.

Littleborough, Linc. *Littleborough*, Nott. on the Trent, 3 miles S. of Gainſborough. *Littleborough*, Lanc. NE. of Rochdale. *Littleborn*, Kent, E. of Canterbury. *Littleburn*, Durh. near Brandſpeth. *Littlebury*, Eſſex, 1 mile from Saffron-Walden. *Littlebury*, Eſſex, near Chipping-Ongar. *Littlecot*, Bucks, SE. of Winſlow. *Littlecote*, Wilts, near Hungerford. *Littleham*, Devonſ. near Otterton. *Littleham*, Devonſh. near Portlidge. *Littlemore*, E. of Oxford. *Little Moores*, Dorſetſ. near Hamperſton. *Littleport*, Cambridgeſ. near Brancreek, in the Iſle of Ely. *Littlethorp*, Leiceſ. E. of Hinckley. *Littleton*, Glouceſ. N. of Marſhfield. *Littleton*, Hants, between Stockbridge and Itchingſtoke, *Littleton*, Middl. on the river Aſh, near Lalam. *Littleton*, Wilts, in Biſhop's Lavington pariſh. *Littleton, N. S.* and *Middle*, Worceſ. near Evelham. *Littleton*, Somerſ. between Midſummer-Norton and Penſford. *Littleton*, Surry, near Guilford. *Littleton*, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Littleton*, Wilts, three miles from Trowbridge. *Littleton-Drew*, Wilts, near Caſtlecomb. *Littleton upon-Severn*, Glouceſ. near Thornbury. *Littleton Wick Green*, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Little Wear*, Devonſ. near Wear Giffard. *Little Witcombe*, Glouceſ. in Badgworth pariſh. *Littlewerth*, Berks, near Radcot-Bridge. *Littlewerth*, near Glouceſter.

Littlington, Camb. W. of Royston. *Littlington* and *Park*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Litton*, Derbyf. near Tiddeswall. *Litton*, Dorsetsh. SE. of Bridport. *Litton*, Somersetshire, near Stone Aston.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna and Albania; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean. This province includes ancient Greece, properly so called: it's capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey, in the province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece: and is 28 miles N. of Corinth, and 72 SW. of Larissa. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 23. 26. E.

Livadosta, a town of Livadia.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory lately subject to Venice.

Livermere, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, SW. of Great and Little Fakenham. *Livermore-Hall*, Suff. 3 miles from Ixworth.

Liverdun, a town in the depart. of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 miles NE. of Toul.

* Liverpool, a large, flourishing, and populous sea-port of Lancashire. At the commencement of this century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about 3 miles off; but it has now become, with respect to extent of commerce, the third, if not the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence; here being 8 wet-docks, secured by large flood-gates, and capable of containing 900 vessels. The warehouses here are built upon a most extensive scale, some of them having 12 or more stories, or different floors. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, the last of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port, is that of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the West Indies and N. America. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting-trade hence to London, employs a great number of ships; the cargoes with which they are freighted consisting chiefly in corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal-pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weever, with the Cheshire salt-works; and, by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all it's communications. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town-hall. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by being exposed to the air. The merchants of Liverpool have disgraced themselves, more than any other people in Europe, by their iniquitous exertions in the *man trade*; and they seem to wish these incorrigible men to perpetuate their infamy, by giving African names to the new and improved parts of the town. Liverpool is 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 203 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 2. 54. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Livonia, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the Gulf of Riga, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga, or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear a bad sort of wool, resembling goat's hair. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and pot-ash. The Czar, Peter the Great, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recal them, most of them perished before the

edict

edict was published, so that he was obliged to repeople their country with other nations.

Lixnow, in Kerry, Munster.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lat. 49. 57. N. lon. 5. 10. W.

Llamamon-in Yale, Denbighs. *Llanamonach*, Shrops. S. of Oswestry. *Llanarth*, Cardiganshire. *Llanarth*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanbadock*, Monm. near Usk.

LLANBEDER, a town of Cardiganshire, seated on the river Tyvy, 24 miles E. of Cardigan, and 197 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Llanbeder, Monm. NE. of Caerleon.

LLANBARDARN VAWR, a sea-port of Cardiganshire, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith, and 197 WNW. of London.

Llanbodwell, Shrops. 2 miles from the Severn, and 4 from Oswestry. *Llandebeth*, Monm. W. of Strogle-Castle. *Llandegla*, Denbighs. 7 miles W. of Wrexham. *Llandenny*, Monm. near Ragland-Castle. *Llanderfel*, Merionethsh. *Llandevaigo*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llandewy*, 14 miles NE. of Pembroke. *Llandibea*, Carmarthens. *Llandillo-House*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny.

* LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire, seated on an ascent, on the river Towey, 16 miles NNE. of Carmarthen, and 196 WNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Llandwnog, Carmarthens. *Llandinabo*, Heref. W. of Ross. *Llandogo*, Monm. E. of Ragland Castle. *Llandony Abbey*, Monm. among the Hatterel Hills. *Llandyfell*, Cardigans. *Llanedy*, Carmarthens. *Llanelion*, Denbighs. *Llanellechyd*, Carnarvons. *Llanellen*, Monm. S. of Abergavenny.

LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, seated on a creek, trades much in coal, and is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 206 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Llanevan, Shrops. SW. of Bishops-Castle. *Llanfaiver*, Merionethsh. *Llanfoist*, Monm. near Abergavenny.

LLANGADOCK, a small town of Carmarthenshire, seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon join the Towey. It is 18 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 185 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Llangarran, Heref. between Michael Church and Goodrich Castle. *Llangattock*, Monm. near Usk. *Llangattock*, Monm. on the borders of Heref. *Llangattock Vibonavel*, NW. of Monmouth. *Llangeby*, Monm. SE. of Pontypool. *Llangerniew*, Denbighsh. *Llangoview*, Monm. near Usk. *Llangewa*, Monm. on the Mynwy. *Llangibby Castle*, Monm. between Usk and Caerleon. *Llangindairn*, Carmarthenshire.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales. Here is a beautiful bridge of four arches over the river Dee. The scenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Berwyn mountains, which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. Llangollen is 7 miles S. of Wrexham, and 184 NW. of London.

Llangoven, Monm. SE. of Ragland-Castle. *Llangston*, Monm. near Caerleon. *Llangum*, Monm. near Usk.

LLANHARN. See LLAUGHARN.

Llanhenock, Monm. N. of Carmarthen. *Llanhilleth*, Monm. N. of Tumberlow-Hill.

*LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, is seated near the river Towey, 26 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 181 WNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Llanissien, Monm. SE. of Ragland-Castle. *Llanlowel*, Monm. near Usk. *Llanmerton*, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

LLANNERCHYMBADD, a small town in the Isle of Anglesea. Market on Wednesday.

Llannerillo, Merionethsh. 5 miles E. of Bala. *Llannoyth*, Monm. SE. of Grismond-Castle. *Llanover*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanfyl*, Monm. W. of Tintern-Abbey. *Llanrheider*, Denbighs. near which there is a natural cascade of Rheidr River. *Llanrothal*, Heref. on the Munnow, NE. of Monmouth.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, seated on the river Conway; and though it is but a small place, it has a good market-house, and a free-school. It is 15 miles SW. of Denbigh, and 222 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Llanrusted, Cardigans. near Aberystwith. *Llansadwin*, Carmarthens. *Llansannan*, Denbighs. *Llansanfraid*, Monm. between Hardwick-Chapel and Ragland-Castle. *Llanstephen*, Pembrokes. a small fishing village, at the mouth of the Towey. *Llansoy*, Monm. SE. of Ragland-Castle. *Llanthervel-Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Caerleon. *Lanthraid Dyffin Alwyd*, Denbighs. *Llantillio Gresseny*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Llantrissen*, Monmouthshire, near Strogle-Castle.

LLANTRISSENT, an ancient town of Glamorgan-

Glamorganſhire, ſeated in a hilly part of the country, 10 miles NW. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Llantwerdine, Heref. above the conflux of the Bardfield and Teme. *Llanvfidd*, 5 miles W. of Denbigh. *Llanvages*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llanvaice Waterden*, Shropſhire, SW. of Clun Caſtle. *Llanvair*, *Llanvair Kilgedin*, *Llanvainer Chapel*, and *Llanvapley*, Monm. *Llanveder* and *Llanvern*, rivers in Merionethſ. *Llanveyno* and *Llanvibangel*, Heref. *Llanvihangel*, W. of Monmouth. *Llanvihangel*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny. *Llanvihangel*, SW. of Chepſtow. *Llanvihangel Crucorney*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny. *Llanvihangel Eſkes*, Herefordſhire, on the river Eſk. *Llanvihangel Lanternam*, *Llanvihangel Pontymoil*, *Llanvihangel Tonygrois*, and *Llanvihangel Veddow*, Monmouthſhire.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire, ſeated on a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Llanvorda, Shropſhire, near Oſweſtry. *Llanvrecken*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Monm. N. of Caerleon. *Llanwaren*, Monmouthſ. SE. of Caerleon. *Llanwaren*, Herefordſ. near Michael Church. *Llanwenarth*, Monm. near Uſk. *Llanvnen*, Cardiganſ. *Llanwnyneck*, Shropſhire, 6 miles from Oſweſtry.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryſhire, with a great market for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 180 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Llattons, Herefordſhire, E. of Weobly.

LLAUGHARN, a ſmall trading town of Carmarthenſhire, ſeated at the mouth of the river Towey, 7 miles SW. of Carmarthen, and 233 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Lledding, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Lledwich*, a river in Shropſ. *Lleggy*, a river in Carnarvonſ. *Llemnwchllyn*, Merionethſ. *Lloger*, *Lougher*, or *Oger*, a river in Carmarthenſhire. *Lloyd*, a river in Montgomeryſ. running into the Severn, above Llanydlos. *Llue*, or *Thlue*, a river in Carmarthenſ. *Llue*, a river in Merioneth. *Lymigo*, Shropſ. near Knoking.

LO, ST. a town in the dept. of the Channel. Here are conſiderable manufactories of ſerges, ſhalloons, ribbons, and gold and ſilver lace. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 12 miles NNE. of Coutances, and 125 NNW. of Paris.

LOANDA, a town of Africa, capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in the kingdom of Angola, with a good harbour. It is large and handſome, conſidering the country, containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites. The houſes are moſtly built of ſtone, and covered with tiles. There is alſo a vaſt number of negroes' huts made of ſtraw and earth. The Jeſuits had a college here. The country abounds in cattle and ſheep, Indian corn, millet, manioe, and fruits. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lat. 8. 45. S. lon. 13. 25. E.

LOANGO, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Congo, or Lower Guinea, lying on the ſea ſide, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The natives, it is ſaid, are converted to Chriſtianity, at leaſt the greater part of them. The land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of millet a year; and there is a great number of trees, whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade conſiſts in ſlaves, elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, ſow, and get in the harveſt. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. They have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners. This country lies between 10 and 19 deg. E. lon. and 1 and 5 S. lat.

LOBAW, a town of Culm, Pruſſia.

LOBOA, in Spaniſh Eſtramadura.

LOCARNO, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which is one of the four tranſalpine bailiwicks. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a creſcent, with two wings; and in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. It contains 3 convents, and a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a ſuperb view of the Lake of Locarno and it's boundaries. Locarno was once ſituated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at preſent it ſtands at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of ſand brought down by the torrent Maggia. Lat. 46. 10. N. lon. 8. 31. E.

LOCARNO, LAKE. See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged diſtrict of Inverneſſſhire, in the ſouthern part of the county.

LOCHEM, in Dutch Guelderland.

LOCHER MOSS, a moraſs of Dumfrieſſhire, in Scotland, about 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth. From the vaſt oak-trees

trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this moraſs has been, at ſome diſtant period, a great foreſt. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the preſent moraſs is but little elevated above flood mark, it is ſuppoſed to have been once covered by the ſea.

LOCHES, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire. Here was one of thoſe horrid dungeons, built by the cruel Lewis XI. the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors of which were lined with plates of iron, faſtened to bars of the ſame metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan, taken in battle, under Lewis XII. ended his days in one of them. Loches is ſeated on the river Indre, near a foreſt, 15 miles S. of Amboiſe.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Dumfriesſhire, ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Annan, 10 miles NE. of Dumfries.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a large town of Albania, in Turkey, ſeated on a hill, near a lake of the ſame name.

LOCHTO, a ſea-port of E. Bothnia.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewſhire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of a lake of the ſame name, called alſo Caſtle Semple Loch, which is 2 or 3 miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. On an iſland in this lake is ſeen an old fortreſs, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortreſſes in Scotland.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in Inverneſſſhire, above 10 miles long, and from one to two broad, communicating with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Lockerby, Yorkſhire, between Barnaby-Moor and the mouth of the Tees. *Lockering*, Wilts, SW. of Marlborough. *Lockerley*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Locking*, Somerſetſ. near Briſtol Channel, oppoſite Steepholm Iſland. *Locking*, *E.* and *W.* Berks, near Wantage. *Lockington*, Leic. NE. of Stanton Harold. *Lockington*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Beverley. *Locksfield*, Suſſex, near Eaſt Grinſtead. *Lockton*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pickering. *Lockwood*, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Locuſt*, Herts, near Hemel Hemſtead. *Lodbrook Park*, Warw. W. of Umberſlade. *Loddeſwell*, Devonſhire, near Modbury. *Loddeſworth*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn and Petworth. *Loddington*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Hallaton. *Loddington*, Northamptonſhire, near Kettering.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, 8 miles SE. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Loddon, a river of Berks and Hants, running into the Thames near Twyford. *Loddon Bridge*, Berks, between Reading and Oakingham. *Loder*, a river in Weſtm. running into the Eymot, near Penrith. *Loders*, Dorſetſhire, near Bridport.

LODESAN, a ſmall diſtrict of Italy, in Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. It's cheeſes are in very high eſteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town in the dept. of Herault. It has a manufacture of hats and of cloth, and is ſeated in a dry barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW. of Montpellier, and 40 NE. of Narbonne.

Lodge, Dorſetſ. near Winbourn Minſter. *Lodge*, Dorſetſ. W. of Corfe Caſtle. *Lodge*, Herts, between Watford and North Mims. *Lodge*, Herts, near Sopwell. *Lodge*, Lanc. between Preſton and Garſtang. *Lodge*, Lancaſ. in Loynſdale. *Lodge-Hill*, Kent, N. of Rocheſter. *Lodge-Houſe*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Middleſmore. *Lodge in-the-Would*, Nott. N. of Nether and Over Broughton.

LODI, the capital of the Lodeſan.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in Trent.

LOEMEL, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, 35 miles E. of Antwerp.

LOEWENSTEIN, a town and county in Suabia.

Loſthouſe, Yorkſ. NE. of Giſborough.

Loghill, in Limerick, Munſter.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

LOGRONO, a town of Old Caſtile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, 20 miles NW. of Calahorra, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid.

LOIR AND CHER, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the firſt of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the laſt empties itſelf into the Loire, 5 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a dept. of France. It take it's name from the principal river in France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the Bay of Biſcay, below Paimboeuf. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRE, LOWER, a dept. of France, on the Bay of Biſcay. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from a ſmall river that falls into

the Loire, 3 miles below Orleans, the capital.

Lolham-Bridge, Northamptonſhire, between Stamford and Market-Deeping.

Lollington, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy, which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine Gaul. It lies toward the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with it's dependencies, and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, the Paduan, Vicentin, Veroneſe, Breſſan, Cremaſco, Bergameſe, and ſome ſmaller principalities and ſtates.

LOMBEZ, a ſmall town in the dept. of Gers, 16 miles SE. of Auch.

LOMOND BEN, a great mountain in the N. of Stirlingſhire, in Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at it's bottom. It ſtretches along the E. ſide of Loch Lomond ſeveral miles; and it's broad baſe extends ſo far into the country, that the aſcent of this mountain, though ſteep, is computed to be 6 miles. In this long aſcent, we meet with a diverſity of climates, and a variety of inhabitants. Ptarmigans, and other heath fowls, frequent it's upper regions: it's lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous valleys and ſheltered paſtures at it's baſe. From this lofty mountain are ſeen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cheviot Fells, the Iſles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailſa, Ireland, the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, and the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LOMOND HILLS, in the weſtern part of Fifeſhire, are beautiful and verdant.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful and extenſive lake of Dumbartonſhire, which deſcends from the northern point of that country, expanding as it advances ſouthward. It is 28 miles long; it's breadth from 7 miles decreaſing three quarters of a mile; and, were it's windings followed, it's circuit would be upwards of 100 miles. There are 33 iſlands in this lake, ſeveral of which are inhabited, and contain antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others riſe into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the oſprey, or ſea-eagle. In 1755, when Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated: on the SE. corner of it, terminate the Grampian mountains.

LON, LUNE, or LOYNE, a river which riſes in Weſtmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonſdale in that county, falls into the Iriſh Sea below Lancaſter. The banks of this river are beautiful and romantic.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a conſiderable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In it's moſt extenſive view, as the metropolis, it conſiſts of the *The City*, properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beſide the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Weſtminſter are ſituated in Middleſex, on the N. ſide of the river Thames. Southwark is ſeated on the oppoſite bank in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouſe and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles; but the greateſt breadth does not exceed 3. With reſpect to the government of this metropolis, the city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen the lord mayor is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, two ſheriffs, who are alſo ſheriffs of Middleſex, and other officers. The government of Weſtminſter is veſted in the high ſteward, an under ſteward, and the high bailiff, all choſen alſo by the dean and chapter. The ſuburbs are under the juriſdiction of the magiſtrate of Middleſex. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral, as the moſt conſpicuous, firſt claims attention. This noble fabric is 2292 feet in circumference, and 365 in height to the top of the croſs. It is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. Weſtminſter Abbey is a grand ſpecimen of Gothic architecture, ſaid to have been founded by Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, in 610. Having been deſtroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confeſſor, in 1066. Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the preſent ſtructure in 1245. The work was carried on ſlowly by ſucceeding princes, and can hardly be ſaid to have been finiſhed before the time of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who built the two towers at the weſt end. It is 360 feet in length within the walls; at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the croſs 195. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, is a ſmall church of exquiſite beauty, the maſterpiece of Sir Chriſtopher Wren; perhaps Italy itſelf can produce no modern building that can vie

vie with this in taſte and proportion. Bow church in Cheapſide; St. Bride's, in Fleet-ſtreet; St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt; and St. Martin's in the Field, are, among the other churches, moſt diſtinguiſhed for fine architecture. The pariſhes, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. With reſpect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James was an hoſpital for leprous females, dedicated to that ſaint. It was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. who erected on it's ſite the preſent palace; of which it has been obſerved, that notwithſtanding it's mean exterior, it is the moſt commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewiſe laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James' Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this ſpot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was improved in a ſtill more beautiful degree. The Queen's Palace ſtands in the moſt favourable ſituation that St. James' Park could furniſh. It was erected by the Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham Houſe, until it was purchaſed, in 1761, for the royal reſidence; when it acquired it's preſent name. In 1775, parliament ſettled this houſe upon the queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive the king. Carlton Houſe, the reſidence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James' Park, is a ſtately building on which vaſt ſums have been expended; but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting Houſe, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a deſign by Inigo Jones. It is only a ſmall part of the vaſt plan of a palace, intended for the reſidence of the Britiſh monarchs, but left incomplete. Beſide the royal palaces, there are many fine houſes of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Weſtminſter Hall, and ſome buildings appendant to it, contain the Houſes of Lords and Commons, and the ſuperior courts of juſtice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of perſons impeached before the lords, exceeds, in dimenſion, any in Europe, which is not ſupported by pillars. It's length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, ſituated at the end of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, was built in 1431. It's great hall is 153 feet long, 59 broad, and 58 high. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic ſtyle. Here the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold ſittings at Niſi Prius: here alſo the city elections are held, and all the buſineſs of the corporation tranſacted. The Seſſions Houſe in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middleſex are tried; and the County Hall for Middleſex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble ſtructures. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiſcal, the moſt ancient is the Tower of London. It is ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, which alſo incloſe ſeveral ſtreets. The circumference is about a mile. It was a palace during 500 years; the monarchs, on their acceſſion to the throne, conſtantly holding their courts in this fortreſs; but after the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, this cuſtom ceaſed. The Horſe Guards, an elegant ſtructure, ſtands oppoſite the Banqueting Houſe. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are held. The Ordnance Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. The Admiralty is a large ſtructure, in which the higher departments of the buſineſs of the navy is tranſacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houſes. The Navy, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices, are in Somerſet Place, a ſtupendous and magnificent ſtructure, built on the ſite of the old palace, erected by the firſt Duke of Somerſet in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the laſt war, and was intended to bring into one ſpot the moſt conſiderable public offices; and, although not yet finiſhed, it already contains, beſide the offices above-mentioned, the following, namely, the auditors of impreſt, clerk of the eſtreats, duchy courts of Lancaſter and Cornwall, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, horſe duty, lord treaſurer's, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, ſalt, ſick and hurt, ſignet, ſtage coach duty, ſtamp, ſurveyor of crown lands, tax, and wine licence offices. The king's barge-houſes are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge maſter; beſide houſes for the treaſurer, paymaſter, and 6 commiſſioners of the navy; 3 commiſſioners of the victualling and their ſecretary; 1 commiſſioner of the ſtamps, and 1 of the ſick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a ſecretary, or ſome other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front, toward the Strand, which conſiſts of a rich baſement, ſupporting an excellent example of the Corinthian

order, and containing a principal and attic ſtory, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian ſocieties. The grand entrance, by 3 lofty arches, leads into a ſpacious quadrangle, on each ſide of which, to the eaſt and weſt, a ſtreet is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finiſhed, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace, unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is ſupported on a rough ruſtic baſement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand ſemicircular arch, in the middle of the baſement, is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The Treaſury, which has a noble, elevated front, is in St. James' Park; and what is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet miniſters. In the city is the Royal Exchange, originally built in 1567, by Sir Thomas Greſham. Being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in it's preſent form, at the expence of 80,000l. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the ſouth ſide riſes a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a graſshopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham. The inſide of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 127 broad, is ſurroumded by piazzas. The Bank of England, a magnificent ſtructure, is ſituated in Threadneedle ſtreet. The Cuſtom Houſe, to the weſt of the Tower, is a large irregular pile, before which ſhips of 350 tons can lie, and diſcharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the ſite of a former Cuſtom Houſe, deſtroyed by fire. The Exciſe Office, in Broad-ſtreet, is a building of magnificent ſimplicity, erected, in 1768, on the ſite of Greſham College. The Eaſt India Houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, was built in 1726. The front is very confined; but it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices neceſſary for the tranſacting the buſineſs of a commercial company. The South Sea Houſe, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, is a handſome building; but the General Poſt-office, in Lombard-ſtreet, is rather convenient than ſplendid. Of the ſtructures, which more particularly belong to the city, the moſt diſtinguiſhed is the Manſion Houſe, erected in 1752, for the reſidence of the Lord Mayor: it is magnificent, but ponderous. The Monument is a grand fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The moſt ancient, London Bridge, was begun in 1176, and finiſhed in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimenſions, and deformed by the enormous ſterlings, and by houſes on each ſide, which overhung in a terrific manner. Theſe were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge aſſumed a modern appearance; but the ſterlings remain, though they ſo contract the ſpace between the piers, as to occaſion, at the ebb of tide, a fall of 5 feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which have occaſioned the loſs of many lives. Weſtminſter Bridge, one of the fineſt in the world, was built by Labelye, a native of Swiſſerland. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1739, the laſt in 1747; but on account of the ſinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland ſtone, except the ſpandrels of the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has 13 large, and 2 ſmall ſemicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each ſide, decreaſing in width 4 feet. Blackfriars Bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. It's length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage way 28, and of the footpaths 7 feet each. It conſiſts of 9 elliptical arches, the centre of one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each ſide, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. This noble ſtructure is built of Portland ſtone. In London are ſeveral muſeums. The Britiſh Muſeum, which is open to the public gratis, was founded by parliament, in 1753, in purſuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curioſities and books, for the ſum of 20,000l. and the noble building called Montague Houſe, was purchaſed for their reception. At the ſame time were purchaſed the MSS. collected by Edward Harley, earl of Oxford. Here are likewiſe the collections made by Robert and John Cotton; and large ſums have ſince been voted to augment this noble repoſitory. George II. preſented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. His preſent majeſty gave it an intereſting collection of tracts publiſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and antiquities, brought from Italy, were purchaſed by parliament, for 8410l.

in

in 1762. The Leverian Muſeum is ſituated in Great Surry-ſtreet, on the S. ſide of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent muſeum was collected by the late Sir Aſhton Lever, and contains the moſt aſtoniſhing collection in natural hiſtory that had ever been formed by an individual. Having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to diſpoſe of this muſeum by a lottery, to conſiſt of 30,000 tickets, at a guinea each, he found ſo little avidity in the public to adventure, that he ſold no more than 8000 tickets, when the appointed time of drawing arrived; when this valuable treaſure was transferred from him to the preſent poſſeſſor, Mr. Parkinſon, who erected the building it now occupies for it's reception. Another muſeum, conſiſting of anatomical preparations, and natural curioſities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a ſpacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-ſtreet, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue ſo for 30 years from the time of his death in 1783. Of the inns of court, or ſocieties for the ſtudy of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Theſe are very ſpacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The College of Phyſicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Sion College, near London Wall, founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a preſident, 2 deans, and 4 aſſiſtants; and all the clergy within the bills of mortality are it's fellows. Here is a library for their uſe, and almſhouſes for 10 men and 10 women. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handſome houſe in the Adelphi. Of public ſeminaries, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Weſtminſter School, St. Paul's School, the Charter Houſe, and Merchant Taylors School. The places of diverſion are numerous and magnificent. Of the halls of the city companies, the moſt diſtinguiſhed in point of architecture, are Surgeons Hall, in the Old Bailey; Goldſmiths Hall, Foſter-lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch-ſtreet; and Fiſhmongers Hall, near London Bridge. The principal hoſpitals are Chriſt's Hoſpital, near Newgate-ſtreet, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, Weſt Smithfield, another royal foundation for the ſick and lame; Bridewell, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hoſpital, for the apprenticing of the induſtrious youth, and a priſon for the diſſolute; Bethlem, in Moorfields, another royal hoſpital, for lunatics; St. Luke's, in Old-ſtreet, alſo for lunatics; St. Thomas', in the Borough, the fourth royal hoſpital, for the ſick and lame; and for the ſame purpoſe are Guy's Hoſpital, adjoining; the London Hoſpital, in Whitechapel-road; the Middleſex Hoſpital, Berners-ſtreet; the Weſtminſter Infirmary, Petty France; and St. George's Hoſpital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hoſpital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Aſylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hoſpital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent proſtitutes; the Marine Society, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; the Smallpox Hoſpitals at Pancras; the Lock Hoſpital, near Groſvenor Place; the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital, and many others for the ſame purpoſe, are alſo excellent inſtitutions; and there are many diſpenſaries for diſpenſing medicines to the ſick, who keep to their houſes, under the direction of a phyſician to each diſpenſary, and proper aſſiſtants. The priſons are numerous: the principal are Newgate, a ſtupendous ſtructure; the New Compter, Giltſpur-ſtreet; the Fleet Priſon, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the ſame purpoſe; and a new county goal (including a new ſeſſions-houſe) in Southwark. Some of the ſquares and ſtreets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of thoſe which cannot boaſt of grandeur, are long, ſpacious, and airy. Portland Place forms, perhaps, the moſt magnificent ſtreet in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The broad ſtream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a briſk current, or a rapid tide, brings conſtant ſupplies of freſh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, eſpecially on the London ſide, is nearly open to ſome diſtance; whence, by the action of the ſun and wind on a gravelly ſoil, it is kept tolerably dry in all ſeaſons, and affords no lodgment for ſtagnant air or water. The cleanlineſs of London, as well as it's ſupply of water, are greatly aided by it's ſituation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good ſprings within the city itſelf, further contributes to the abundance of that neceſſary

element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. It's situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the insults of foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without it's dangers; and, at the same time, by means of it's noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendor and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of it's peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engravings of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally, or solely, executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To it's port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to it's present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. It is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, do not fall short of 900,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. Lat. 51. 31. N.

London Eastcote, Linc. among the Fens on Boston Dyke. *London, Little*, Essex, near Samford Magna. *London, Little*, Middl. S. of Hillingdon Heath. *London Thorp*, Lincolnshire, NE. of Grantham.

LONDON, NEW, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. It's harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by 2 forts. It is situated on the W. side of the river Thames, near it's entrance into the Sound, about 90 miles ENE. of New York. Lat. 41. 25. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

LONDONDERRY. See DERRY.

Long Aston. Somers. 4 miles from Bristol. *Long Ball*, Dorsets. near Brandsey Island. *Longbeach*, Kent, near Charing. *Longborough*, Gloucesters. 3 miles N. of Stow. *Longbredy*, between Dorchester and Bridport. *Longbridge*, Dorsets. NW. of Axminster. *Longbridge*, Glouc. near Ashelworth. *Longbridge*, Glouc. N. of Berkeley. *Longbridge*, S. of Warwick. *Long Burton*, Dorsets. 3 miles SE. of Sherborn. *Longchapel*, Shropsh. NW. of Wellington. *Longcomb*, Oxf. near Woodstock Park. *Long Coppice*, Hants, in Warblington parish. *Longcot*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Longdon*, Staff. 4 miles from Lichfield. *Longdon*, Shropsh. near Drayton. *Longdon*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Longdon*, Worcestershire, S. of Upton. *Longdridge*, Cornwall, NW. of Kellington.

Longfield, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Longfield, Bucks, near Fenny Stratford. *Longfield*, Kent, between Dartford and Cobham. *Longfleet*, Dorsetshire, on Pool Harbour.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 21 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and NW. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, 10,000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and is a rich and pleasant country, though, in some places flat, and apt to be overflown by the Shannon.

*LONGFORD, the capital of the county of Longford, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Cammin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below. It is 64 miles NW. by W. of Dublin.

Longford, W. of Derby. *Longford*, near Glouceſter. *Longford*, Middl. SE. of Colnbrook. *Longford*, Shropſh. near Drayton. *Longford*, Wilts, 3 miles from Saliſbury. *Longford's Burley*, Glouceſ. in Hampton pariſh. *Longham*, Dorſetſh. E. of Winbourn Minſter. *Longham*, Norf. NW. of Eaſt Dereham. *Longham*, Somerſ. NW. of Somerton. *Longhope*, Glouc. 3 miles NE. of Mitchel-Dean. *Longhope*, Northumberl. near Hexham. *Longhorſly*, Northumb. near Widrington-Caſtle. *Longhurſt*, Northumb. NE. of Morpeth.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of the ſtate of New York, ſeparated from Connecticut by Long Iſland Sound, and divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends NE. from the city of New York 140 miles, but is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported, to the Weſt Indies, &c. whale oil, pitch, pine boards, horſes, cattle, flax-ſeed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and weſtern parts of the iſland, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This iſland, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia.

Longlane-Mill, Dorſetſhire, near Pen. *Longleat*, or *Longfleet*, Wilts, 3 miles E. of Warminſter. *Longlode*, Somerſ. SW. of Ilcheſter. *Longlother*, Dorſetſh. NE. of Bridport. *Longmore*, Staff. near Water-Eaton. *Longney*, Glouc. 3 miles E. of Newnham. *Longnon*, Shropſ. W. of Wenlock. *Longnon*, Staffordſh. NW. of Lichfield. *Longnor*, SE. of Shrewſbury. *Longnor*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Longpariſh*, Hampſh. between Andover and Barton-Stacy. *Longridge*, *Chapel* and *Hill*, Lanc. NE. of Preſton. *Longrigg*, Cumb. in Brumfield pariſh. *Longreſton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NE. of Beverley.

Longrock, in the harbour of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulſter, is a dangerous ridge of rocks ſtretching out into the ſea.

Longſdon, Staff. near Leek. *Longſledale*, Weſtmorl. near Kendal. *Longſlock*, Hants, between Dunbury-Hill and Stockbridge. *Longſton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Longthorp*, Yorkſh. near Bedal. *Longthorp*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Longtoft*, and it's *Drain*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Longton*, Staff. near Rudgley. *Longtown*, Heref. near Old Court Dowlas.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, is ſeated on the river Eſk, near it's confluence with the Kirkſop, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N. of Carliſle, and 310 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

LONGUEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 9 miles S. of Dieppe.

Longward, E. of Hereford.

Longwood, in Meath, Leinſter.

Longworth, Berks, W. of Abingdon. *Longworth*, Lanc. E. of Chorley. *Longworth*, *Lower*, near Hereford.

LONGWY, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles SW. of Luxemburg, and 167 NE. of Paris.

Lonſdale, Weſtmorland, a vale on the river Lon.

LONS LE SAULNIER, a town in the dept. of Jura, formerly celebrated for it's ſalt-works, which are not now carried on. It is ſeated on the river Solvan, 30 miles S. of Dole.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

LOOE, EAST, and WEST, two ſmall towns in Cornwall, ſeparated from each other by a creek, over which is a narrow ſtone bridge of ſeveral arches. Eaſt Looe is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Each of them have a market on Saturday.

Looke, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſhire, near Abbotſbury.

Loop-Head, or *Cape Lean*, in Clare, Munſter, at the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 9. 58. W.

LOOPOOL, Cornwall, a lake near Helſton, 2 miles long, parted from the ſea by a ridge, over which the waves ſometimes beat with a wonderful roaring. It abounds with excellent trout.

Looſe, Kent, S. of Maidſtone.

LOOTS, a town and county of Liege.

Lopham, *N.* and *S.* or *Great* and *Little*, Norf. on the borders of Suffolk W. of Diſſe. *Lophamford*, Suff. NW. of Buddeſdale. *Loppington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Wem.

LORA, a town of Seville, Andaluſia.

LORA, in Hohenſtein, Upper Saxony.

LORBUS, a town of Tunis, with a caſtle and fine remains of antiquity.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia.

LORCH, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extenſive group of iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, who from the maſthead could diſtinctly deſcry 32 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocca-nut was very diſtinguiſhable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they ſeemed to have ſome method

of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which they fasten between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They have holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, they thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs are tattooed in the manner described by Captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called Tatowing; and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S. lon. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

Lord Howe's Island, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New S. Wales. On the W. side is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and the island abounds with a variety of birds, which, when our seamen landed here, were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that they came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. This island was discovered, in 1788, by Lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. At the S. end of it are two very high mountains nearly perpendicular from the sea, the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a very remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. Lord Howe's Island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow across. Lat. 31. 36. S. long. 159. 0. N.

Lordings, Suffolk between Stepham and Billinghurst.

Loredo, in the Dogada, lately belonging to Venice.

Loretto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. They pretend to shew here the house of Nazareth, in which Jesus was brought up; and say that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house, or chapel, is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. A statue, to represent Mary, the mother of Jesus, with the image of Christ, covered with diamonds, in her arms stands upon the principal altar: it is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but the face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with a triple crown on her head, and the infant is covered with a shirt, holding a globe in it's hand, adorned with rich jewels. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver; one of the golden ones, which was presented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are also angels waiting about the holy image, one of massive gold and two of silver: and the walls are covered with plates of silver. Christina, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent a garment, which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Beside these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in it's hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The Jewels of the Holy House are nothing in comparison with the treasure, where the number, variety and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or sellers of chaplets. Loretto is seated on a mountain, 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 SE. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome.

Lorgues, a populous town in the dept. of Var, 5 miles W. by S. of Draguignan.

Lorn, a district in the N. of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorrain, a ci-devant province of France, abounding in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessaries of life. Here are fine meadows, and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, or Meuse, the Mosselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Saare. It now forms the departments of the Meuse, Meurthe, Mosselle, and Vosges.

Lorris, a small town in the dept. of Loiret, 12 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

Lorton, Cumb. a village divided into *High* and *Low*. It it pleasantly seated on the river Cocker, in Lorton Vale, 4 miles SE. of Cockermouth. *Loscomb*, Dorset. 2 miles and a half from Netherby. *Losebye*, Leic. NE. of Bilsdon. *Losely*, Surry, on the Wey river, between Guilford and Godalmin. *Lockstock-Graham*, Ches. E. of Northwich. *Lotsome*, York. NW. of Howden.

LOT, a river of France, which has it's riſe in the dept. of Lozere, and falls into the Garonne at Alguillon, in the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, ſo called from the junction of the two rivers of that name. Agen is the capital.

Lothbury Bucks, N. of Newport-Pagnel.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Lottockſhell, Devonſhire, near Collumpton.

LOUANS, a ſmall town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſituated in a kind of iſland, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan. It has many manufactories, and an hoſpital; and is 15 miles SE. of Chalons.

Lovard, Dorſetſ. in Piddleton pariſh.

LOUDUN, a town in the depth. of Vienne, ſeated on a mountain 27 miles NNW. of Poitiers, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Lovel, Dorſetſ. in W. Knighton pariſh. *Lovelace*, Kent, in Bethersden pariſh. *Lovells-Groſs*, and *Heath*, Suſſex, NE. of Horſham. *Lovelſton*, Devonſ. in Hewiſh pariſh.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortreſs in the late Auſtrian Flanders, 5 miles W. of Ghent.

Loventor, Devonſ. in the Pariſh of Berry-Pomery.

LOUGH AGHREE, in Down, Ulſter, 3 miles ESE. of Dromore. It is in length near a mile, and in breath about a quarter; and ſtored with excellent trout and eels.

LOUGH ALLEN, in Leitrim, Connaught, more than 30 miles in circuit, and encompaſſed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and picturesque ſcene. This diſtrict abounds with coal and iron mines; and iron works have lately been eſtabliſhed in it's vicinity.

LOUGH ALLUA, in Cork, Munſter, within a mile of Inchigeela, and heretofore remarkable for the hermitage of Finbar, ſituated on an iſland in this lake.

LOUGH ARROW, in Sligo, Connaught, 2 miles from Ballinafabad. It has in it a number of iſlands, romantically ſituated, and well planted.

LOUGHS BALLYDOWGAN, BALLYKILBEG, BALLYKINLER, BALLYNAHINCH, BALLYRONEY, and BEG, all in Down, Ulſter, and generally abounding with eels, trout, pike, and roach.

* LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, near the foreſt of Charwood. It is 11 miles N. of Leiceſter, and 110 NW. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

* LOUGHBRICKLAND, a town in the county of Down, in Ulſter. The name ſignifies the lake of the ſpeckled trout, and it was ſo called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular ſpecies of fiſh. It conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, and is a great thoroughfare, being by the great road from Belfaſt to Dublin, from which latter place it is 58 miles.

LOUGH CONN, a lake in Mayo, Connaught.

LOUGH CORRIB, in Galway, Connaught, is upwards of 20 miles long, and, in ſome parts, 6 broad, having many very fine iſlands in it. It is remarkable for the Gillaroe trout, a very delicate fiſh, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds.

LOUGH CURRANE. See LOUGH LEE.

LOUGH DERG, a lake of Donegal, Ulſter, from which the river Derg iſſues, which falls into Lough Foyle. In it is the iſland containing the narrow little cell, called St. Patrick's purgatory.

LOUGH DERG, a large lake in the Shannon, between Tipperary and Galway.

LOUGH DIAN, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH DIREVREAGH, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

LOUGH DORN, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH DRINE, in Cork, Munſter.

LOUGH ERIN, in Down, Ulſter, in the pariſh of Anahilt. It is ſo deep, in ſome places, that a line of 16 fathoms has proved inſufficient to ſound it. It is remarkable for breeding pike, trout, and eels of a very great ſize.

LOUGH ERNE, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, is divided into the Upper and Lower Lakes. See ERNE, LOUGH.

LOUGH ESK, in Down, Ulſter, produces plenty of char-fiſh.

LOUGH FALCON, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH FOYLE, in Derry, Ulſter. Before the mouth of this lake, or gulf, is a great ſand, called the Touns, which, however, does not obſtruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad as well as deep; and in that arm whereon Londonderry ſtands, there are 12 12, ſo that it is eſteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

Loughs Gara and Gill, in Sligo, Connaught.

Lough Gill, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Lough Guir, in Limerick, Munſter.

Lough Gule, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Lough Hanch, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Lough Henney, in Down, Ulſter.

Lough Hine, in Cork, Munſter. It is about two miles in circumference, and abounds with ſalmon, white trout, lobſters, crabs, eſcalops, and ſmall deep oyſters.

Lough Inchiquin, in Clare, Munſter, affords delicious fiſh, and fine views.

Lough Inny, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Lough Kay, in Leitrim, Connaught. It is a beautiful piece of water, interſperſed with iſlands, ſome of which exhibit old caſtles and ruins; ſome lofty timber-trees; and ſome, highly improved, a perpetual verdure, without a ſingle tree.

Lough Kernan, in Down, Ulſter.

Lough Lane, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Lough Lean. See Killarney.

Lough Lee, or Lough Currane, in Cork, Munſter, near the Bay of Bullinaſkeligs. It is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad; contains 3 ſmall iſlands, and abounds with excellent white trout and ſalmon.

Lough Lheighs, or Healing Lough, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Loughlin, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Lough Loughail, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, having in it 5 ſmall iſlands, which are planted with trees, and pretty well cultivated.

Lough Macnean, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Lough Maghan, in Down, Ulſter. It is in the barony of Kinelearty, covers about 23 acres, and is ſtored with pike, eels, roach, and bream.

Lough Mask, in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough More, in Limerick, Munſter.

Lough Neagh, ſituated in or between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry, and Antrim, in Ulſter. It is the largeſt lake in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Swiſſerland excepted, being 20 miles long and 15 broad. The area of it is computed to be 100,000 acres. It is remarkable for it's healing virtue in ſcrofulous caſes, by bathing; and, for it's petrifying quality, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent ſoil at a conſiderable depth.

Lough Ramor, in Cavan, Ulſter. It is near Virginia, about 40 miles from Dublin, and contains ſeveral iſlands, where there are ſome ruins of caſtles.

*Loughrea, a town of Galway, in Connaught. It is ſeated near a beautiful lake of the ſame name, which is more than a mile in length and one in breadth, 86 miles from Dublin.

Lough Ree, between the counties of Longford and W. Meath, in Leinſter, and Roſcommon, in Connaught, is a handſome, ſpacious lake, formed by the Shannon, and contains ſeveral ſmall iſlands.

Loughrigg, Weſtmorl. near Rydal, to which it is joined by a bridge, making one village with it.

Lough Salt, in Donegal, Ulſter, between Kilmacrenan and Glenn Inn, on the top of a lofty mountain.

Lough Scudy, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Lough Shark, in Down, Ulſter, covers about 80 acres.

Lough Shellin, in W. Meath, Leinſter, within a mile of Daly's Bridge. It contains ſome ſmall iſlands, and is of conſiderable magnitude, extending to Finae, where it communicates with Lough Inny. Between the loughs is a bridge, which joins the counties of Weſt Meath and Cavan.

Lough Shy, in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough Strangford, in Down, Ulſter, takes it's preſent name from a ſmall port town, called Strangford, ſeated on the W. ſide of the narrow entrance from the ſea. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cone, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay, or inlet of the ſea, about 17 miles long and 4 or 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and, off the bar, there is a periodical herring-fiſhery in autumn. It contains 54 iſlands, ſmall and great, known by particular names, and there are many others which are nameleſs. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of ſwans which frequent them. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in theſe iſlands, is the burning of ſea-weed into kelp.

Lough Swilly, in Louth, Leinſter.

Loughton, Bucks, between Fenny and Stony Stratford. *Loughton*, Eſſex, 10 miles from London. *Loughton*, Linc. W. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Loughton*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Loughton*, Devonſhire, near Plympton. *Lowick-Bridge*, Cumb. near Coinſton-Water. *Lovington*, Hampſhire, near Alresford. *Lovington*, Somerſ. between Bruton and Somerton.

Louisa, a ſea-port of Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, built in 1745, as

as a frontier town towards Ruſſia. The houſes are all of wood, two ſtories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N. America, capital of the Iſland of Cape-Breton, ſubject to the Engliſh. It has an excellent harbour, near 4 leagues in circumference, with a fine careening wharf to heave down. It's entrance is not above 1800 feet wide, formed by two ſmall iſlands. The principal trade of Louiſburgh is the cod-fiſhery; the fiſh being remarkably plentiful, and, at the ſame time, better than any about Newfoundland. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 59. 48. W.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, ſituated on both ſides of the Miſſiſſippi, and bounded on the E. by Florida and the United States; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the W. by New Mexico; and on the N. by Indian Nations. It is agreeably ſituated between the extremes of heat and cold; it's climate varying as it extends toward the N. The ſouthern parts, lying within the reach of the refreſhing breezes from the ſea, are not ſcorched like thoſe under the ſame latitude in Africa; and it's northern regions are colder than thoſe in Europe under the ſame parallels, with a wholeſome, ſerene air. From the favourableneſs of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the ſoil, with little cultivation, would furniſh grain of every kind in the greateſt abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, aſh, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypreſs, and cedar, are aſtoniſhing. The neighbourhood of the Miſſiſſippi, beſides, furniſhes the richeſt fruits in great variety; the ſoil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a ſtaple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare in the moſt deſirable climates in Europe ſeems to be the ſpontaneous production of this delightful country. It is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. In 1763, Louiſiana was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, and county of Jefferſon. It is ſeated on the river Ohio, oppoſite Clarkſville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promiſes to be a place of great trade; but it's unhealthineſs, owing to ſtagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded it's growth. It is 80 miles SW. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 3. N. lon. 86. 30. W.

Lound, Eaſt, Linc. in Axholm Iſle.

Lound-Hall, Nott. N. of Retford.

LOUNG, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, 15 miles long and 1 wide, between Loch Fyne and Loch Lomond. Near it's NE. extremity is the dark, wild, and romantic Vale of Glencroy.

Lourbottle, Northumberl. S. of Whittingham.

LOURDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on a rock, 10 miles from Baigneres.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 22 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath; on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford-Bay; on the E. by St. George's Channel; and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is the ſmalleſt county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleaſant, and contains 61 pariſhes, 11,500 houſes, and about 57,750 inhabitants. It's chief towns are Dundalk, Carlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, 6 miles SW. of Dundalk.

*LOUTH, a town of Lincolnſhire. It is large and well built, containing about 4000 inhabitants. From hence there is a canal to the ſea, at Tilney, about 8 miles. It is 28 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Loutherſtown, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

LOUVAIN, a large city of the late Auſtrian Brabant, with a celebrated univerſity. The walls of this place are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of ſixty ſmall colleges. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, inſomuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but at preſent their trade is greatly decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for it's good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 12 miles NNE. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50, 53. N. lon. 4. 49. E.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortreſs in S. Holland, on an iſland called the Bommel Waert, formed by the Waal and the Maeſe. In this caſtle, the patriotic chiefs were impriſoned by prince Maurice, whence that party has ever ſince been called the Louveſtein party. Their principles are ſtrongly republican, and, of courſe, in direct oppo-

oppoſition to the ſtadtholder. Louveſtein is 6 miles SE. of Gorcum, and 16 E. of Dort.

LOUVIERS, a handſome town in the dept. of Eure, has a conſiderable manufactory of fine cloths, and is ſeated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris.

LOUVO, a conſiderable town in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king paſſes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam.

Lowbyer, Cumberl. near Kirkhaugh.

Lowdham, Nottingh. between Nottingham and Southwell.

LOWDORE, a celebrated cataract of Cumberland, on the E. ſide of the Lake of Derwent, in the Vale of Keſwick. It is formed by the ruſhing of the waters of Watanlath, through an awful chaſm made by the contiguity of two vaſt rocks; but entirely fails in a dry ſeaſon.

Lowes-Foreſt, Northumb. in the SW.

LOWES WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is a moſt romantic ſpot; the oppoſite ſhores being rivals in beauty of hanging-woods, little groves, and waving incloſures, with farms ſeated in the ſweeteſt points of view. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch, and has ſome trout. It is 6 miles S. of Cockermouth.

LOWESTOFF. See LESTOFF.

Low-Green, Worceſ. near Lindridge.

Lowick-Chapel, Lancaſh. N. of Ulverſton.

Lowick-Chapel, Northumb. between Woller and Berwick.

LOWICZ, a town of Rava, Poland.

Lowlworth, ſeven miles NW. of Cambridge.

Lowlyn, Northumb. between Lowick and Berwick.

Lownd, Linc. N. of Stamford.

Lownd, Suff. near the coaſt, between Yarmouth and Leſtoff.

Lownſborough, Yorkſ. N. of Market-Wighton.

Lowworthy, Devonſh. near Houlſworthy.

Lowran, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Lowther, Weſtmorl. on the river Loder, 2 miles from Penrith.

Lowthorp, Yorkſ. near Kilham.

Lowton, Lanc. near Leigh.

Lowye, Northumberl. near Woller.

LOXA, or LOJA, a town of Granada, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the river Xenil, 26 miles W. of Granada.

LOXA, or LOJA, a town and juriſdiction of Quito, S America, famous for producing the quinquina-tree, or bark, a well-known ſpecific for intermitting fevers.

Loxbear, Devonſ. NW. of Tiverton.

Loxford, Eſſex, near Barking.

Loxhorn, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

Loxley, Staff. near Needwood Foreſt.

Loxley, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

Loxley, Warw. SE. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Loxwood, Chapel and *Park*, Suſſex, on the borders of Surry, towards Awfold.

Loynton, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhall.

Loyterton, Glouceſterſhire, in Boxwell pariſh.

LOYTZ, a town of Swediſh Pomerania.

LOZERE, a dept. of France, having Upper Loire to the N. and Gard to the S. and including the range of mountains from which it takes it's name. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, in Novogrodeck, Lithuania.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the LAKE OF LUBAN, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. It abounds with excellent fiſh.

LUBBEN, a town and ſmall circle of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Spree. It has ſeveral churches, with a noble hoſpital, and a land-houſe, or houſe where the diets aſſemble. It is 56 miles N. of Dreſden.

Lubbenham, Leiceſ. near Harborough.

LUBECK, a ſea-port of Holſtein, Lower Saxony. It is a free, imperial city, and was the head of the famous Hanſeatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It was likewiſe the moſt commercial city and powerful republic of the north. It's fleet ſet the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubeck retains ſcarcely a ſhadow of it's former power. It's trade, however, is ſtill conſiderable, but will probably be ſtill farther diminiſhed, if the Canal of Kiel ſhould anſwer the purpoſe for which it was planned; for, by that means, great part of the merchandiſe, which now paſſes through this town, will be conveyed along that canal, down the Eyder, to Tonningen, and thence by ſea, and up the Elbe to Hamburg. The houſes of Lubeck are built in a very ancient ſtyle of architecture; the doors being ſo large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently ſerves for a coach-houſe. The walls of many houſes bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was eſteemed very beautiful. Here are 4 parochial churches, beſides the cathedral. The town-houſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. In it is a large hall, called *Haanſeſaal*, where the deputies of the Hanſe Towns uſed formerly to meet. Here is alſo a fine exchange, built in 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whoſe chief has the title of Superintendant. Here were formerly 4 convents; and

and in that of St. John, there are ſtill 22 Proteſtant girls, under the government of an abbeſs. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hoſpital; that of St. Anne is made a houſe of correction; and of the monaſtery of St. Catharine, they have made a handſome college. In the great hoſpital, there is always a conſiderable number of poor men and women. Beſide this, there are 14 other hoſpitals, one for lunatics, a peſt-houſe, and 4 others for ſick perſons. Lubeck is ſeated at the confluence of ſeveral rivers, the largeſt of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW. of the Baltic, and 40 NE. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 10. 44. E.

LUBEC, THE BISHOPRIC, a ſmall territory in the duchy of Holſtein. The biſhop, who is always of the houſe of Holſtein, is a prince of the empire. The chapter conſiſts of 30 perſons, who are all Lutherans, 4 Roman Catholics excepted. The cathedral ſtands in Lubeck, where, however, it has no authority.

LUBEC, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near Madura. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 112. 22. E.

LUBEN, a town of Lignitz, Sileſia.

LUBLIN, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the river Byſtrzna.

LUBOMLA, a town of Chelm, Poland.

LUC, a town in the dept. of the Var; a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees; a town in the dept. of Lozere; and a town in the dept. of the Drome.

Lucan, a pleaſant village on the river Liffey, 6 miles from Dublin. It is noted for a medicinal ſpring.

LUCAR-DE-BAREMEDA, ST. a town in Andaluſia. It has a fine harbour, well defended, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana, 12 miles N. of Ayamonte.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 3 Italian miles in circumference, and fortified with 11 baſtions. The inhabitants, who are above 40,000, are conſiderable manufacturers of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs; for this reaſon it is called *Lucca the Induſtrious*. They oblige all travellers who have arms to leave them at the city gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. The ſtate palace is a large building, and includes the arſenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The houſes are handſome, and the ſtreets broad and well paved, but moſt of them are irregular. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, terminating in pleaſant eminences, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NNE. of Piſa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 10. 35. E.

LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a ſmall territory of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high eſteem, but the poorer people receive part of their ſupport from cheſnuts, lupins, and French beans. The induſtry of the people, in improving to the beſt advantage every ſpot of their ground, is equally ſurpriſing and commendable. This republic is under the protection of the emperor. The regency conſiſts of a gonfalonier, aſſiſted by a council of 9 members; all of theſe, however, are changed every two months, and are choſen out of the great council. This is compoſed of 240 nobles, of whom one half forms the ordinary counſellors, and the others the extraordinary. Both are changed once in two years, by a new election. The gonfalonier, and nine regent counſellors, whilſt in the adminiſtration, live in the ſtate palace, and at the public expence. The republic maintains a regular body of 500 men, and 70 Swiſs, as a guard for the regency. The number of ſouls in the city, and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000. The revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum.

LUCE, a great bay of Wigtonſhire, lying to the E. of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

LUCERN, one of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the cantons of Zug, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other ſides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are Romaniſts. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in it's mean breadth. The ſovereign power of this republic reſides in the council of 100, compriſing the ſenate, or little council. The former is the nominal ſovereign; but the power reſides in the latter, conſiſting of 36 perſons, who are formed into two diviſions, which exerciſe the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely ariſtocratic, yet this ariſtocracy is reſtrained in divers reſpects; as in the matter of making war or peace, conclud-

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ing new alliances, acquiring new territories, or impoſing new taxes, the conſent of all the citizens muſt be obtained. The chiefs of the republic are two magiſtrates, called advoyers.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Swiſſerland. It is divided into two parts by one of the branches of the river Reuſs, which falls into the lake, on which the town is ſituated. It ſcarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of conſequence, and little commerce; and there are few places where learning meets with leſs encouragement, and, conſequently, is leſs cultivated. The bridges, which ſkirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the faſhionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the ſides, they afford a conſtant view of the beautiful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarſe paintings, repreſenting the Hiſtories of the Hebrews, the Battles of the Swiſs, and the Dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5. N. lon. 8. 6. E.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See WALDSTAETTER-SEE.

LUCERNA, a town of the Four Valleys, Piedmont.

LUCHEN, a town of Valencia,

LUCIA, ST. an iſland of the W. Indies, 22 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly conſiſts of rich plains, well watered with rivulets, and furniſhed with timber, having ſeveral good bays, and commodious harbours. In it are two high mountains, by which this iſland may be known at a conſiderable diſtance. In 1779, it was taken by the Engliſh, but reſtored to the French by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the Engliſh in the preſent war, and ſtill remains in their poſſeſſion. It is about 70 miles NNW. of Barbadoes, and 38 S. of Martinico. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 60. 58. W.

LUCIA, ST. a Cape-de-Verd Iſland.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuſcany.

Luckford, Dorſetſ. W. of Holme, by the river Luckford, which falls into the Frome, and forms the W. boundaries of Purbeck Iſle. *Luckham*, Devonſ. in Uffculumb pariſh. *Luckington*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Lucknor*, Northumb. W. of Sunderland.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoottan, capital of Oude. It is an extenſive place, but poorly built: the houſes are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many conſiſt entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and ſometimes with ſtraw. The houſes of the merchants are of brick, lofty, and ſtrong. The others are moſtly built on eminences here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troubleſome to walk, continually aſcending or deſcending. The ſtreets, moreover, are crooked, narrow, and ſtinking, every kind of filth being thrown into them, and no care taken to keep them clean. In the dry ſeaſon, the duſt and heat are almoſt intolerable; in the rainy ſeaſon, the mire is ſo deep as to be ſcarcely paſſable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually paſſing the ſtreets, either to the palace or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot-paſſengers, and ſhopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is ſeated on a high bank near the Geomty, and commands an extenſive view both of that river and the country on the eaſtern ſide. Lucknow is 650 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 35. N. lon. 81. 25. E.

LUCKO, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

Luckome, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Luckton, Heref. near Croft-Caſtle.

LUCO, a town of Abruzzo Ultra, Naples.

Lucomb, Dorſetſ. N. of W. Chelburgh.

LUÇON, or LUZON, a town in the department of Vendee, ſeated in an unwholeſome moraſs, 17 miles N. of Rochelle.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not ſo hot as might be expected, becauſe it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are ſeveral volcanos in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this iſland is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horſes, buffaloes, and all ſorts of game. The inhabitants are compoſed of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, diſtinct from any of the reſt. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe who tattoo themſelves, drawing curious figures on their bodies. To this iſland the Spaniards bring all ſorts of commodities; ſuch as ſilver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; ſilks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold-duſt, from China and Japan. The Spaniards ſend hence two large ſhips every year to Acapulco in Mexico, with merchandiſe, and return back with ſilver.

There

There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. Manilla, the capital, is in lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 122. 0. E.

Ludbrook, Devonsh. in the parishes of Ermington and Modbury. *Ludburgh*, Lincolnf. W. of Saltfleet. *Luddenham*, Kent, two miles from Feversham. *Ludderton*, Yorkf. NW. of Sherborn. *Luddesdon*, Kent, SE. of Halsted. *Luddington*, Huntingd. NW. of the Giddings. *Luddington*, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Luddington*, Northamptonf. NE. of Thrapston. *Luddington*, Warw. SW. of Stratford-upon Avon. *Luddington*, Wiltshire, S. of Highworth. *Luddington*, Yorkf. NW. of Halifax.

LUDER, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.

Ludford, Heref. near Ludlow. *Ludford*, Linc. near Market-Raisin.

LUDGERSHALL, a small town in Wiltshire, 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 64 S. by W. of London. Market disused.

Ludgraves, Middl. near Hadley. *Ludham*, Norfolk, between Accle and Hickling. *Ludley*, Suffex, W. of Pevensey Marsh or Level.

* LUDLOW, a large, well-built town of Shropshire, seated on the river Temd, near it's conflux with the Corve, in a pleasant, fruitful, and populous country. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. held a court, and died here. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Ludsham, Suffex, near Marshfield and Cuckfield. *Ludston*, Shropf. 5 miles from Bridgenorth. *Ludwell*, Herts, N. of Hitchin. *Ludwell*, Wilts, near Wardour-Castle. *Ludwick-Hall*, Herts, NE. of Hatfield. *Ludworth*, Derbyf. in the High-Peak. *Ludworth*, E. of Durham. *Luffencot*, Devonf. near Houlsworthy. *Luffenhall*, Herts, NE. of Stevenage. *Luffenham*, *N.* and *S.* Rutlandf. 4 miles from Uppingham. *Luffield*, part in Bucks, and part in Northamptonsh. in Stow parish. *Luffwick*, Northamptonf. NW. of Thrapston. *Lug*, a river in Heref. running into the Wye, near Hereford. *Lug*, a river rising in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn, at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the 4 transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the Lake of Lugano, and is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. Most of the houses are built of tufstone. The bailiwick is about 20 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It is governed by a bailiff, sent every 2 years by each canton in it's turn. Lugano is 17 miles NW. of Como. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

LUGANO, a lake of Swisserland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is about 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; it's form irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lakes of Como and Locarno.

Lugham, Cornw. near Mount's-Bay. *Lughan*, or *Luggan*, Cornw. among hills, N. of Redruth.

LUGO, a city of Galicia, on the Minho, in which are warm medicinal springs.

Lugwardine, near Hereford. *Luke's*, *St.* Suss. NW. of Midhurst.

LULA, a seaport of W. Bothnia.

Luland Isle, Cornw. at the mouth of Padstow-Haven. *Lullesley*, Worcef. 2 miles E. of Sukeley. *Lullingston*, Kent, on the Derwent. *Lullington*, Derbyf. SW. of Gresley Castle. *Lullington*, Somerf. near Philips Norton. *Lully*, Hertf. SW. of Hitchin. *Lulsey*, SW. of Worcef. *Lulworth*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsetf. between Weymouth and Corfe-Castle. *Lulworth St. Andrews*, Dorsetf. a mile SE. of Lulworth. *Lulworth Cove*, Dorsetf. is 1380 feet in diameter, and 21 feet in depth at low water, and admits vessels of 80 tons burden. *Lumley Castle* and *Park*, Durh. on the Wear, opposite to Chester-le Street. *Lund*, Yorkf. NW. of Beverley. *Lund*, Yorkf. N. of New Malton.

LUND, the capital of Scania, with an university. It is accounted the most ancient town in Sweden, contains scarcely more than 800 houses, and has but little trade. Here is an university, founded by Charles XI. for 21 professors, and furnished with a good library. The number of students is about 300. Here likewise a Royal Physiographical Society was instituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The subjects treated of in it's Acts relate only to natural history, chemistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient, irregular building. It is 20 miles SSE. of Landscrona, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 33. N. lon. 13. 26. E.

LUNDEN, a town of Danish Holstein.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonf. and Pembrokef. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and encompassed with inaccessible rocks, so that it has but

one

one entrance, and there ſcarcely two perſons can go abreaſt. In the N. part of it is a high pyramidical rock, called the Conſtable. Here are horſes, kine, hogs and goats, with great ſtore of ſheep and rabbits; but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much, their eggs being very thick on the ground at their ſeaſon of breeding. It had once a fort and a chapel: at preſent the only inhabitants are a man and his family.

Lune, a river in Weſtm. and Durham. *Lune*, a river in Weſtm. and Lanc. *Lune Foreſt*, Yorkſ. near Richmond.

LUNEL, a town in the dept. of Gard, producing excellent muſcadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier.

LUNENBURG a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is ſeparated from Holſtein and Lawenburg on the N. by the river Elbe. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau; and part of it is full of heaths and foreſts; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diverſion, at certain ſeaſons. It is ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

LUNENBURG, a large fortified town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. The chief public edifices are the places for public worſhip, the ducal palace, three hoſpitals, the town-houſe, the ſalt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The ſalt-ſprings near this place produce great quantities of ſalt, which bring in a large revenue to the ſovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It contains about 1300 houſes and 9000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the river Ilmenau, 31 miles SE. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 16. N. lon. 10. 31. E.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of ſulphur and alum, and the ſprings that riſe from it are accounted excellent for curing various wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Meurthe, 12 miles SE. of Nanci.

Lungridge, Northumb. near Tweedmouth. *Lungford*, Hampſ. S. of Wincheſter. *Luntley*, Heref. S. of Pembridge. *Lunton*, Yorkſ. on the Tees.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Iſtria.

Luppiat, Upper and *Nether*, Glouceſ. near Stroud. *Luppit*, or *Lovepit*, Devonſ. *Lupton*, Devonſ. in Brixham pariſh. *Lupton*, Weſtm. near Kirby Lonſdale. *Lurbottle*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick.

LURE, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, and a town in the dept. of Allier.

*LURGAN, a town in Armagh, Ulſter, ſituated about two miles from Lough Neagh, of which it commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect. The linen manufacture is carried on extenſively, and the country around is much improved. It is 67 miles N. of Dublin.

Lurganbuy, Leitrim, Connaught.

*LURGAN GREEN, a town in Louth, Leinſter, 37 miles from Dublin.

Lurgerſhall, Suſſ. near Blackdown Beacon.

LURI, a town of Corſica, W. of Baſtia.

LUSATIA, a marquiſate of Germany, 80 miles long and 40 wide, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg; on the E. by Sileſia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meiſſen. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is ſubject partly to the King of Pruſſia, and partly to the Elector of Saxony.

Luſby, Linc. NW. of Spilſby. *Luſhcomb*, Devonſhire, in Rattery pariſh.

LUSIGNAN, a town in the depart. of Vienne, 12 miles SW. of Poitiers, and 200 SW. of Paris.

Luſk, in Dublin, Leinſter.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Rimini,

Luſteleigh, Devonſ. near Bovy-Tracy. *Luſton*, Heref. NW. of Leominſter. *Luſton*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Yeovil.

LUTENBURG, two towns of Stiria.

Luthingland, Suffolk, near Leoſtoff.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Holſtein, near the Baltic, 10 miles from Ploen.

*LUTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, celebrated for it's manufactures in ſtraw. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the bailiwic of Interlacken, and canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland. The road to Zwey-Lutſchinen and Lauterburnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which, to a ſtranger to the country, preſents the moſt terrific appearance. It is ſuſpended over a roaring torrent, and fixed againſt the ſides of rocks; while a huge, vertical ſtone, raiſed in the middle of the river, ſupports ſome thick planks, ſo badly joined, as to be neither ſteady nor ſolid; and theſe form a wretched, inſecure bridge, over which the inhabitants of the country daily paſs, with a firm ſtep and undaunted eye; a paſſage, which the traveller, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange communications, would tremble to attempt.

LUTTER, a town of Brunſwick, Lower Saxony;

Saxony; alſo a river of Weſtphalia; and a river of Lower Saxony.

*LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Swift, in a fertile ſoil, 14 miles S. of Leiceſter, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Lutton, Dorſetſ. in Steeple pariſh, Purbeck Iſle. *Lutton*, Northamptonſhire, SE. of Oundle. *Lutton*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſhire, E. of Malton. *Luttonborn*, Lincolnſhire, near Holbeach.

Luttrell's Town, in Dublin, Leinſter, a romantic ſpot near Lucan.

LUTZEN, a town of Merſburg, Upper Saxony.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 30 miles NW. of Straſburg.

Luxborough, Somerſetſ. near Dunſter.

LUXEMBURG, a conſiderable town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is divided by the river Alſitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almoſt quite ſurrounded with rocks, but the lower ſeated on a plain. It is 25 miles SW. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

LUXEMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, lies in the centre of the Foreſt of Ardennes, W. of the electorate of Treves. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but it is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines and founderies. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the diſtricts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and during the preſent war, the whole has ſubmitted to the French republic. The principal rivers are the Moſelle, the Laſs, the Ourte, and the Semoy.

LUXEUIL, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, 15 miles NE. of Veſoul.

Luxford Lake, Dorſetſ. the arm of the ſea, which encompaſſes Pool. *Luxton*, Somerſetſ. between Axbridge and Uphill. *Luxulian*, Cornwall, W. of Leſtwithiel.

LUZZARA, a town of Mantua.

LUZZI, a town of Calabria Citra.

LYCHAM, or LYTCHAM, a town of Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Caſtle Riſing. It is 92 miles NNE. of London. Market diſuſed.

LYDD. See LIDD.

Lyddam, Shropſ. N. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Lydden*, Kent, SE. of Barham Downs. *Lydiate*, Lanc. SW. of Ormſkirk. *Lyddington*, and it's *Park*, Rutl. between Uppingham and Rockingham. *Lyddon*, a river in Dorſetſhire. *Lydſing*, Kent, near Graveſend. *Lye*, Glouc. NW. of Chelenham. *Lye*, near Worceſter, S. of the Teme. *Lye*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Lye*, *N.* and *S.* Oxfordſhire, near Witney. *Lye-houſe*, Suſſex, near Bolney.

LYESSE, a town in the department of the North, 15 miles E. of Landrecy.

Lyſden, Northamptonſ. SW. of Oundle. *Lyſord*, Berks, near Wantage. *Lygh*, Hants, on the borders of Suſſex. *Lyham*, Northumberl. NE. of Woller. *Lylborn*, Northamp. NE. of Hilmerton, near Dow Bridge. *Lyleſhill*, Shropſhire, S. of Newport. *Lymbergh*, *Great* and *Little*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Great Grimſby. *Lyme*, Cheſhire, E. of Warrington.

*LYME REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated in a cavity between two rocky hills, at the head of a little inlet. It's harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ſhips lie in ſafety; and it has a Newfoundland and coaſting trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of reſort for ſea-bathing, and is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Lyming, Kent, 2 miles S. of Elham.

*LYMINGTON, a town of Hampſhire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Iſle of Wight, has a harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden. The chief trade is making ſalt. It is 97 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Lymiſter, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Lymbridge*, Northumberl. on the Coquet, near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Lyndel*, Lancaſ. near Cartmel. *Lyndholm*, or *Linham*, Yorkſ. in a moraſs, below Hatfield. *Lyndhurſt*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Lyndhurſt-Wood*, Nott. E. of Mansfield. *Lynion*, Rutlandſ. 4 miles from Stamford. *Lyndridge*, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye. *Lyndſel*, Eſſex, SE. of Thaxted. *Lyne*, rivers in Staffordſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Northumberland. *Lynemerſtock*, Northumberl. in Woller lordſhip. *Lynford*, *Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Lynher*, a river in Cornwall. *Lyniel*, Shropſhire, NW. of Wem. *Lynley*, Shropſhire, N. of Biſhop's-Caſtle.

*LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a populous and flouriſhing town of Norfolk, carrying on a large trade by means of it's inland communications. By the Ouſe, and it's aſſociated rivers, it ſupplies moſt of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities. It alſo partakes in the Greenland fiſhery; and trades to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, and to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is ſafe when ſhips are in it, but difficult to

enter by reaſon of the many flats and ſhoals in the paſſage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. It's air is unwholeſome, on account of it's vicinity to the fens. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-houſe and exchange. It is 106 miles N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 45. N. lon. 0. 28. E. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Lynn, North, Norf. at the mouth of the Ouſe. It had formerly a church, called St. Edmond's, which has long ſince been entirely ſwallowed up by the ſea. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Lynn, Old* or *Weſt*. *Lynſtock-Caſtle*, Cumb. on the river Eden, NE. of Carliſle. *Lynthorp*, Yorkſ. W. of Bradford. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of York Woulds. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, SE. of Boroughbridge. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Wherfe, between Bardon-Chace and Kettledale. *Lynton*, Northumb. NE. of Morpeth. *Lynton, Weſt*, Cumb. on the Leven, W. of Brampton. *Lynwood*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Lyon*, Northumb. NE. of Woller. *Lyoneſs*, Cornwall, part of the promontory overflowed at the Land's-End.

LYONOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with thoſe of Beaujelois and Forez, now forms the department of Rhone and Loire. It was 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large, ancient, and famous city in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom next to Paris. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane, by the ſide of 2 high mountains. It contains about 160,000 inhabitants. The houſes, in general, are high and well built; it has 6 gates and 4 ſuburbs, and had, before the revolution, 4 abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public ſchools, a college of phyſic, an academy of arts and ſciences and belles lettres, a ſociety of agriculture, a veterinary ſchool, a public library, and a well ſupplied arſenal. The town-houſe, cathedral, and other public buildings are magnificent. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switſerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vaſt advantages from the rivers it ſtands upon; and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 220 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Lyonſhall-Caſtle, Cumberland, near Carliſle.

LYPEZE, or LIPCH, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Lypeze.

Lypiat, Upper and *Lower*, Glouceſterſhire, hamlets in the pariſh of Stroud.

LYSTON, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Lyd, 4 miles from Newport. Market on Saturday.

Lyſton-Hall, Eſſex, SW. of Melford, in Suffolk. *Lytborrow*, Northamp between Towceſter and Daventry. *Lythe*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Whitby. *Lythe*, Weſtmorl. near Croſthwaite. *Lythe-Chapel*, Suſſex, NW. of Stedham. *Lythum*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Lythum*, Yorkſ. near N. and S. Cave. *Lytton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Langſterdale Chace.

MABERIA, a lake of Africa, formed by the Senegal or Niger. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 7. 40. E.

Mabin, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford. *Mablethorp*, or *Mallerthorp*, Linc. near the coaſt, SE. of Saltfleet.

MADRA, a town of Algiers, W. of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, ſeated in an iſland at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portugueſe have been in poſſeſſion of the town and harbour ſince the early part of the 17th century. The houſes are built after the ſame manner as in Europe. The Portugueſe on this iſland are properly a mixed breed; having taken Aſiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portugueſe governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chuſing their own magiſtrates, &c. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Lat. 22. 13. N. lon. 113. 51. E.

MACASSAR, or BONY, a conſiderable kingdom of Aſia, in the ſouthern part of the Iſland of Celebes. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine ſtone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkeys, whoſe enemies are the ſerpents; and it is ſaid, that ſome of them are ſo large, that they will ſwallow a monkey whole. The Macaſſars are

are large, robuſt, courageous, and addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profeſſion, and the flatteſt-noſed women are accounted the greateſt beauties.

MACASSAR, a town and harbour on the SW. coaſt of the Iſland of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. The houſes are all of wood, and ſupported by thick poſts; and they have ladders to aſcend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, ſo that the rain cannot penetrate. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5. 0. S. lon. 119. 54. E.

MACARSCA, a ſea-port of Dalmatia.

*MACCLESFIELD, a town of Cheſhire, ſeated at the edge of a foreſt of the ſame name, near the river Bollin. It is a large, handſome town, and has manufactures of cotton, mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are ſeveral mills, for the winding of ſilk, and a conſiderable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is 36 miles E. of Cheſter, and 171 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E. the Archipelago and Theſſaly on the S. Servia and Bulgaria on the N. and Albania on the W. Salonichi is the capital.

MACER. See MACRES.

MACERATA, a town of Ancona, Italy, with an univerſity; and a town of Lavora, Naples.

Mac Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, a range of high mountains in Kerry, Munſter, in the pariſh of Knockane.

MACHECOUL, a town in the depart. of Lower Loire, 18 miles SW. of Nantes.

MACHIA, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the W. coaſt of Gilolo. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and the moſt fertile of them all. It produces the beſt cloves and ſago. The Dutch have three forts, with companies of ſoldiers to guard the iſland. Lat. 0. 26. N. lon. 126. 55. E.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryſhire, ſeated on the river Douay, over which is a large ſtone bridge which leads into Merionethſhire. Here Owen Glendour, in 1402, accepted the crown of Wales, and aſſembled a parliament: the houſe wherein they met is now ſtanding, divided into tenements. It is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Sigeiſtan and Candahar, on the E. by Hindooſtan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Kerman. It is the Gedroſia of the ancients. Kidge is the capital.

Mackworth, near Derby.

Maclony, in Cork, Munſter.

MACOCO. See ANRICO.

MAÇON, or MASCONS, a town in the dept. of Soane and Loire, remarkable for good wine. It is 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 SE. of Paris.

Macreddin, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, E. of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos.

MACRONISI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Livadia, 20 miles E. of Setines.

MACROOMP, a town of Cork, in Munſter, where many perſons are employed in combing wool and ſpinning yarn. Some ſalt works have been erected here. Half a mile from the town there is a mild chalybeate ſpa. It is ſituated in the barony of Muſkerry, 142 miles SW. of Dublin.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouſe met with his firſt fatal accident, M. de Langle, his captain of the Aſtrolabe, with 8 officers and 5 ſeamen, being maſſacred by the natives. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 169. W.

MACZUA, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea.

MADAGASCAR, an iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. The inhabitants in the interior are black. Their hair is long and curled, at leaſt on the coaſts; and there are ſome likewiſe of a yelloviſh complexion, who have neater features than the reſt. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are huts, with doors ſo low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without ſtooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture conſiſts of a few baſkets, to put their neceſſaries in, and they can change their habitations when they pleaſe. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and ſteel are found throughout the iſland; as alſo three ſorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious ſtones. The productions of the iſland, are rice, barley, ſugar canes, white

pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, whose mutton is finely tasted, as well as goats and kids. Crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons, locusts, and insects are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, gold and iron works, making earthenware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and mostly in agriculture. The language has a great affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having made a conquest of the island about 300 years ago. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been driven hence. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 30. S.

Madam's Court Hill, in Kent, 29 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a beautiful prospect of Kent and Sussex. *Madam's Cowel*, Kent, a hill near Maidstone. *Maddenton*, Wilts, 9 miles from Salisbury.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and subject to the Portuguese. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the soil more fertile. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all sorts and dimensions, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, figs, plums, and strawberries that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion; grapes which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a sanguine red: this species is produced from the common orange-bud, ingrafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane also is cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar tree is found in great abundance: it is extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle in everlasting bloom, while the larkspur, the fleur-de-lis, the lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for it's excellent wine, which moreover keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the W. India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. These wines are of different kinds, different both in taste, colour, and strength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it are immense, and bring a large revenue to the king of Portugal. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. Madeira is well watered and peopled; the inhabitants are good-natured, sober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital of this island, which is about 150 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. lon. and 33 deg. N. lat.

MADELEY, a town of Shropshire, near Colebrook Dale.

Madeley, Staff. SW. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Madeley Alphore*, Staff. near Uttoxeter. *Maden House*, Linc. NW. of Sleaford. *Maden Load*, Camb. in the Isle of Ely, between Welney and Helgey. *Madern*, Cornwall, N. of Penzance. *Maderfield*, Worcestershire, near Great Malvern. *Mad Fens*, Northumberland, between the Picts Wall and Kirkheaton.

MADIA, MAGGIA, or MEYNTHAL, a long and narrow valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese and the Upper Valais, containing 22 parishes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is watered throughout it's whole length by a river of the same name, and is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiss in Italy. There is a town of the same name, seated on the river.

Madingley, 3 miles from Cambridge. *Madley*, SW. of Hereford.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, called by the natives CHINA-PATAM, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material

terial. They conſiſt of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be conſidered as elegant, particularly ſo, from being finiſhed with ſuch a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handſome and ſpacious ſtreets. But the inner apartments of the houſes are not highly decorated, preſenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the ſtucco, give a freſhneſs grateful in ſo hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impoſſible to find any which will reſiſt the ravages of that deſtructive inſect, the white ant. Theſe animals are chiefly formidable from the immenſity of their numbers, which are ſuch as to deſtroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimenſions. It is the wood work which ſerves for the baſis of the ceilings, ſuch as the laths, beams, &c. that theſe inſects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the ſea," ſays Mr. H dges, "offers to the eye an appearance ſimilar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudleſs ſky, the poliſhed white buildings, the bright ſandy beach, and the dark green ſea, preſent a combination totally new to the eye of an Engliſhman, juſt arrived from London, who, accuſtomed to the ſight of rolling maſſes of clouds floating in a damp atmoſphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind aſſumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleaſing objects with which it is ſurrounded. Some time before the ſhip arrives at her anchoring ground, ſhe is hailed by the boats of the country, filled with people of buſineſs, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great diſtinction between Aſia and his own country. The ruſtling of fine linen, and the general hum of unuſual converſation, preſents to his mind for a moment the idea of an aſſembly of females. When he aſcends upon the deck, he is ſtruck with the long muſlin dreſſes, and black faces adorned with very large gold earrings and white turbans. The firſt ſalutation he receives from theſe ſtrangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives firſt ſeen in India by an European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninſula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like thoſe of tender females; and do not appear to be, what is conſidered a proper proportion to the reſt of the perſon, which is uſually above the middle ſize. Correſpondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and ſedulouſly attentive: in this laſt reſpect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any perſon who is ſpeaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then anſwer with the moſt perfect reſpect and compoſure. From the ſhip a ſtranger is conveyed on ſhore in a boat of the country, called a Maſſoolah boat; a work of curious conſtruction, and well calculated to elude the violent ſhocks of the ſurf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat bottomed, with the ſides raiſed high, and ſewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the ſame material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are uſually attended by two kattamarans, (rafts, paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, ſhould the boat be overſet by the violence of the ſurf, the perſons in it may be preſerved. The boat is driven, as the ſailors ſay, high and dry; and the paſſengers are landed on a fine ſandy beach, and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; ſome are wholly naked, and others ſo clothed, that nothing but the face and neck are to be diſcovered: beſide this, the European is ſtruck with many other objects, ſuch as women carried on men's ſhoulders on palankeens, and men riding on horſeback, clothed in linen dreſſes like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever ſeen, or conceived of, excite the ſtrangeſt emotions of ſurpriſe!" There is a ſecond city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, ſeparated from Madras by the breadth of a proper eſplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European ſettlements on this coaſt, has no port for ſhipping; the coaſt forming nearly a ſtraight line; and it is incommoded alſo with a high and dangerous ſurf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is ſituated in the middle of the White, or Engliſh Town, is one of the beſt fortreſſes in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation. The town is alſo encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, of the ſame ſtone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, baſtions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 200 pieces of cannon and mortars. Oppoſite the weſt gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hoſ-

pital for the company's ſoldiers, and at the other end of the barracks is a mint, where the company coin gold and ſilver. Madras was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, in 1640, and greatly enlarged in the reign of Charles II. it was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 80. 25. E.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Grande, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almoſt as much reſorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of Mary, the mother of Jeſus, has done a great many miracles in favour of the fleets and ſeafaring people.

Madresfield, Worceſterſhire, N. of Malvern-Chace.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Caſtile. It was formerly an obſcure place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his ſucceſſors, to chuſe it for their reſidence. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houſes are all built with brick, and the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, and adorned at proper diſtances with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers or ſteeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is ſurrounded with 136 houſes, five ſtories high, and of an equal height. Every ſtage is adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts are ſupported by columns, forming a piazza round the ſquare. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is obſervable, that the very fineſt houſes have no glaſs-windows, they being only lattices. The Prado, which is the public airing place, is ſhaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the ſtately Spaniards make the moſt brilliant diſplay of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly ſmall, has occaſioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 pariſhes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hoſpitals, or houſes of charity, 7398 dwelling houſes, and about 160,000 inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid: the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Academy of Spaniſh Hiſtorical Monuments; the Academy of the fine Arts, painting, ſculpture, and architecture; and the Academy of Medicine; which laſt is held in no great eſteem. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

MADRIGAL, two towns in Old Caſtile.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan.

MADROGAM, or BUONATAPA, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious palace, where the king reſides. The upper part of the houſes are in the ſhape of bells. Lat. 18. 0. S. lon. 31. 40. E.

MADURA, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a province of the ſame name, 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, 80 miles SSW. of Tanjore. Lat. 9. 55. N. lon. 78. 12. E.

MADURA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, 75 miles in length, and from 9 to 15 in breadth. Two provinces are under the Dutch; the third is governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile in rice. Madura, the capital, is ſituated on the S. coaſt, in lat. 7. 5. S. and lon. 112. 49. E.

MAELLA, a ſmall town of Arragon.

MAELER, a beautiful lake of Sweden, ſituated between the provinces of Weſtmanland and Sudermanland, and communicating with Stockholm. It is ſaid to contain 120 iſlands.

MAELSTRAND. See MARSTRAND.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coaſt of Norway, in lat. 68 deg. N. Of the ſituation of this whirlpool we have the following account from Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helteggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the Iſland Ver, and betwixt theſe two, runs that large and dreadful ſtream, called Moſkoeſtrom, from the iſland Moſkoe, which is in the middle of it, together with ſeveral circumjacent iſles, as Ambaaren, half a quarter of a league northward, Ifleſen, Hoeholm, Kieldholm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Moſkoe lies about half a quarter of a mile ſouth of the Iſland of Ver, and betwixt them theſe ſmall iſlands, Otterholm, Flimem, Sandfleſen, and Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Moſkoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other ſide, toward Ver, the depth decreaſes ſo as not to afford a convenient paſſage for a veſſel, without the riſk of ſplitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmeſt weather. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe with a boiſterous rapidity; but the roar of it's impetuous

impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such extent and depth, that if a ship comes within it's attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, it's violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and it's fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and yachts having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within it's reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by it's violence; and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once, attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every 6 hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with so much noise and impetuosity, that on the Island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, S. Wales.

Maer, Staffordshire, between Drayton in Shropshire and Whitmore.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the dept. of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Sedan, &c. and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Namur, Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Waal. At Dort, it receives the Merwe, and enters the German Ocean by several channels, through the islands of Holland and Zealand.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town in S. Holland, 5 miles SW. of Delft.

MAESTRICHT, a town of the Netherlands, about 4 miles in circumference. The town-house and other public buildings are handsome, and the place is so well defended by detached bastions, horn-works, intrenchments, and numerous redoubts, &c. that it is justly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege.

MAESYEK, a town of Liege, on the Meuse.

MAGADOXA, or MOLDOSCHO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of the Indian Sea; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. The country of Magadoxa extends from the river Juboo, near the equator, to beyond the fifth degree of N. lat. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans, who came and settled here in the time of the caliphs. Mixed with them are the Bedwin Arabs, who still follow their old pagan superstitions, and a still greater number of Abyssinian Christians. All speak the Arabic tongue. The inhabitants are warlike, and use poisoned arrows and lances. Lat. 2. 30. N. lon. 44. 0. E.

Magdalen, Hants, N. of Winchester.

Magdalen-Chapel, Cornw. N. of Penryn.

Magdalen-Hill, Hants, near Winton.

Magdalen's, St. Somersets. near Bristol.

MAGDALENE'S-CAVE, a cave in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gortz. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, insomuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded by magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large and trading town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. The public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, hats, beautiful leathern gloves, tobacco, and snuff; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town and massacred the inhabitants, of

whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe to escape violation. It is 52 miles WSW. of Potsdam. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 11. 45. E.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, about 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, subject to the king of Prussia. In 1703, it contained 35 towns and 431 villages. It produces fine cattle, and a considerable quantity of corn; those parts, which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, being very fertile. The country affords several mines of pit-coal; and the salt-springs are so rich, that they are able to supply all Germany with that commodity.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra-Firma, unites with the Cance, is then called Rio Grande, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Madre de Popa.

MAGDALENA, a river in Louisiana.

MAGEE, an island on the coast of Antrim, Ulster, 6 miles long and 2 broad, situated N. of Carrickfergus-Bay.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has many safe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, sheltered closely on all sides by high mountains. The inhabitants on each side are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans. On their heads they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the Strait, Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men all perished through cold and want of provisions.

Magestan, Dorsetsh. near Gillingham.

MAGGIA. See MADIA.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake in Italy, about 46 miles long and 6 or 8 broad, lying between the Swiss bailiwicks and the Milanese.

Maghen, Monmouthsh. W. of Newport.

Maghera, in Derry, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Maghera*, in Down, Ulster. *Magheracrecgan*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Magheralin*, in Armagh, Ulster, pleasantly situated on the river Lagan; there are several bleach-yards and manufactories about it. *Magheredroll*, i. e. *The Field of Difficulties*; a name given to the country about Ballinahinch, in Down, Ulster, on account of it's being full of rocks and mountains.

MAGHERIES BAY, in Kerry, Munster, between Brandon-Head and the Magheries Islands, or Seven Hogs. It is a dangerous place, being full of sunken rocks, and exposed to frequent squalls from the mountains.

Magherelin, or *Maralin*, in Down, Ulster. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively here. *Magherevoly*, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Maghery*, in Armagh, Ulster. *Magherybeg*, in Kerry, Munster. *Maghremore*, in Donegal, Ulster. *Magilla*, in Cork, Munster. *Magillagan-Point*, a cape in Derry, Ulster.

MAGLIANO, a town of the pope's territories, in Sabina, 28 miles N. of Rome.

MAGNAVACCA, a fort in the Ferrarese.

MAGNESIA, a town of Natolia, seated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna. It was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire, and is still large, populous, and rich. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

MAGNY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise; and a town in the depart. of Nievre.

Magor, Monm. SW. of Caldicot.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine Mountains, in the Valley of Magra, and falls into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the dept. of Herault, near a town of the same name, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Maguniby, in Kerry, Munster. *Maguire's Bridge*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia, trading in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lat. 31. 50. N. lon. 30. 31. N.

Mahallagh, in Cork, Munster, on the Lee, 5 miles E. of Macroomp.

MAHANADA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Berar, crosses the country of Orissa, and falls, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal, 40 miles ESE. of Cattack.

Mahon River, in Waterford, Munster.

MAHRATTAS, the name of two large states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Candeish, Visiapour, and part of Orissa; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere;

Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their extensive empire, which extends nearly from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of about 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the paishwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English East India Company, in the late war against Tippoo Sultan, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions.

Maiden-Bradley, Wilts, 5 miles from Frome and Warminster. *Maiden Crofs*, Herts, near Hitchin.

*MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, carrying on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, in their barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Maiden-Heath, Lanc. near Blackburn.

MAIDEN NEWTON, a town of Dorsetsf. 3 miles NW. of Frampton. Market disused.

Maiden-Oak, Suffex, near the road from Petersfield to London.

Maidens, or *Whillans*, rocks so called between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm Bays, in Down, Ulster.

Maidford, Northamp. NW. of Towcester. *Maidhurst*, Suffex, NW. of Arundel. *Maidsmorton*, N. of Buckingham.

*MAIDSTONE, a borough of Kent, seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town. It is a large and populous place, with a jail and county-hall. In the ancient Britons' time, it was reckoned their third chief city, having been a station of the Romans. By means of the Medway, it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewise some capital paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges of 50 or 60 tons. It is 20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 35 SE. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 0. 38. E. Market on Thursday, and another market on the second Tuesday in every month.

Maidwell, Linc. near Burwell. *Maidwell*, Northamptonsh. near Harborough. *Maies*, Suffex, near Selmston.

MAILLEZAIS, a town in the dept. of Vendee, 6 miles S. of Fontenay.

Maimhead, Devonf. W. of Exmouth.

MAIN, a province of North America, which belongs to the state of Massachusetts. It is 300 miles long and 104 broad, and is bounded on the N. and NW. by Canada; on the NE. by New Brunswick; on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Vermont and New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties, Lincoln, Cumberland, and York. Portland is the county town of Cumberland, and capital of the whole territory. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter equally extreme: all the fresh-water lakes, ponds, and rivers are usually passable on ice for near three months in the winter. The climate is very healthful; many of the inhabitants living 90 years.

MAINA, a country in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants were never yet subdued by the Turks. They maintain their independence in the fastnesses of their mountains, and traffic in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, 30 miles SW. of Mistra.

Main-Broad, Dorsetshire, 3 miles N. of Owen Main.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the marquisate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia, and running westward, falls into the Rhine, near Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, or MAYENNE, a department of France. It takes it's name from the river Mayenne, which joins the Sarte near Angers, and soon after falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the junction of the two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

MAINLAND, ORKNEY, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands, is 24 miles long and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland.

The soil, however, is more fertile, and, in some parts, better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See ORCADES.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Isles, is 60 miles long from N. to S.; it's breadth, which varies greatly, seldom exceeds 6 miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort the swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the cod, turbot, and haddock; but, particularly, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent; and they are visited, at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of such a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. Many rivulets, and considerable lakes, abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have lately been opened near the S. extremity of this island. They are in the hands of the Anglesey Company, and are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainlaw, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Main Little*, or *Frier*, Dorsetsh. *Mains*, Lancas. in Amounderness.

MAINTENON, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, seated on the river Eure, 7 miles N. of Chartres.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, saffron, cattle, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild fowl, horses, &c. The whole island is encompassed with watch towers. It is temperate and wholesome, but the excessive heat frequently occasions a scarcity. It has no considerable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and several good harbours. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and good sailors. The capital,

MAJORCA, anciently PALMA, is a large and rich town, situated in a bay on the SW. coast of the island, with a good harbour. It has large and broad streets, spacious squares, stately stonehouses, built in the antique manner, and 22 churches, besides chapels and oratories. The inhabitants are about 10,000. The university is more ancient than celebrated. Lat. 39. 34. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S. America, lying between Staten Land and Terra del Fuego, so called from the navigator, who discovered it in 1616. Lat. 55. 0. S.

Maize Hill, Kent, in East Greenwich. *Maismore*, near Gloucester.

MAIXANT, ST. a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, trading in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs. It is 26 miles SW. of Poitiers, and 215 SW. of Paris.

Makely, Derb. E. of Uttoxeter. *Makeney*, N. of Derby. *Maker*, Devons. above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgecomb and Ram-Head. *Makestock-Castle*, Warw. E. of Colshill.

MAKRAN. See MACKERAN.

MALABAR, the name of the western coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, from Cape Comorin to about 100 miles S. of Goa.

MALACCA, a large peninsula in Asia, bounded on the N. by Siam; and on all other sides by the ocean: about 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjottain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambottan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delicious taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; beside lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism. Their language is peculiarly soft, and is as common in the Indies as the

the French is in Europe. The interior inhabitants have abandoned themſelves, with deſperation, to the moſt ferocious habits, taking delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours. The Dutch have been maſters of the town of Malacca, ſituated on the SW. coaſt, ſince 1640, when they took it from the Portugueſe, after a ſix months ſiege. During the preſent war, it has been attacked and taken by the Engliſh, and is now in their poſſeſſion. Lat. 2. 11. N. lon. 101. 11. E.

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, the narrow ſea between the Iſland of Sumatra and the SW. coaſt of Malacca.

Maladar, Cornwall, N. of Grampound.

MALAGA, a conſiderable ſea-port of Granada, with a good harbour. The inhabitants export to the amount of two millions and a half of piaſtres, in wines, fruits, ſumach, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and only import to about one million and a half; Malaga, however, has little navigation of it's own, the ſhips which arrive there being chiefly Engliſh and Dutch. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lat. 36. 44. N. lon. 4. 25. W.

MALAHIDE, a town and bay of Dublin, 6 miles from the metropolis. A cotton manufacture is eſtabliſhed here, and the works are carried on by water.

MALAMOCO, a ſmall iſland and ſea-port of Italy, in the Lagunes of Venice, 5 miles S. of that city.

MALATIAH, a town of Aladulia, in Turkey in Aſia.

Malborough, Devonſ. on the coaſt, between Salcomb and Hope Key. *Malchanger*, Hants, SE. of Kingſclere.

MALCHIN, a town of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony.

Malchway, a river in Radnorſ. *Malden*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Malden*, Surry, 5 miles from Kingſton.

MALDEN, a town of Eſſex, the firſt Roman colony in Britain, and the ſeat of ſome of the old Britiſh kings, ſituated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Veſſels of 400 tons burden come up to the haven to unload. Malden carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, and deals. It is 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Malden-Jenkins, Eſſex, two miles from Malden.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands, ſaid to be 1000 in number, SW. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea. The northernmoſt is in lat. 7. 5. N. lon. 73. 4. E. The are moſtly ſmall, and uninhabited. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs, and Indians of Malabar. They ſupply veſſels with ſails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, tortoiſe-ſhell, and, eſpecially, cowries.

MALESHERBES, a town in the dept. of the Loiret.

MALESTROIT, a town in the dept. of Morbihan.

Malewry, Yorkſ. S. of Boroughbridge. *Malham*, Yorkſhire.

Malin, in Donegal, Ulſter.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALIO, or ST ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, 50 miles SE. of Miſitra.

Mallerſtang-Foreſt, Weſtmorland.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largeſt of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, lying in 16. deg. 15. min. S. lat. and 167. deg. 45. min. E. lon. It is about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. It's inland mountains are high, and clad with foreſts. The ſoil is a rich and fertile mould. It's vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, ſugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs, and common poultry, are their domeſtic animals. They had no dogs, for which reaſon, Captain Cook left them a dog and a bitch. The inhabitants, in their form, language, and manners, are widely different from thoſe of the Friendly and Society Iſlands. They correſpond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. Both men and women are ugly; and the latter paint their heads, faces, and ſhoulders red. They are of a ſlender make, have lively features, and tie a rope ſo faſt round their belly, that the ſhape of their bodies reſembles that of an overgrown pilmire. The climate of Mallicollo is very warm, and the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almoſt naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably diſtinguiſhes them from the other tribes of the S. Sea.

MALLING, WEST, a town of Kent, ſeated near Compherſt-Wood. It is 6 miles W. of Maidſtone, and 30 E. by S. of London. This pariſh was anciently taxed to contribute, towards the repair of the third arch, or pier, of Rocheſter-Bridge. Market on Saturday.

*MALLOW, a conſiderable town of Cork, in Munſter. Here is a fine ſpring of moderately tepid water, reſembling in it's qualities the hot-well waters of Briſtol. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 14 miles N. of Cork.

Mallocks,

Mallocks, or *Mallocks*, Herts, on the river Ash, near Hunidon.

MALMEDY, a town of Liege.

MALMISTRA, a town and river of Natolia.

MALMO, a sea-port of Sweden, in Scania, seated on the Sound.

MALMSBURY, an ancient town in Wiltshire, pleasantly seated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges. It was long famous for it's abbey, which exceeded all the county in revenues and honour. This town drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory. King Athelstan was buried under the high altar of the church, and his monument still remains in the nave of it. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Malmeton, Linc. N. of Kirton, in Lindsey. *Malmsborn*, Westm. SW. of Appleby.

MALO, St. a sea-port in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine. It is seated on an island, united to the main land by a causeway; has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a rich, trading place, defended by a citadel. It is 205 miles NW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 39. N. lon. 1. 57. W.

MALORA, a town of Genoa.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 14 miles SSW. of Placentia.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee. It contains three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school, and the benefice is rich enough to support two rectors, who officiate alternately. It is 15 miles SE. of Chester, and 166 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Malperton, Dorset. near Charborough.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the late Austrian Hainault, famous for a dearly-purchased victory, gained, in 1709, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by the Marshals Villars and Boufflers. The confederates took 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a good number of prisoners.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in it's greatest breadth. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, sea salt, and a profitable coral fishery. However, they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at 60,000, who speak a corrupt Arabic, and, in the towns, Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who, after many dreadful assaults, were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. The whole island is extremely well fortified. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of 8 nations; but they have long been only seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans, and are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity. It is about 60 miles SSW. of Cape Passaro, in Sicily.

MALTA, or CIVITA VECCHIA, a strongly fortified town of the island of Malta, seated on a hill in the centre of the island. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several churches and convents, besides the cathedral, which is large and handsome. Near it are the catacombs, which are said to extend several miles under ground.

Maltby, Linc. NW. of Burwell. *Maltby*, Linc. N. of Alford. *Maltby*, Norf. NW. of Yarmouth. *Maltby*, Norf. NW. of Stokesley. *Maltby*, Yorks. SE. of Rotheram. *Maltham-Cragg*, Yorkshire, E. of Settle.

*MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Derwent, which has been made navigable to the Ouse. It is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, and is well inhabited. It is 20 miles NE. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Maltravil, near Montgomery, North Wales, a poor village, but formerly a large place, and the residence of the princes of Powysland.

MALVASIA, anciently EPIDAURUS, a small promontory of Turkey in Europe, almost surrounded by the sea, on the eastern coast of the Morea. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought hence. It is 40 miles ESE. of Misitra. Lat. 36. 57. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

Malvern-Hills, hills in the SW. part of Worcestershire, which may be seen at a great distance. In these hills is a spring of uncommon purity, much resorted to in scrofulous and scorbutic cases.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Guzerat; on the N. by

N. by Agimere and Agra; on the E. by Allahabad and Oriſſa; and on the S. by Candeiſh. It is ſituated nearly under the tropic of Cancer, and is one of the moſt extenſive, elevated, and diverſified tracts in Hindooſtan, and is divided between the paiſhwa of the weſtern Mahrattas, and two of the inferior chiefs, Sindia and Holkar. Ougein is the capital of Sindia, and Indore of Holkar.

Malwater, Yorkſhire, NE. of Settle. *Malwood Caſtle*, and *Lodge*, Hampſhire, near Beaulieu.

MAMERS, a town in the department of Sarte, 14 miles SSW. of Beleſme.

Mamble, Worceſterſhire, near Lindridge. *Mambiled*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Uſk. *Mam Tor*, a mountain of Derbyſhire, with lead mines in it, in the Peak, near Caſtleton.

* MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, W. of the coaſt of Cumberland, about 30 miles in length, and from 8 to 15 in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The ſoil varies in different tracts, yet produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain the natives. The air, which is ſharp and cold in winter, is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The commodities of this iſland are black cattle, wool, hides, ſkins, honey, tallow, and herrings. The froſts here are ſhort, and the ſnow, eſpecially in lands near the ſea, lies not lot long on the ground. Their cattle and horſes are ſmall, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are quarries of ſtone and ſlate, and ſome mines of lead, copper, and iron. About the rocks of the iſland breed an incredible number of all ſorts of ſea-fowl, and eſpecially on the Calf of Man, an iſland 3 miles in circuit, before the S. promontory of Man, and ſeparated from it by a channel 2 furlongs broad. On this little iſland 5000 young puffins are generally taken every year. The biſhop is nominated by the Duke of Athol; he was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not ſit in the houſe of peers, although he is allowed the higheſt ſeat in the lower houſe of convocation. The language is a dialect of the Erſe. In it's civil government, the iſland is divided into 6 ſheedings, each having it's proper coroner, who is intruſted with the peace of his diſtrict, and acts in the nature of a ſheriff. Of their laws, the Lord Chief Juſtice Coke obſerves, "that they are ſuch as are ſcarce to be found any where elſe."

Man, or *Maun*, a river in Nottinghamſhire. *Manacha*, Cornw. SE. of Helſton. *Manacles*, Cornwall, a rocky point, E. of Lizard Point.

MANAR, an iſland of Aſia, on the NW. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. It gives the name of Gulf to the Sea which lies to the S. The Portugueſe got poſſeſſion of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lat. 9. 0. N. lon. 79. 58. E.

MANATOULIN, a chain of iſlands in Lake Huron, N. America, extending 30 leagues in length, and about 2 in breadth. The name ſignifies "a place of ſpirits;" and they are conſidered as ſacred by the Indians.

Manby, Linc. W. of Glanford-Briggs. *Manly*, Linconſ. NE. of Louth. *Manby*, Yorkſ. on the Wherfe, NW. of Thirſk. *Manceſter*, Warwickſ. near Atherſtone.

MANCHA, LA, a mountainous territory in New Caſtile, having Murcia on the E. and Murcia and Jaen to the S. This is the moſt cheerful country in Spain. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of muſic and dancing. A late traveller ſays, "There is no labourer, or young female, who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho."

MANCHE, LA, or THE CHANNEL, a department in the ci-devant Normandy, forming nearly a peninſula, on the N. coaſt. Coutances is the capital.

* MANCHESTER, a large, populous, and flouriſhing town in Lancaſhire, ſeated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon a ſtony hill, is a place of great antiquity. It was famous for it's population and manufactures of ſtuffs in Camden's time, but it is now principally conſpicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immenſe buſineſs, extending, in ſome or other of it's operations, from Furneſs (where great cotton ſpinning-mills have been eſtabliſhed) to Derby N. and S. and from Halifax to Liverpool E. and W. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Mancheſter, whence they are ſent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. Theſe conſiſt of a great variety of cotton, ſilk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for all ſorts of markets, both at home and abroad, ſpreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coaſt of Guinea, and bringing back vaſt profits to this country. The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting, and other ſmall wares, of ſilk goods, and of hats, is alſo carried on at Mancheſter; from which various ſources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almoſt any of the trading towns in England. It's buildings, eſpecially the more modern ones, are on a proportional ſcale of ſize and elegance. It's chief ornaments are

the college, the market-place, the exchange, the collegiate church, and the infirmary. By the river Irwell, over which it has an ancient and lofty ſtone bridge, it has a communication with the Merſey, and all the late various extenſions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles WSW. of York, and 182 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

MANDERSCHEIDT, a town of Treves.

Manderville, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Mandevilthorp*, Northamptonſhire, near Chipping-Warden.

MANDRIA, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It is ſurrounded by rocks, and gives name to the ſea near it.

Maneuden, Eſſex, S. of Berden. *Maneſgate*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Burwell. *Maney*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Fens. *Maney-Manor*, Warwickſhire, S. of Stretton. *Manfield*, Yorkſhire, on the Tees.

MANFREDONIA, a ſea-port of Capitanata, Naples, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, in the Adriatic. Lat. 41. 35. N. lon. 16. 12. E.

MANGALORE, a ſea port of Hindooſtan, in the Canara country, on the coaſt of Malabar. It has an excellent road for ſhips to anchor in, while the rainy ſeaſon laſts. On their feſtival days, the Hindoo inhabitants carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers. There are ſeveral ſharp, crooked, iron hoops faſtened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are cruſhed to pieces. Their manner of puniſhing criminals, is by expoſing them quite naked on the ſands, where they expire by a miſerable and lingering death. It is the greateſt place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church, frequented by black converts. The houſes are meanly built along the ſides of the rivers. Lat. 12. 50. N. lon. 74. 44. E.

MANGEEA, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, whence there is an eaſy deſcent to the ſhore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains, taro, and bread-fruit. Captain Cook repreſents this as a very fine iſland; but the hoſtile appearance of it's inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any ſtay. Lat. 21. 27. S. lon. 158. 13. W.

Mangerſbury, Glouceſterſhire, near Stow-on-the-Would.

Mang-River, in Kerry, Munſter. *Mangerton-Mountain*, in Kerry, Munſter, near the Lake of Killarney, accounted the higheſt in Ireland.

Mangotsfield, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles NE. of Briſtol.

MANGUSCHLAK, a town on the E. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. It is a place of conſiderable trade between the Ruſſians and Tartars, the latter bringing hither the produce of their own country, and even of Bucharia, ſuch as cotton, yarn, and ſtuffs; furs and ſkins, and rhubarb. It is 180 miles SE. of Aſtracan. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 52. 0. E.

Mangwell, Oxfordſ. near Wallingford.

MANHARTZBERG, a quarter or diviſion of the archduchy of Auſtria, lying between the Danube and Bohemia and Moravia.

MANHEIM, one of the moſt beautiful cities in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. The ſtreets are all ſtraight, and interſect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. The town has three grand gates, adorned with baſſo relievos, very beautifully executed. The town is almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and the country about it is flat. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent ſtructure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural hiſtory, a library, treaſury, and menage. The number of the inhabitants, in 1784 excluſive of the garriſon, was 21,858. Manheim is 6 miles NE. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 8. 31. E.

Manhood, Suſſex, near Thorney. *Manie*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Spilſby.

MANIEL, a mountain in the Iſland of St. Domingo.

Maning, Cornwall, near Stow. *Maningham*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bradford.

MANILLA, capital of the Iſland of Luconia, as well as of the Philippine Iſlands, is ſituated on a bay on the SW. coaſt. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, excluſive of the Chineſe, who live in the ſuburbs, and as many more throughout the iſlands. There are 15 other ſuburbs, inhabited by Japaneſe and nations of various mixtures. The citadel is at the W. end of the city, to cover the port, which is only fit for ſmall veſſels. In 1762, Manilla was taken by the Engliſh, and to ſave it from deſtruction, it was agreed to pay a million ſterling for it's ranſom; but this agreement was ungenerouſly diſowned by the Spaniſh court.

*MANINGTREE, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on the river Stour, 9 miles ENE. of Colcheſter,

cheſter, and 60 ENE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Maniton, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Manleſs*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in Brimpſfield. *Manley*, Cheſhire, in Delamere-Foreſt. *Maningford, Abbot's* and *Crucis*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Mannington*, Dorſetſhire, near Holt Foreſt. *Mannington*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Mannor*, Durham, near Lancheſter. *Manor*, Nottinghamſhire, W. of Workſop.

Man of War, in Dublin, Leinſter, a ſmall village, 13 miles N. of the metropolis. *Manor Cunningham*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Manor Hamilton*, in Leitrim, Connaught.

MANOSQUE, a town in the department of the Lower Alps, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris.

MANRESA, a town of Catalonia.

MANS, LE, a large town, capital of the dept. of Sarte. The inhabitants amount to about 14,000. It has excellent poultry, known at Paris by the name of pullets of Mans; and it's wax and ſtuffs are very famous. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and the Huiſne, and is 75 miles W. by N. of Orleans.

MANSAROAR, a large lake of Thibet, from which the ſouthernmoſt head of the Ganges is ſuppoſed to iſſue. It is 100 miles in circumference.

Manſel-Gamage, between Hereford and Stanton. *Manſel Hope*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Roſs. *Manſel-Lacy*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Weobly. *Manſergh*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Kirby-Lonſdale.

MANSFELDT, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name.

*MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, ſeated near the edge of the foreſt of Sherwood, is a pretty large town, has a great trade in corn and malt, and participates in the ſtocking manufacture. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Manſfield Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Mansfield. *Manſforth*, Durham, E. of Biſhop Auckland.

MASILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Manſton, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter.

MANTES, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Seine, 27 miles NW. of Paris.

Manton, Devonſhire, S. of Morton. *Manton*, Nottinghamſhire, near Workſop. *Manton*, Wiltſhire, near Marlborough. *Manton*, Rutlandſhire, between Martinſthorp and Normanton.

MANTUA, THE DUCHY OF, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into parts, having the Veroneſe and Breſſan to the N. and the Cremoneſe to the W. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, paſtures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The Houſe of Auſtria has been in poſſeſſion of this duchy ſince the death of the laſt duke, Charles IV. in 1708, having annexed it to the government of Milan. It now, however, maintains a French garriſon, and forms a part of the new Cisalpine Republic. The principal rivers are the Po, Oglio, Mincio, and Secchia; and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, is ſeated on an iſland in the midſt of a lake, and is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as art, as there is no coming at it, except by two cauſeways, which croſs the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 pariſhes, 4 convents, and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and the houſes well built. It was greatly noted for it's ſilk, and other manufactures; but they are now inconſiderable, and the air in the ſummer-time is unwholeſome. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, and has an univerſity; 35 miles NE. of Parma, 22 SW. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 10. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

Manuden, Eſſex. *Manworthy*, Devonſ. in Houſworthy pariſh. *Manyan*, a river in Denbighſ. *Manyfold*, a river in Staff. *Maperley*, N. of Nottingham. *Maperton*, Dorſerſhire, near Bridport. *Maperton, N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Maperton*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Wincaunton. *Mapes*, Middleſex, near Kilburn. *Maplebeck*, Nottingh. N. of Southwell. *Mapleborough*, Warw. near Studley. *Mapledorwell*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Mapledurham*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Mapledurham*, Oxfordſ. 4 miles from Reading. *Mapleſdown*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Mapleſted, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Caſtle-Heningham. *Mapleton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Frodlingham. *Mapouder*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles NE. of Buckland-Abbas. *Mappleton*, Derb. near Aſhborn.

MAR FOREST, a woody, mountainous diſtrict in the W. angle of Aberdeenſhire.

MARAGNAN, or MARANHAO, a province of Braſil, which comprehends a fertile, populous iſland, upwards of 50 miles in circumference. The French ſettled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were ſoon driven from it by the Portugueſe, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. It is now very ſtrong, and has a convenient harbour. The climate is agreeable and wholeſome,

wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lat. 2. 30, S. lon. 45. 55. W.

MARANO, a town of Friuli, Venice; and a town of Lavora, Naples.

MARASCH, a town of Aladulia; and a town of Caramania.

MARASONA, a village of Livadia, the ancient Marathon.

MARAYCABO, a rich and considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It is seated near the entrance of a lake of the same name. Lat. 10. 0. N. lon. 70. 45. W.

MARAYCABO, a large lake in Terra Firma, 200 miles long and 50 broad, emptying itself into the Gulf of Venezuela.

MARAZION. See MERAZION.

MARBACH, a town and river of Suabia; a town of Austria; and several towns of Germany.

MARBELLA, a town of Granada, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde.

Marbrook, N. of Stafford. *Marbrook*, a river in Shropshire. *Marbury*, Cheshire, near Northwich. *Marbury*, Cheshire, E. of Malpas.

MARCA, a small island in the Adriatic, about 5 miles from Ragusa.

MARCELLIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Isere, seated in a country that produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris.

MARCELLINO, a river of Sicily; and a town of Calabria Citra, Naples.

MARCH, or MERSH, a town of Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. Market on Friday.

Marcham, Berkshire, near Abingdon.

MARCHE, a ci-devant province of France, about 55 miles in length and 20 in breadth, pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse, and part of that of Vienne.

MARCHE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 20 miles S. of Neufchateau.

MARCHENA, a town of Seville, Andalusia, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water.

MARCHIENNES, a town of Liege.

MARCHIENNES, a town in the dept. of the North, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, 7 miles ENE. of Douay.

Marchington, Staffordshire, 2 miles below Uttoxeter. *Marchomley*, Shropshire, SE. of Prees.

MARCHPURG, a town of Stiria.

MARCIGLIANO, in Lavora, Naples.

MARCIGNY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, seated near the river Loire.

Marcleeve, Warwickf. near Bidford.

MARCK, a territory in Westphalia, pretty fertile, and subject to the king of of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

Marcley, Great and *Little*, Herefordshire, SW. of Ledbury. Near it is a hill, which in 1575, according to Dr. Fuller, moved from it's place, carrying along with it the trees that grew on it, together with the sheepfolds and flocks of sheep grazing on it, till it settled on a place 12 fathoms higher. In it's progress it overthrew Kinnaston Chapel, together with causeways, trees, and houses, &c. that stood in it's way.

MARCO, ST. in Calabria Citra.

Mardale, Westmorland, in the parish of Shap. *Marden*, Herefordshire, on the river Lug. *Marden*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Marden*, Surry, near Godstone.

MARDIKE, a sea-port in the department of the North, 4 miles SW. of Dunkirk.

MAREE, LOCH, a great fresh-water lake of Rossshire, 11 miles long, and, in some parts, 4 broad. Many small islands are scattered over it; and it abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Mare End, Glouc. near Ashelworth.

MARENNES, a town in the department of Lower Charente, remarkable for it's salt-works, and the green-finned oysters found near the coast. It 8 miles SSW. of Rochfort, and 270 SW. of Paris.

Maresfield, Sussex. *Mare-Street*, Middlesex, in Hackney.

MARETIMO, an island near the W. coast of Sicily, about 10 miles in circumference, has a few farm-houses, with a chateau, and produces a great deal of honey. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 12. 35. E.

Margam, Glamorg. *Margaret's, St.* Wilts, near Marlborough. *Margaret's, St.* Northumberland, SE. of Alnwick. *Margaret's, St.* Kent, between St. Mary Cray and Gravesend. *Margaret's, St.* Suffolk, near Bungay. *Margaret's, St.* Suffolk, SE. of St. Margaret's, near Bungay. *Margaret's, St.* Heref. near Morehampton. *Margaret's-at-Cliff, St.* has a bay NE. of Dover. *Margaret's, St.* Kent, adjoining Rochester. *Margaret's, St.* Herts, near Amwell. *Margaret-Marsh*, Dorsetshire, SW. of Melbury.

MARGARETTA, an island of S. America, near Terra Firma, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant; but the Spaniards have retired thence to Terra Firma, and the inhabitants now are Mulattoes, and the original natives. Lat. 11. 7. N. lon. 63. 12. W.

* MARGATE, a sea-port of Kent, on the

N. ſide of the Iſle of Thanet, which has rapidly increaſed, of late years, by the great reſort to it for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing. Here is a ſalt-water bath, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic caſes, and numbneſs in the limbs. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and veſſels are frequently paſſing to and from the coaſt of Flanders. There are, moreover, regular packet-boats, to and from London, ſome of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Franconia, ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order; ſeated on the river Tauber, 25 miles SSW. of Wirtzberg.

Marget-End, Eſſex, by Ingateſtone. *Marham*, Lincolnſhire, near Scrivelby and Tatterſhal. *Marham*, Northamptonſhire, near Peterborough. *Marham*, Norfolk, W. of Swaffham.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, or ST. MARIA, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, 5 miles E. of Madagaſcar, in lat. about 17. 0. S. It is 27 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; well watered, and ſurrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had diſcovered the gold mines that are near it. It is ſeated at the bottom of the Gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry ſeaſon, which continues three months, to gather the gold-duſt out of the ſands of the neighbouring ſtreams, and carry away great quantities. Lat. 7. 43. N. lon. 78. 48. W.

MARIA, ST. one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a town of Andaluſia, 18 miles N. of Cadiz.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town in the department of Voſges, famous for it's ſilver mines.

MARIENBURG, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony, near which are mines of ſilver, cobalt, iron, vitriol, and ſulphur.

MARIENBURG, a town and palatinate of Pruſſia, on the Viſtula.

MARIENBURG, a town in the dept. of the North, 10 miles W. of Charlemont.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Oberland, Pruſſia.

MARIESTADT, in W. Gothland.

MARIGALANTE, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, ſubject to the French. It is of a circular form, and about 14 leagues in circumference. Along the E. ſhore are lofty, perpendicular rocks, that ſhelter vaſt numbers of tropical birds. The weſtern ſhore is flat, and the ground, in general, is proper for cultivation. It has ſeveral large caverns, where crabs are found, with many little ſtreams, and ponds of freſh water. It is covered with trees; and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles NE. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lat. 16. N. lon. 61. 11. W.

MARIGNANO, a town of Milan.

Maring-on-the-Hill, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Marington*, Shropſhire, E. of Montgomery.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, capital of a ſmall independent republic, ſeated on a mountain, and ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino.

MARINO, a town of Italy in the Campagna, 10 miles SE. of Rome.

Maris, Glouc. in Winruſh. *Mariſton*, Devonſ. near Lifton. *Mark, Eaſt*, Somerſetſ. in Wedmore pariſh. *Markham*, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Markby*, Linc. near Alford. *Markfield*, Leic. near Bagworth-Park. *Markesfield, South*, NE. of Bilſdon. *Markendale Chapel*, Weſtmorland, by Ull's-Water. *Markes*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Market-End*, Oxfordſhire, near Amerſden.

Market-Hill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

MARKET JEW. See MERAZION.

MARKET OVERTON, Rutlandſhire, 3 miles from Okeham. Market diſuſed.

Market Street, in Herts, and Bedfordſ. 3 miles from Dunſtable. *Mark-Hall*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Markham, E.* and *W.* or *Great* and *Little*, Nottingh. near Tuxford. *Markinfield*, Yorkſhire, W. of Boroughbridge. *Markinton*, Yorkſhire, between Ripley and Rippon. *Marks, St.* Somerſ. near Briſtol. *Markſbury*, Somerſ. near Penſford. *Mark's Hall*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall. *Mark's-Hall*, in Margaret Roding pariſh. *Mark's-Hall*, Eſſex, in the pariſhes of Leighton and Walthamſtow. *Mark, Weſt*, Somerſetſhire, near Brent Marſh. *Marlais*, a river in Pembrokeſhire. *Marland*, Lancaſ. near Rochdale.

* MARLBOROUGH, an ancient borough of Wiltſhire, containing two pariſh churches, ſeveral commodious inns, and about 500 houſes, with broad and paved ſtreets. It is ſeated on the river Kennet, 43 miles E. of Briſtol, and 74 W. of London. Mr. Camden mentions an ancient cuſtom here, viz. that every freeman, at his

his admiſſion, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an Engliſh factory, on the SW. coaſt of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen.

Marldon, Devonſhire, in a marley ſoil; whence a brook runs to Torbay. *Marles*, Eſſex, near Epping. *Marlees*, Suſſex, near Welt Grinſted. *Marleigh*, Devonſhire, near King's and Biſhop's Nemet. *Marlesford*, Suffolk, SE. of Framlingham. *Marlewood*, Glouceſt. in Thornbury pariſh. *Marlingford*, Norfolk, W. of Norwich. *Marloo*, Shropſhire, near Purſlow.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkſhire. It's chief manufacture is bone-lace. It is 17 miles S. of Ayleſbury, and 31 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Marlow, Little, Bucks, near Marlow. *Marlow*, Hereſ. beyond Kinton, towards Shropſhire. *Marlſton*, near Cheſter.

MARLY, a ci-devant royal palace in France, and foreſt of the ſame name, noted for it's fine gardens and water-works. It is 3 miles N. of Verſailles.

MARMANDE, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy; and is 40 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

MARMORA, an iſland in the Sea of Marmora, 30 miles long, and 3 wide; with a town of the ſame name, and a few villages.

MARMORA, or THE WHITE SEA, between Europe and Aſia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli, and the Strait of Conſtantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a department of France, W. of the department of the Meuſe. It takes it's name from a river which riſes 3 miles E. of Langres, paſſing by Chaumont, Vitry, Epernay, Meaux, &c. joins the Seine at Charenton. Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a dept. of France, divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Marne, which has it's riſe here. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhams, Nottinghamſhire, two hamlets by the Trent, near Normanton. *Marnhull*, Dorſetſhire, a village on the Stour, 5 miles SW. of Shaftſbury.

MARO, a town of Oneglia.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania.

MAROLLES, ſeveral towns of France.

Marple, Cheſhire, near Stockport.

MARPURG, a conſiderable town, capital of Upper Heſſe, with an univerſity, academy for claſſical learning, caſtle, palace, handſome ſquare, and magnificent townhouſe.

MARQUESAS, a group of iſlands in the South Sea, firſt diſcovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1595. They are 5 in number, and named St. Chriſtina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. Captain Cook lay ſome time at the firſt of theſe, in 1774. The natives are of a tawny complexion, but look almoſt black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almoſt naked, having only a ſmall piece of cloth, perfectly reſembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waiſt and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like thoſe of the other natives of the torrid zone. The iſland, though high and ſteep, has many valleys, which widen toward the ſea, and are covered with fine foreſts to the ſummits of the interior mountains. The products of theſe iſlands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ſcarlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, caſuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. They have alſo plenty of fiſh. Forſter ſays, he never ſaw a ſingle man deformed, or even ill-proportioned among the natives: all were ſtrong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the higheſt degree. Their arms were clubs and ſpears, and their government, like that of the Society Iſlands, monarchical. But they were not quite ſo cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Iſles, who, in that reſpect, ſurpaſs, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marqueſans is purely water, cocoa-nuts being rather ſcarce. Their muſic, muſical inſtruments, dances, and canoes, reſemble thoſe of Otaheite. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Marqueſas, Society, and Friendly Iſlands, Eaſter Iſland, and New Zealand, ſeem to have all the ſame origin; their language, manners, cuſtoms, &c. bearing a great affinity in many reſpects. Lat. 9. 55. S. lon. 139. 9. W.

Marr, Yorkſhire, 3 miles W. of Doncaſter. *Marrick*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Richmond Moor.

MARSAL, a town in the department of Meurthe, remarkable for it's ſalt-works. It is 17 miles ENE. of Nanci.

MARSALA, a town and river of Sicily.

MARSAN, a ci-devant diſtrict in the department of Landes, fertile in wine. Mont Marſan was the capital.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a ſea-port of Tremeſen, Algiers, one of the beſt harbours in Africa, 3 miles from Oran.

Oran. It is subject to the Spaniards.

Marscough, with it's *Chace*, Lancashire, near Garstang. *Marsden Chapel*, Yorkshire, SW. of Almondbury. *Marsden Rocks*, Northumberland, a little way from the shore, are sometimes visited by parties on pleasure, from Tinmouth. They have some large caverns in them, and are so perforated, in several places, as to give a free passage to boats.

MARSEILLES, a flourishing sea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In the latter, the streets are straight and broad, and adorned with handsome edifices. In this part, is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. This place was considered as endowed with an invaluable privilege confirmed by different popes; namely, that it should be for ever exempt from an interdict. The armoury is the finest in the kingdom, and contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is also a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys. The harbour is not deep enough for men of war. Gold and silver stuffs are made here. The inhabitants are estimated at 90,000. With respect to commerce, Marseilles, has been eminent, since the days of antiquity, and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belfunce, (the "Marseilles good bishop" celebrated by Pope) the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moustier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature. Marseilles is 18 miles NW. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 5. 27. E.

Marshbrook, in King's County, Leinster.

Marsfield, Sussex, N. of Cuckfield.

Marsh, Buckinghamshire, by Newport-Pagnel. *Marsh*, Dorsetshire, near Bemminster. *Marsh*, Shropshire, N. of Cause-Castle.

* MARSH, a town of Somersetshire, near E. and W. Coker.

Marshall, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Marshall*, Sussex, in Fletching parish. *Marshall*, Essex, near the N. Weald. *Marsham*, Kent, near Ashford. *Marsham*, Norfolk, near Alesham. *Marsden-Chapel*, Lancas. S. of Colne. *Marsden Chapel*, Yorks. S. of Halifax. *Marsh Ditch*, Yorkshire, a fenny tract between the Dun and Ouse. *Marsh Farm*, Dorsetshire, near Vernminster.

MARSHFIELD, a considerable clothing town of Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold-Hills, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 102 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Marshland, Norfolk, a marshy peninsula, opposite to Lynn. It seems to have been gained from the water, and has at different times been inundated both by the ocean and by the rivers which nearly surround it, to the great damage of the inhabitants. *Marshland*, Yorks. E. Riding, between the rivers Are, Dun, Ouse, and Trent, which with Marsh Ditch, make a river island several miles in length and breadth. *Marsh Salt*, Glouces. by the Severn side. *Marsh-side*, Middl. NE. of Edmunton. *Marsh*, *N.* and *S.* Devonshire, near Modbury. *Marsh Street*, Essex, between Walthamstow and the river Lee. *Marsh Street*, NW. of Sandwich. *Marshwood*, with it's *Vale* and *Park*, Dorsetshire, 4 miles NW. of Whitchurch. *Marshwood*, Huntingdonshire, near Redbridge.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Principato Ultra, Naples.

MARSICO VETERE, a town of Basilicata, Naples.

Marsk, a river of Yorkshire, falling into the Swale, near Marsk. *Marston*, Berks, near Bucklebury. *Marston*, Lincolns. between Grantham and Clay Pool. *Marston*, SW. of Derby, near the Dove. *Marston*, Herefords. near the Grendons, Warren and Bishop's. *Marston*, Heref. near Pembridge. *Marston*, Herefords. between Ross and Monmouthshire. *Marston*, near Oxford. *Marston*, N. of Stafford. *Marston*, Staff. NW. of Lapley. *Marston*, or *Marston Sicca*, Glouc. SW. of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warw. *Marston Bigot*, Somers. near Frome. *Marston, St. Lawrence*, Northamptons. NW. of Brackley. *Marston Long*, Glouces. in Tring parish. *Marston Long*, alias *Hutton Wanelly*, near York. *Marston Montgomery*, Derbyshire, near the Dove, SW. of Ashborn. *Marston-Moor*, Yorks. between Wetherby and York. *Marston Mortain*, 5 miles from

Bedford. *Marſton Potters*, Leiceſ. E. of Hinckley. *Marſton, South*, Wilts, near Highworth. *Marſton Truſſel*, Northamp. by Harborough. *Marſton Wood-End*, Bedfordſhire, near Houghton-Conqueſt.

MARSTRAND, a rocky iſland of W. Gothland, in the Cattegate, about 2 miles in circumference. The town, which lies on the eaſtern ſide, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is ſecure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by the herring fiſhery; by the number of ſhips which in rough weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 18 miles NW. of Gotheborg.

MARTANO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

MARTABAN, a province of Pegu, on the Gulf of Bengal, a long time an independent kingdom. The ſoil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It's capital is of the ſame name, and was a rich trading place before ſhips were ſunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, which it has done effectually. The chief trade is now in earthen ware and fiſh. The whole country, moreover, is now ſubject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, ſubdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province. The town of Martaban is 80 miles SE. of that of Pegu. Lat. 16. 38. N. lon. 97. 3. E.

MARTEL, a town in the department of Lot, 28 miles NNE. of Cahors.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. It is 350 miles in length, and 209 in breadth, and is moſtly a mountainous country, having Venezuela on the E. aud Carthagena on the W. It is extremely hot on the ſea-coaſt, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, and ſalt-works. The Spaniards poſſeſs but one part of this province, in which they have built St. Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholeſome, and it is ſeated near the ſea, having a harbour ſurrounded by high mountains. It was formerly very conſiderable, when the Spaniſh galleons were ſent thither, but is now come almoſt to nothing. Lat. 11. 27. N lon. 74. 0. W.

MARTHA, ST. or SIERRA NEVADA, a high mountain in Mexico, ſaid to be 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high; the top being always covered with ſnow in the hotteſt weather.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſet's, 20 miles S. of Boſton. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to the fiſheries, in which they have great ſucceſs. Lat. 41. 16. N. lon. 70. 22. W.

Marthall, Cheſhire, E. of Knottesford. *Martham*, Norf. near Winterton. *Marthelly-Chapel*, Monmouthſhire, S. of Uſk. *Martholm*, Lancaſhire, near Shuttleworth.

MARTIGUES, LES, a ſea-port in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, ſeated near a lake 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fiſh and excellent ſalt. Martigues is 20 miles NW. of Marſeilles.

Martin, Kent, near Canterbury. *Martin*, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Martin*, Somerſetſhire, in Stanton Drew pariſh. *Martin*, Wilts, 6 miles from Saliſbury. *Martin*, Worceſterſhire, S. of Droitwich. *Martin*, Surry, ſee *Merton*.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia; and a river of Arragon.

MARTIN, ST. a ſmall town in the Iſle of Ree, with a harbour and citadel.

MARTIN, ST. an iſland in the Weſt Indies, lying between St. Bartholomew, and Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but ſeveral ſalt-pits, and has been long jointly held by the Dutch and French. Lat. 18. 20. N. lon. 63. 0. W.

Martin, St. Cornwall, SE. of Helſton. *Martin, St.* Cornwall, near E. Low. *Martin, St.* Cornwall, near Saltaſh. *Martin, St.* Kent, between Appledore and Romney. *Martin, St. E.* and *W.* Wiltſhire, E. of Cranbourn-Chace.

MARTINICO, a conſiderable iſland of the Weſt-Indies, about 44 miles in length, and 120 in circumference. There are 3 high mountains, with numberleſs hills of a conical form, and ſeveral rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for thoſe that are born here prefer caſſava to wheat bread. It poſſeſſes many natural advantages, and in particular, it's harbours afford a certain ſhelter from the hurricanes. It exports ſugar, cocoa, caſſia, ginger, cotton, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, tobacco, yarn, plantains, molaſſes, preſerved fruits, &c. is extremely populous, and has ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours. The principal places are Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, and Foot-de-Mouillage. There are ſtill ſome of the ancient inhabitants remaining. In 1769, France imported from Martinico, in 202 trading veſſels, merchandiſe to the amount of 536,631l. ſterling. In Feb. 3. 1794, this iſland was attacked by the Engliſh, under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, and the

the conqueſt was completed on March 16th. Fort-Royal is in lat. 14. 44. N. lon. 61. 16. W.

Martingley, Hants, W. of Hartley-Row. *Martin Hoſyntree*, Worc. between Worceſter and Droitwich. *Martin How*, Devonſ. between Comb-Martin and Linton. *Martin-Meer*, Lanc. W. of Eccleſton. *Martin's*, Eſſex, near Maningtree. *Martin's, St.* Northamp. near Stamford. *Martinſdale*, Weſtmorl. a pariſh of Barton. *Martin's-Thorp*, Rutl. 3 miles from Uppingham. *Martinſton*, S. of Dorcheſter. *Martinworthy*, Hants, N. of Wincheſter. *Martleſham*, Suffolk, 5 miles from Ipſwich. *Martleſton*, Berks, near Bucklebury. *Martley*, W. of Worceſter. *Martock*, or *Mattock*, Somerſ. between Ilcheſter and Ilminſter. *Marton*, Cheſh. E. of Delamere-Foreſt. *Marton, with it's Mere*, Cheſhire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Marton*, Devonſ. near Hewiſh. *Marton*, Lancaſ. N. of Ormſkirk. *Marton*, Linc. near the Trent. *Marton*, Linc. near Gainſborough. *Marton*, Norfolk, S. of Watton. *Marton*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Harworth. *Marton*, Shropſ. bordering on Denbighſ. *Marton*, Shropſ. N. of Chirbury. *Marton*, Warw. on the Leame. *Marton*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Appleby. *Marton*, Yorkſ. near Flamborough. *Marton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Marton*, E. of Rippon. *Marton*, Yorkſ. near Stokeſley. *Marton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Kirby-Moorſide. *Marton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Marton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Boroughbridge. *Marton*, Yorkſ. E. of Eaſingwould. *Marton Brook*, running into the Derwent, near Derby. *Marton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſhire, E. of Giſborn. *Marton, Great* and *Little*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Marton-Moſs*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs.

MARTORANO, in Calabria Citra.

MARTOREL, a town of Catalonia.

MARTOS, a town of Jaen, Andaluſia.

MARVEJOLS, a trading town in the department of Lozere, 10 miles NW. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris.

Marvel, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

MARVILLE, a town in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Oſheim, 4 miles W. of Longwy.

MARWOOD, a town of Durham, on the Tees, near Barnard-Caſtle. Market on Wedneſday.

Marwood, Church, and *Middle*, Devonſ. NW. of Barnſtaple. *Marybern, St.* Hants, W. of Whitchurch. *Mary Church*, Devonſhire, near Torbay. *Mary Hill, St.* Glamorganſhire.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, lying about the N. end of Cheſapeak Bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores: bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania, on the E. by the ſtate of Delaware, on the SE. and S. by the ſea and Virginia, and on the W. by the interior country of America. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the weſtern, and 8 on the eaſtern ſhore of the Cheſapeak. The exports are wheat and tobacco, which are the ſtaple commodities; timber, hemp, flax, and barelled pork, there being vaſt numbers of ſwine, which run wild in the woods, feeding on the maſt or nuts of various kinds of trees. The number of inhabitants is about 260,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore. The climate of this province, which in moſt reſpects reſpects reſembles Virginia, is generally mild and agreeable.

MARYPORT, a town in Cumberland, on the Ellen. It has a good harbour, and 80 or 90 ſail of ſhipping, from 50 to 300 tons burden; ſome of them ſail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. The coal and coaſting trade and ſhip-building are carried pretty extenſively, and lately an extenſive cotton manufactory has been erected. Here is a furnace for caſt-iron, and one of the fineſt glaſs-houſes in the Britiſh dominions. It is 7 miles NW. of Corkermouth, and 307 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Mary, St. Cambridgeſ. near Wiſbeach. *Mary's, St.* Devonſ. near Ottery. *Mary's, St.* Kent, 5 miles NE. of Rocheſter. *Mary's, St.* Kent, between Clift and the Iſle of Greane. *Mary's St.* Kent, in Rumney Marſh, 2 miles N. of New Rumney. *Mary's, St.* Linc. W. of Walpole in Norf. *Mary's, St.* Linc. near Waynfleer. *Mary's, St.* Norf. SE. of Walpole. *Mary's, St.* Hants near Southampton.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of N. America, in Georgia, which forms a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30. 44. N. It is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden for 90 miles; and it's banks afford immenſe quantities of fine timber ſuited to the Weſt-India markets.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a ſtrait in N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall or deſcent, which, though it is impoſſible for canoes to aſcend, yet, when conducted by careful pilots, may be deſcended without danger.

* MARYBOROUGH, the county town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, with conſi-

derable woollen manufactures, 40 miles SSW. of Dublin.

MARY GERANE'S HOUSE, a name given to Dunmore-Head, in Kerry, Munſter.

MARZA SIROCCO, a ſmall gulf on the S. ſide of the Iſle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beſiege Valetta, for which reaſon the Grand Maſter ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 30 miles S. of Pampeluna.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, almoſt in the centre of the reſt. It is 80 miles in circumference. The natives, are moſtly independent; about 250 families are tributary to the Spaniards. Here are ſome mines, which are not wrought. The principal produce is rice. Lat. 12. 0. N. lon. 122. 25. E.

Maſbrook, Upper and *Lower*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry. *Maſbrough*, a moſt flouriſhing village of Yorkſhire, near Rotherham. Here is a conſiderable iron manufactory, with furnaces for ſmelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flatting the tin plates, which are alſo tinned here. Great quantities of goods of hammered iron are made here for exportation; and they alſo convert iron into ſteel, and caſt all kinds of veſſels, &c. in the ſame metal.

MASCATE, the principal town of Oman, on the coaſt of Arabia, beſide a ſmall gulf encompaſſed with ſteep rocks, and forming a ſecure harbour for the largeſt veſſels. Arrian calls it *Moſca*, and ſpeaks of it as being, even then, a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Perſia, and India; an advantage which it has ever enjoyed, and ſtill poſſeſſes. The Portugueſe conquered it about the year 1508, but the Arabs took it from them in 1658, and put all the garriſon to the ſword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portugueſe, is now the palace of the wali or governor, acting for the ſcheik or iman, and their other church is a magazine. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, nor graſs to be ſeen on the coaſt near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The bazars, or market-places, are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams, which reach from the houſe-tops on one ſide, to thoſe on the other. The horſes, cattle, and ſheep are accuſtomed to eat roaſted fiſh; notwithſtanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and yet they ſuffer any one to go into their moſques, contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks. There are about 1200 Banians in this city, who are permitted to bring their wives here, ſet up idols in their chambers, and burn their dead, &c. The products of the country are horſes, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ruinoſs, a root that dyes red. Lat. 24. 0. N. lon. 57. 26. E.

MAS-D'ASIL, LE, a town in the department of Arriege.

Maſengill, Lanc. near Kirby-Lonſdale.

MASHAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a cotton manufactory, ſeated on the river Ure, 218 miles from London. Market on Tueſday.

Maſhbury, Eſſex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Maſk*, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Maſk*, Yorkſ. on the coaſt, NE. of Giſborough.

MASKAT. See MASCATE.

Maſkelbury, Eſſex, near White Roding.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of ſmall, but beautiful iſlands, lying off the SE. point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 16. 32. S. lon. 167. 55. E.

Maſlaſcanlane, in Cork, Munſter.

MASSA, a town and territory of Italy, between the dominions of Genoa and Tuſcany, united to Modena. It is ſeated 3 miles from the ſea, and is famous for quarries of fine marble.

MASSA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe. Between this town and the ſea is an unhealthy tract, called Maremma di Sienna. Near it are found borax and lapis lazuli.

MASSACHUSETS, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampſhire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; on the S. by Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the E. by that ocean and the Bay of Maſſachuſets. It is 120 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into 11 countries. It produces Indian corn, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, &c. Iron has been found in immenſe quantities; as likewiſe copper ore, black-lead, alum, ſlate, &c. This ſtate owns more than one third part of the trade and ſhipping belonging to the United States. The negro trade was prohibited by law in 1778. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 378,787. Here are 265 towns, the principal of which are Boſton and Salem. They have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fiſh.

MASSAFRA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

Maſſelck,

Maſſelek, a river in Cardiganſhire.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a town of Norfolk, near Rougham. Market on Friday.

Maſſingham, Little, near Great Maſſingham.

Maſſytown, in Cork, Munſter.

MASTICO, CAPO, a cape on the W. ſide of Scio, in the Archipelago.

Maſthorn, Cumberland, near Hathwait.

Maſton, Wiltſhire, S. of Highworth.

MASUAH, an iſland in the Red Sea, three quarters of a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad. One third of it is occupied by houſes, another by ciſterns to receive rain water, and the laſt is reſerved for burying the dead. The houſes, in general, are built of poles and bent graſs, as in the towns of Arabia. Here is an excellent harbour, with water deep enough for ſhips of any ſize, where they may ride in the utmoſt ſecurity, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of ſtrength the wind blows. Lat. 15. 45. N. lon. 40. 3. E.

MASULIPATAM, a ſea-port on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſeated near the mouth of the Kiſtna, in the circar of Condapilly. Lat. 16. 8. N. lon. 81. 12. E.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay in the Weſt Indies, on the N. coaſt of Cuba. Here the galleons uſually come to take in freſh water, on their return to Spain. It is 35 miles E. of the Havanna.

MATAGORDA, a fort which covers the entrance of Cadiz harbour.

MATALONA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MATAMAN, or CIMBEBA, a country of Africa, S. of Benguela, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, extending from lat. 16 to 24. S. and lon. 13 to 18 E. It is a country little viſited by Europeans.

MATAPAN, or CAGLIA CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, E. of the Gulf of Coron. Lat. 36. 33. N. lon. 22. 40. E.

MATARAM, a territory of Java, on the S. ſide, near the centre of the iſland. Lat. 8. 20. S. lon. 110. 13. E.

MATARO, a town of Catalonia, remarkable for it's glaſs works, and other manufactures.

Matching, and *Matching Barnes*, Eſſex, near Harlow.

MATCOWITZ, a town of Hungary.

MATELLES, LES, a town in the department of Herault.

MATERA, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Matford, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Matham, Great*, Kent, in Benenden pariſh. *Matham, Little*, or *Lenoden*, Kent, near Great Matham. *Mathanan*, a rivulet in Angleſea. *Matharn*, Monm. S. of Chepſtow. *Matharn*, Heref. near Malvern-Hills. *Mathern*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Mathfield, Upper* and *Nether*, or *Mayfield*, Staff. on the Dove, near Aſhborn, in Derbyſhire. *Mathlington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Mathon*, 7 miles from Worceſter. *Mathry*, Pembrokeſ. *Matlaſk*, Norfolk, between N. Walſham and Holt. *Matlock*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth, ſituated on the river Derwent. It has two baths, whoſe waters are milk warm, and efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, and cutaneous caſes. It is an extenſive ſtraggling village, built in a very romantic ſtyle, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, the houſes riſing regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the ſummit. There are good accommodations for the numerous company who reſort to the baths; and petrifactions, cryſtals, and other curioſities for ſale. Notwithſtanding the rockineſs of the ſoil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immenſe number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. *Matſhall*, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. *Matſon*, near Glouceſter.

MATSUMAY, a ſea-port of Jedſo, capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 138. 55. E.

Matteleigh, Cheſhire, NE. of Stopford. *Matterdale*, Cumberl. NE. of Keſwick, in Grayſtock pariſh. *Matterſey*, Nottinghamſhire, on the Idle, near Bautree.

MATTHEO, ST. a town of Arragon.

MATTHEO, ST. an iſland of Africa, 420 miles diſtant from Cape Palmas, the neareſt land on the coaſt of Guinea. It was formerly planted by the Portugueſe, but is now deſerted. Lat. 1. 24. S. lon. 6. 10. W.

MATTHEW'S, ST. ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5. 23. S. lon. 123. 51. E.

Matthew's Green, Berks, near Okingham. *Mattingley*, Hants, N. of Hartley Row. *Mattiſhal*, Norfolk.

MAUBEUGE, a town in the department of the North, ſeated on the river Sambre, ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is 12 miles S. of Mons.

Maugan, Cornwall, NW. of Columb-Magna. *Mougerſbury*, Glouceſ. in Stow pariſh. *Maulam*, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle.

MAULDAH, a city of Bengal, ſituated on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It is a place of trade, and produces, in particular, much ſilk. It is about 190 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 10. N. lon. 88. 28. E.

Maulden, Bedfordſhire, near Ampthill.
Maulds-Meburn, Weſtmorland, in the pariſh of Croſby-Ravenſworth.

MAULEON, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles W. of Pau.

MAULEON, a town in the department of Vendee.

MAULEON, a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, 9 miles SE. of La Barthe.

Maulſwick, Glouceſ. in Newent pariſh.

MAURA, ST. an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania.

MAURE, ST. a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S. of Tours, and 148 SW. of Paris.

MAURIAC, a trading town in the dept. of Cantal: the horſes are accounted the beſt in France. It is ſeated near the river Dordogne, 26 miles WNW. of St. Flour.

MAURICE, ST. a ſmall town of the country of Vallais, ſituated on the Rhone, 16 miles NNW. of Martigny.

MAURIENNE, a narrow valley in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which ſeparates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef of rocks, without a harbour. It is 14 miles W. of Bolabola.

MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Uſbec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Samarcand is the capital.

Mawborrow, Cumberland, near Ireby.

MAWES, ST. a town in Cornwall, ſeated on the E. ſide of Falmouth Haven, 3 miles from the town, and 250 W. by S. of London.

Mawgan, Cornwall, SW. of Helſton.

Mawhan, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Mawla, Cornwall, SW. of St. Anns.

Mawling, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Mawmbury*, or *Maunbury*, a curious old Roman amphitheatre, a quarter of a mile SW. of Dorcheſter. *Mawnam*, Cornw. near the mouth of Helford-Haven. *Mawſis*, Yorkſ. S. of Skipton. *Maxey Caſtle*, Northamp. on the Welland, oppoſite to Weſt Deeping.

Maxfield, Suſſex, SW. of Winchelſea.

MAXIMIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Var, 20 miles N. of Toulon.

Maxwel, Hants, NW. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a light-houſe.

Mayden Croſs, Northumberland, near Cocklaw-Hill, on the borders of Scotland.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

Mayes-Hill, Glouc. in Waterleigh pariſh. *Mayes-Hill*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Mayfield*, Suſſex, E. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Mayford*, Surry, near Woking. *Mayland*, Durham, W. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Mayland*, Eſſex, near South Minſter. *Mayler'd's*, Eſſex, SW. of Hornchurch.

*MAYNOOTH, a neat well built town of Kildare, in Leinſter, 12 miles W. of Dublin.

Mayſton, Shropſ. near Biſhop's-Caſtle.

MAY, or MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, about 21 miles in circumference, it's form oval, with a variety of ſharp rocks and points projecting into the ſea about a mile. The ſoil conſiſts of ſand, or a looſe, crumbling ſtone, without rivulets, ſprings, or any natural moiſture, except the dews in the night, and ſhowers in the wet ſeaſon; however, they have plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes; as alſo, ſome corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, water-melons, citrons, oranges, pompions, and calavanas, or a ſpecies of bean. In the whole iſland is but one ſpring, which riſes in the centre, and runs off in a ſmall ſtream through a valley confined by the hills. Here are no large trees; what few they have are on the ſide of the hills. Here is a large ſalt-pond, 2 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth: with this commodity many Engliſh ſhips are loaded in the ſummer time. The ſea is plentifully ſtocked with a variety of fiſh. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and are ſtout, luſty, and plump. There are only three villages, the principal of which is Pinoſa, with a church, and about 200 inhabitants, many of whom go naked. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 22. 25. W.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 49 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It contains 68 pariſhes, about 27,970 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants, and is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and NE. by the ocean and Sligo, on the E. and SE. by Roſcommon and Galway, and on the S. by Galway. The weſtern coaſt is mountainous, and ſcarcely inhabited; but in the interior there are good paſtures, lakes, and rivers, with ſeveral excellent harbours on the coaſt. It's ancient capital, Mayo, is gone to decay. Ballinrobe is now reckoned the chief town, but the aſſizes are held at Caſtlebar.

MAYOTTA, the moſt ſouthern of the Comora Iſlands.

Maypole, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Maypowder, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Middleton

dleton. *Mayfemere*, 2 miles NW. of Glouceſter.

MAZAGAN, a fortreſs of Morocco, 65 miles NNW. of the city of Morocco.

MAZANDERAN. See MEZANDERAN.

MAZARA, a ſea-port of Sicily, on the SW. coaſt, with a good harbour. It is the capital of a conſiderable valley of the ſame name, fertile and well watered with ſeveral rivers.

MEACO, or KIO, a town of Niphon, in Japan, the ancient metropolis of the whole empire, and the reſidence of the ancient and preſent dairos. Meaco is ſtill the grand ſtore-houſe of all the manufactures of Japan, and foreign and home merchandiſe. Here they refine their metals, print books, and weave and dye the fineſt ſilks and ſtuffs; make japan work, porcelain, muſical inſtruments, paintings, carvings, gold, ſilver, and copper work, ſteel of the fineſt temper and curious workmanſhip, gowns, toys, trinkets, &c. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 60,000 in number, beſide ſtrangers who come hither to trade. Lat. 35. 30. N. lon. 136. 25. E.

Meadham, or *Mendham*, Norfolk, near Harleſton. *Meadhond Park*, Suſſex, N. of Petworth.

MEADIA, a town in the Bannat of Temeſwar, Hungary.

Meadſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Meales, Lancaſhire, on the coaſt, between the Moſſe and the mouth of the Ribble. *Mean*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, near Petersfield, to the weſt. *Mean Stock*, Hants, NE. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

MEAO, one of the ſmall Molucca Iſlands.

Mear, Somerſetſhire, near Glaſtonbury. *Mear*, Staffordſhire, near Weſton. *Mear*, Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Mear*, Staffordſ. near Newport in Shropſhire. *Mear*, Staffordſ. near Bobbington.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

Meaſham, Derbyſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 30 miles from N. to S. and from 25 to 35 from E. to W. bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Kildare and Dublin, and on the W. by Longford and Weſt Meath. It contains 147 pariſhes, about 22,468 houſes, and 112,400 ſouls, and is a fine champaign country, abounding with corn, and fattening numerous flocks and herds. The bogs are neither numerous nor extenſive. Trim is the county town.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the W. by Longford and Roſcommon, on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by King's County. It's greateſt length is 38 miles; it's greateſt breadth 21. It contains 62 pariſhes; and beſides Lough Ree, formed by the Shannon on it's weſtern extremity, it is watered by a number of other agreeable lakes; as the Loughs Leign, Derrivaragh, Iron, Ennel, Drin, and Banean Annagh. The chief town is Mullingar, where the ſecond great fair in the kingdom for wool is held.

MEAUX, a large, handſome, and populous town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, ſeated on the river Marne. The country round this place abounds in corn and cattle; and the fine meadows produce a cheeſe, well known by the name of the Cheeſe of Brie. It is 25 miles NE. of Paris.

MECAN, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and flowing SE. through the Chineſe province of Yunnan, and the kingdoms of Lahos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Indian Ocean, 200 miles below the city of Cambodia, which gives it's own name to the eaſtern branch.

MECCA, a city of Hedias, in Arabia, ſeated on a barren ſpot, in a valley, ſurrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It has neither walls nor gates, but the buildings are better here than in any other town of Arabia. What chiefly ſupports it, is the annual reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims at a certain ſeaſon of the year; for, at other times, the ſhops are ſcarcely open. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills about the town are numerous; all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock; and ſome of them are half a mile in circumference. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, watermelons, and cucumbers. Numbers of ſheep are brought hither to be ſold to the pilgrims. Mecca ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake of coolneſs. Among it's edifices, the moſt remarkable is the famous Kaba, or Houſe of God, held in high veneration by the Arghars, even before the days of Mahomet, and ſaid to have been Abraham's houſe of prayer. The Kaba is a ſquare tower, covered on the top with a piece of black gold-embroidered ſilk ſtuff. It has 42 doors, and reſembles, in it's form, the Royal Exchange, but is near ten times as large. The ground in the middle, or area, is moſtly covered with gravel. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides are cells for thoſe that live a monaſtic life.

The arcades around the ſquare are ſaid to be magnificent, and are illuminated with a vaſt number of lamps, and candleſticks of gold and ſilver. In the Kaba is a ſingular relic, the famous black ſtone, ſaid to have been brought from heaven by the Angel Gabriel, which every Muſſulman muſt kiſs, or at leaſt touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Here alſo is the Well of Zemzem, ſaid to have been that where Hagar quenched the thirſt of Iſmael. Lat. 21. 45. N. lon. 40. 55. E.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a town and diſtrict of the late Auſtrian Brabant. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands, made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges. Here is a very large houſe, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls, and a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds. It is famous for it's manufactures in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in fine lace, and they brew a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 10 miles NNE. of Bruſſels.

MECKLENBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Guſtro, which are divided into three circles, Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadeſt. It abounds in corn, paſtures, and game; and is well ſeated on the Baltic for foreign trade. The ſovereignty of this country is divided between the houſe of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which is the eldeſt branch, and has a revenue of 300,000 ſix dollars per annum, and the houſe of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whoſe revenue amounts to about 126,000 rix dollars.

MECHOACHAN, or VALLADOLID, a province of Mexico, on the South Sea. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It has alſo mines of ſilver and copper, and great plenty of cocoanuts, beſide a great deal of ſilk. The capital is of the ſame name, in lat. 20. 5. N. lon. 103. 47. W.

MECKLEY, a large province of India, bounded on the N. by Aſſam, on the E. by China, on the W. by Bengal, and on the S. by Roſhaan and Burmah. It is ſubject to the king of Burmah.

MECON. See MECAN.

MECRAN. See MACKERAN.

Medborn, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hallaton. *Medborn*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Medborn Maud's*, Weſtmorland, W. of Appleby. *Medcomb*, Devonſhire, near Marwood. *Medely*, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

MEDELIN, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Guadiana.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, N. of the province of Helſingia. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and has only one ſea-port, Sundſwell, the capital.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. They trade chiefly in timber brought from the Baltic. It has a houſe belonging to the E. India Company, is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 NNE. of Amſterdam.

Medford, Dorſetſhire, near Catſtock. *Medhole*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

MEDIES. See MEDIERS.

MEDINA, a city of Hedjas, in Arabia Felix, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is of moderate extent, is walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, incloſed within iron rails, hung with curtains, and ſurrounded by a vaſt number of lamps. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the 40 eunuchs who guard it, and light the lamps. It is placed between two other tombs, in which reſt the aſhes of the two firſt cailiphs. The ſtory of it's being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone is now well known to be a fable. Proviſions are brought to this place out of Nubia, acroſs the Red Sea, in odd ſort of veſſels, whoſe ſails are made of mats. It is called the City of the Prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants, when he fled from Mecca; and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a ſandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 176 miles NNW. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 20. N. lon. 39. 33. E.

MEDINA CELI, a town in Old Caſtile.

MEDINA-DE-LOS-TORRES, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a conſiderable town of Leon, endowed with great privileges. It is a trading place, 26 miles SSW. of Valladolid, and 75 NNW. of Madrid.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, a town of Leon, 14 miles NW. of Valladolid.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a town of Andaluſia, 20 miles SE. of Cadiz.

MEDITERRANEAN, the name of the ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straits of

of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Conſtantinople. It's name, ſignifying *Middle of the Earth*, was given to it by the ancients, who were acquainted with little more of the ſurface of the globe, than the lands which encompaſs it.

Medler, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Medley, High*, Yorkſ. 5 miles NE. of Wakefield. *Medlock*, a river in Lanc. running into the Irwell, near Mancheſter. *Medley, Low*, Yorkſ. between Leeds and Pomfret. *Mednam*, Bucks, near Great Marlow.

MEDNIK, or WARMIC, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 60 miles SW. of Mittau.

MEDUA, a town of Algiers, ſeated in a fertile country, 180 miles SW. of the city of Algiers.

MEDWAY, a river riſing in Surry, in different branches, which unite in Kent, where it waters Tunbridge, and from Maidſtone is navigable to Rocheſter; below which, at Chatham, it is a ſtation for the royal navy. It falls into the Thames at the Nore. From Rocheſter Bridge to Sheerneſs, the diſtance is about 17 miles. In this part of the river, the channel is ſo deep, the banks ſo ſoft, and the reaches ſo ſhort, that it is one of the beſt and ſafeſt harbours in the world. The forts of Upnor and Gillingham, erected on oppoſite ſhores of the river, are well furniſhed with cannon, and defend all the ſhips which ride between them and the bridge. There is alſo a platform of guns at the Swam, and another at Cockhamwood. But the principal defence of this river is the caſtle and works at Sheerneſs. On the 22d of June 1667, the Dutch ſquadron ſailed boldly up to Blackſtakes, and 7 of their largeſt ſhips went as far as Upnor, where they burnt the London, and ſeveral other men of war, damaged moſt of the ſhips within reach of their cannon, and carried off the Royal Charles, a firſt rate of 100 guns.

MEDWI, a town of E. Gothland, 3 miles from Wadſtena. It is called the Swediſh Spa, on account of it's waters, which are vitriolic and ſulphureous. The walks and rides in it's environs are pleaſant, particularly on the banks of the Wetter Lake.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Volhinia, Poland, near the ſource of the river Bog.

Meelick, in Clare, Munſter. *Meelick*, in Galway, Connaught.

Meen, Glouceſter. in Queinton pariſh. *Meer*, Cornwall, NW. of Stratton, near Beed's-Haven. *Meeſden*, or *Meſdon*, Hertf. on a hill, NW. of the Pelhams.

MEGARA, a town of Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconſiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks. Here are ſome fine remains of antiquity. It is 26 miles NW. of Setines, or Athens.

MEGARA, a town of Africa, in Fez.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant.

MEGESVAR, a town and country of Tranſylvania, remarkable for good wines.

MEGIERS, a town of Tranſylvania.

MEHRAN, the name of the principal of the many mouths of the river Indus, near Tatta, in Hindooſtan.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Cher. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement, where he ſtarved himſelf to death, in the dread of being poiſoned by his ſon, the infamous Lewis XI. It is ſeated on the river Yevre, 8 miles NW. of Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 6 miles NE. of Beaugency.

Meie, a river in Shropſhire, running into the Severn at Shrewſbury.

MEILLERIE, a village of Chablais, in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake of Geneva, in the receſs of a ſmall bay, and at the foot of impending mountains.

MEISSEN, a conſiderable town of Saxony, in Miſnia. Here is a famous manufacture of porcelain, and a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 14 miles NW. of Dreſden.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Upper Saxony, about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, united to the electorate of Saxony. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meiſſen, Leipſick, Ertzgeburg, Voigtland, and Neuſtadt, including the foundations of Wurzen, Merſeburg, and Naumburg Zeitz. It is a very fine country, well ſupplied with water, and producing corn and wine; and in their hills are rich mines. The inhabitants are polite, hoſpitable, and ſpeak the pureſt language in Germany. The capital town is Meiſſen.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia.

MELAZZO, a ſea-port of Sicily.

Melborn, Camb. N. of Royſton. *Melborn*, Derbyſ. near Kegworth. *Melborn*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Thornton. *Melbury, Melbury Abbots, Melbury Bubb, Melbury Eaſt, Melbury Oſmond*, or *Lower Melbury*, and *Melbury Samford*, all in Dorſetſ. *Melchborn*, 8 miles NW. of Bedford.

MELCK, a ſmall old town of Auſtria.

Melcomb Bingham, and *Melcomb Horſey*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Cheſilbourne.

Melcombe-Regis, in Mayo, Connaught.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire,

ſhire, at the mouth of the river Wey, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the paſſage of ſhips into the weſtern part of the harbour. It is 8 miles SW. of Dorcheſter, and 129 WSW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Melcrith, or *Melcrig*, Northumb. near Beltingham and Cheſter on the Wall.

MELDOLA, a town in Romagna.

MELDERT, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

Meldon, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth.

MELDORP, a ſea-port of Daniſh Holſtein.

Meldrith, Cambridgeſ. near Foulmere.

MELEDA, an iſland of Raguſa, in the Adriatic, 25 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is ſuppoſed by many to be the iſland where St. Paul landed, in his voyage to Rome, and where he was bitten by a viper.

Melendeder, or *Melendyder*, a river in Denbighſhire, running into the Conway.

MELFI, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Melford, Long, Suffolk, a large, well-built village, near Stour river, between Clare and Sudbury.

MELGASSO, a town of Douro, Portugal.

MELILLA, a town of Fez, ſubject to the Spaniards.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous, place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches and 9 convents. They have warehouſes well provided with European goods, which they exchange for gold, ſlaves, elephants' teeth, oſtrich feathers, wax, aloes, ſena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of ſhoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 200,000. Lat. 3. 10. S. lon. 39. 40. E.

MELITELLO, a town in the Val-di-Noto, Sicily.

MELITO, a town of Naples.

*MELKSHAM, a town of Wilts, on the road between Devizes and Bath, 96 miles W. of London. Fine broad cloths are manufactured here. Market on Saturday.

Mellans, St. Monm. NE. of Cardiff.

MELLE, a town of Oſnaburg.

MELLE, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 13 miles S. of St. Maixent.

Meller, Derbyſ. in Gloſſop pariſh, near the High Peak. *Melles*, Suffolk, near Buddeſdale. *Melles*, Suffolk, near Blythford and Haleſworth. *Melles*, Cheſhire, near High Lake. *Mellichap*, Shropſhire, N. of Munſlow. *Melling*, Lanc. near Hornby Caſtle.

MELLINGEN, a town of Weimar, Upper Saxony.

Mellington, Lancaſhire, S. of Ormſkirk. *Mellin's-Houſe, St.* Cornw. NW. of Saltaſh. *Mellis*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles W. of Frome. *Mellor*, Lanc. in Blackburn pariſh. *Melmerby*, Cumb. SE. of Heſket. *Melmerby*, Yorkſ. near Newby. *Melmerby*, Yorkſ. on the river Cover, S. of Midlam.

MELNIK, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia.

Melock, Cornwall, NE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle.

Melough, River, in Down, Ulſter.

MELOUE, a town of Upper Egypt.

Melplaſh, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter. *Melplaſh, E.* and *W.* a mile SE. of Netherby.

MELROSS, a town of Roxburghſhire, cloſe by which are the magnificent remains of Melroſs Abbey, the fineſt of any in Scotland, founded in 1136, by David I. Part of it is at preſent uſed for public worſhip. In 1791, 1232 pieces of linen cloth were whitened here. Melroſs is ſeated on the Tweed, 28 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

MELRISCHTADT, a town and bailiwick of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

Melſonby, Yorſhire, NE. of Richmond. *Melta*, a river in Brecknockſhire. *Melton*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Melton* Yorkſ. near Hull. *Melton Conſtable*, Norfolk, SW. of Holt. *Melton Roſſe*, Linc. near Great and Little Lymbergh. *Melton, Weſt*, Yorkſ. W. of Melton-on-the-Hill. *Melton, Magna* and *Parva*, Norfolk, NE. of Windham. *Melton on-the-Hill*, Yorkſhire, 3 miles from Lancaſter.

*MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Eye, over which are two handſome ſtone bridges. The houſes are well built. It is a large town, with a conſiderable market for cattle, proviſions, &c. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday. Fairs the firſt Tueſday after January 17th; Whitſun Tueſday; and Auguſt 21ſt.

Melverley, Shropſhire, near Shrawerden-Caſtle.

MELUN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 10 miles N. of Fontainbleau.

Melwood-Park, Linc. in Axholm Iſle.

MEMBRILLO,

MEMERILLO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara.

Membury, Devonſhire, SW. of Chard.

MEMEL, a town of Pruſſia, in Lithuania, with the fineſt harbour in the Baltic, and a very extenſive commerce; but it is an ill-built town, with narrow, dirty ſtreets. It is ſeated on the N. extremity of the Curiſch Haff, an inlet of the ſea, 72 miles NNE. of Koningſburg. Lat. 55. 46. N. lon. 21. 28. E.

Memland, Devonſhire, near Plymouth.

MEMMINGEN, a free town of Suabia.

Memſted, Hants, in the New Foreſt.

Menageſſey, Cornwall, SW. of Fowey.

MENAN, a large river of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Siam below Bankok. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſide crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

MENANCABO, a town and ſmall kingdom of Sumatra, on the SW. coaſt, oppoſite the Iſle of Naſſau.

Menchinot, in Cornwall.

MENDE, a populous town, capital of the dept. of Lozere. The fountains, and one of the ſteeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs; and is 35 miles SSW. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris.

Mendham, Suffolk, 1 mile from Harleſton.

MENDIP HILLS, in old records called MOINEDROP, a lofty, mineral tract, ſtretching from E. to W. and from N. to S. of Somerſetſhire, and abounding in coal, lead, and lapis calaminaris. The lead is of a harder quality than that of Derbyſhire, and is moſtly uſed for making bullets, ſhot, &c. The lapis calaminaris is carried to Briſtol, &c. to be uſed in the making of braſs. Copper, mangeneſe, bole, and red ochre, are alſo found in theſe hills. On their ſummits are vaſt heaths, covered with fern, in which are ſome ſwampy flats, dangerous to croſs.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

MENDOZA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDRAH, a province and town of Fezzan, 60 miles S. of Mourzouk. The quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of it's numerous ſmoking lakes, has given a higher importance to this barren country than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts. The trona is conveyed to Tripoli, and ſhipped off for Tunis, Turkey, and particularly Morocco, where it is employed in the red dye of the leather, for which they are ſo famous.

Menebilly, Cornwall, between Foy and Trewardreth Bay.

MENEHOULD, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Marne, ſeated on the river Aiſne, 20 miles NE. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris.

Menhinnick, or *Menkeniock*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton.

MENIN, a ſtrongly fortified town of Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 10 miles N. of Liſle.

Menlough, in Galway, Connaught.

Menſton, Yorkſ. near Otley. *Menthorp*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Mentmore*, Bucks, NE. of Ayleſbury.

MENTON, a town of Monaco, in Italy, with a caſtle, 5 miles NE. of Monaco.

MENTZ, a conſiderable city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is an elector of the empire, archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. He alſo convokes the electoral colleges, and is the firſt ſtate of the empire, after the emperor and king. The chapter conſiſts of 5 prelates and 19 capitulars. This city is finely ſituated, built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactures of ſtockings and ſtuffs. Many of the public buildings, and private houſes, have been deſtroyed, or greatly injured, during the late ſieges. Mentz is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Caſſel. It is 20 miles N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 59. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

MENTZ, THE ARCHBISOPRICK OF, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile. Beſide this archbiſhoprick, the elector of Mentz is ſovereign of the country of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld; and alſo of the city and territory of Erfort.

Meoles, Cheſhire, near Hyle Lake. *Meopham*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Graveſend. *Mepal*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Iſle of Ely.

MEPPEN, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia.

Mepſhall, Bedfordſhire, 4 miles from Biggleſwade.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Arragon, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, 16 miles SSW. of Lerida.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fex, in Morocco, 26 miles SW. of Fez, the reſidence of the emperor, and the capital of the whole empire. Hither the baſhaws and alcayds reſort

resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, walled in and guarded, with an alcayd to protect them. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against a Moor, insomuch that the boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are armed with knives and scimiters, covered with wrought silver. The streets are exceedingly narrow, with hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The houses are flat at the top; so that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Here, as well as at Morocco, is a convent of Spanish Recollects, for the benefit of Christian captives, the fathers of both which, supply the poor with medicines gratis. Lat. 33. 56. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

MER, or MENARS, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, 10 miles NE. of Blois.

MERAN, a town of the Tirol.

MERAZION, or MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, seated on a dangerous arm of the sea, called Mount's Bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and 283 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Merden, Wilts, 2 miles NW. of Uphaven. *Merden, E. W. N.* and *Upper*, Sussex, on the borders of Hants. *Merden, Little*, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury. *Merden*, or *Meriden*, NW. of Hertford.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, subject to the Turks, who have a bashaw here, with 200 spahis and 500 janizaries. It is 50 miles S. of Diarbekir.

Merdisfen, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Mere*, Chesh. near Knottesford. *Mere*, Somers. near Pen. *Mere*, Staff. at the head of the river Tern. *Mere*, Devonshire, NE, of Tiverton.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, 28 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Mere-Booth, Linc. NW. of Tattershal. *Mere-Hospital*, S. of Lincoln. *Mere-House*, Yorks. NE. of Barnesley. *Mere-Land*, Linc. near Somerton-Castle.

MERECZ, a town of Troki, Lithuania.

Mereworth, Kent, between Hadlow and Maidstone. *Merfleet*, Yorks. near Headon. *Meriam Court*, Kent, near Maidstone.

MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM.

MERIDA, a town of Spanish Estramadura, built by the Romans before the Christian era, and called *Augusta Emerita*. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated on the Guadiana, 12 miles E. of Badajox.

MERIDA, a town of Mexico, capital of Yucatan, about 40 miles S. of the Gulf of Mexico, and 130 NE. of Campeachy.

MERIDA, a town or Terra Firma, capital of a district called Merida, or Grilla; bordering on the province of Venezuela. It is seated in a country abounding with fruits, 130 miles NE. of Pampeluna.

Meriden, or *Mireden*, Warw. near Coventry. *Merill-Grange*, Leic. near Worthington. *Merin*, Cornwall, near Padstow. *Merington-Kirk*, Durham, near Bishop's-Auckland. *Mering*, Nottinghamshire, near Gresthorp.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; on the S. by Montgomery and a small part of Cardiganshire; and on the W. by the Irish Channel. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and is 34 wide in it's broadest part. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good pasture in the valleys. The face of the country is awfully and astonishingly romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 37 parishes, 2590 houses, and 17,100 inhabitants. Harlech is the capital.

Meriton, Shropshire, near Albrighton.

MERITZ, or MERRICK, a fortress and city of Visiapour, in Hindoostan, situated on

on the N. bank of the Kiſtna, 50 miles SW. of Viſiapour.

MERK, a river which riſes in Auſtrian Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterward turns W. and joins the Meuſe by two channels, E. of the Iſland of Overflackee, in Holland.

Merkes, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Skelton. *Merland*, and *Merland-Peters*, Devonſ. in Padſtow pariſh. *Mernfield*, Somerſ. NW. of Ilminſter.

MERO, a town of Pegu, near the SW. coaſt.

MEROU, a town of Koraſan, in Perſia, in a fertile country, which produces ſalt.

Merriol, Nottingh. in Elkelſey pariſh. *Merriot*, Somerſ. SE. of Ilminſter. *Merrow*, Surry, between Guilford and Clandon.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town and principality of Upper Saxony.

MERSEY, a river of England, the boundary between Cheſhire and Lancaſhire. Above Stockport, it receives the Tame; lower down, the Irwell; and paſſing by Warrington, &c. enters the Iriſh Sea below Liverpool. This river not only affords ſalmon, but is viſited annually by ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of a remarkable ſize and flavour.

Merſey-Iſland, Eſſex, at the mouth of the Coln, S. of Colcheſter. *Merſh*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Merſhall*, Berks, SW. of Newbury. *Merſham*, Kent, SE, of Aſhford. *Merſham Hache*, or *Hutton*, Kent, SW. of Merſham.

MERSPURG, a town of Conſtance, in Suabia.

Merſton, Bucks, S. of Winſlow. *Merſton*, Linc. NW. of Grantham. *Merſton*, Kent, near Upnor-Caſtle. *Merſton*, Norf. W. of Clay. *Merſton*, Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter. *Merſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Merſton*, Warw. near Lea. *Merſton-Bigot*, Somerſetſh. S. of Frome. *Merſton-Broad*, Somerſ. near Queen-Camel. *Merſton-Butters*, Warw. SW. of Kineton. *Merſton-Culy*, Warwickſ. near Sheldon. *Merſton-Jabet*, Warwickſ. NW. of Wolvey. *Merſton*, or *Marſton*, *Long*, Herts, in the pariſh of Tring. *Merſton-Meaſy*, Wilts, on the borders of Glouceſ. *Merſton-Priors*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hardwick-Priors. *Merſton-Weavers*, Warwickſ. in Church-Bickenhill pariſh. *Merſworth*, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Merther*, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Merther-Derwa*, Cornwall, E. of St. Ives Bay. *Merthern*, Cornwall, NW. of Helford-Haven. *Merther-Uni*, Cornwall, NE. of Helſton.

MERTOLA, a town of Alentejo.

Merton, or *Martin*, near Oxford. *Merton*, Surry, on the river Wandle, 1 mile from Tooting. *Merton*, Linc. W. of Tatterſhal-Chace. *Merton*, Devonſ. near Merland.

MERVE, the N. outlet of the river Maeſe, on which Rotterdam is ſeated.

MERVILLE, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 24 miles SW. of Menin.

MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a town in Andaluſia, now a heap of ruins.

MESCHED, a city of Koraſan, Perſia; famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Riſa, an iman, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſian devotees reſort. It has a manufactory of beautiful pottery, and of ſkins, and is ſeated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turkey ſtones, 190 miles NNW. of Herat. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 57. 20. E.

MESCHEHED-ALI. See MEXAT ALI.

MESCHEHED-HUSSAIN. See MEXAT-OCEM.

MESEMBRIA, a town of Romania.

MESEN, a ſea-port, diſtrict, and river of Ruſſia, in the province of Archangel.

Meſhew, Devonſ. S. of S. Moulton.

MESKIRK, a town of Furſtenburg, in Suabia.

MESSA, a town of Morocco, ſeated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, 165 miles SW. of Morocco.

MESSINA, a city of Sicily, about five miles in circumference, with four large ſuburbs. The public buildings and monaſteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and well endowed, and it contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. The viceroy of Sicily reſides here ſix months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in ſilk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, eſpecially ſince it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, ſuffered much by an earthquake, which ſhook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thouſands in their ruins. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 104 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

Meſſing, Eſſex, SW. of Colcheſter. *Meſſingham*, Linc. near Butterworth.

Meſſtham, Surry, near Ryegate.

MESTRE, a town in the Treviſan, Italy.

MESURATA, a sea-port of Tripoli, and residence of a governor; caravans travel from hence into the interior parts of Africa: 75 miles ESE. of Tripoli.

Mesyhampton, Glouc. near Fairford.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, NNE. of Scio. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is governed by a bashaw. Caltro is the capital.

Metfield, Suffolk, 4 miles from Harleston. *Meth*, Devonf. near Padstow. *Metham*, Yorkf. SW. of Almondbury. *Metheringham*, SE. of Lincoln. *Methum*, Yorkf. SE. of Howdendike-Ferry. *Methop*, Westmorl. near the Ken Sands.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles NW. of Thetford, and 86 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Metley, Warw. in Tillongley parish.

METLING, a fortress of Corniola.

METRO, a river of Urbino.

Mettingham, Suffolk, near Bungay. *Metton*, Norfolk, near Felbrig.

METZ, a large town, capital of the dept. of the Moselle. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Coiffin, and the house of the governor, are elegant. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beside a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. Metz was formerly, for a long time, the capital of Austrasia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles NNW. of Nanci. Lat. 49. 7. N. lon. 6. 16. E.

MEUDON, a handsome palace in France, seated on a hill, near the river Seine, five miles SW. of Paris, whence there is a fine prospect of the environs of that city.

MEULAN, an ancient town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, 20 miles NW. of Paris.

MEURS, a town and principality of Cleves, subject to Prussia.

MEURTHE, a department of France, 8 miles long and 8 broad, S. of the dept. of the Moselle. It is so called from a river that rises in the dept. of the Vosges, and watering Luneville, Nanci, &c. falls into the Moselle, 5 miles below that city, which is the chief town.

MEUSE, a department of France, almost equally divided by the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le Duc is the capital.

Meux, Yorkf. E. of Beverley. *Meux-Church*, Devonf. S. of Tavistock.

MEWARI, a town of Niphon, Japan.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan, lying SW. of Delhi, and W. of Agra, on the W. side of the river Jumna. The inhabitants are famous as thieves and robbers, parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat is almost entirely subject to Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mew-Island, in Down, Ulster, at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus-Bay.

Mew Stone, Devonf. near Dartmouth, so called from the birds that frequent it.

MEXAT-ALI, a noted town in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts; but it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 130 miles S. of Bagdad.

MEXAT-OCEM, a considerable town in Irac-Arabia, which takes it's name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Euphrates, 75 miles SSW. of Bagdad.

Mexborough, Yorkf. N. of Rotheram.

MEXICANO, or ADAYES, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a city of N. America, capital of the province of that name. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and is seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there is no entrance, but by five causeways, three of which are about two miles in length. It formerly contained 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. Mexico was taken by Ferdinando Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, with a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans, 29 churches, and 22 monasteries and nunneries. It is the usual residence of the viceroy, whose employment continues 3 years, and has a royal audience, an university, and the tribunal of the inquisition. All the streets are straight, and exactly disposed in point of regularity, and

and it is remarkable for having neither gates, walls, nor artillery. The revenue of the cathedral amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, out of which the archbiſhop receives annually 15,000l. beſides vaſt ſums that ariſe by perquiſites. The inhabitants are immenſely wealthy, and a vaſt abundance of ſilver, gold, and jewels, is expoſed in plate and toys in the ſtreets, by the goldſmiths and ſhopkeepers. Mexico enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of all the trade carried on between Spaniſh America and Europe, and Spaniſh America and the E. Indies. An incredible number of horſes and mules is employed in tranſporting goods from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and ſilver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited; and all that immenſe quantity of plate wrought which is annually ſent to Europe. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October, 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land. Mexico is ſupplied with freſh water by an aqueduct of three miles in length. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the others being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 130 miles W. by N. of Vera Cruz, and 250 NE. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19. 54. N. lon. 100. 0. W.

Mexico, or New Spain, a country of N. America, including, in it's largeſt ſenſe, all that extenſive peninſula ſituated between Louiſiana and unknown countries on the N. and Terra Firma, in S. America, on the S. but the audience of Mexico contains only the provinces of Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guaſteca, Tlaſcala, Guaxaca, Tabaſco, and Yucatan. It is waſhed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. and W. by the S. Sea, and is above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 diſtricts or provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico Proper, and contains mines of gold and ſilver, of the latter of which they count above a thouſand, beſide mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, cryſtal, vitriol, precious ſtones, marble, &c. The ſoil produces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, cocoa-nuts, vanellas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, and ſeveral other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here, they had a ſort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; grey lions, leſs formidable than thoſe of Africa; and alſo ſmall tigers, bears, though uncommon, elks, or mooſe-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, opoſſums, armadillos, guanoes, flying ſquirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes, or ſea-cows, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and other inſects. The Spaniſh clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys: but the higheſt mountains are near the coaſt of the South Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and moraſſes, overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, which is at the ſame time as our ſummer. The hills between the mountains, and the flat country, are beſt inhabited, becauſe there the air is moſt temperate. The revenues of the crown, which are great, ariſe from a fifth part of the gold and ſilver, and from the duties and cuſtoms, as well as the lands held of the crown.

Mexico, New, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of California; it's other limits are uncertain. The ſoil and climate are as rich, plentiful, and temperate as in any country of America, or any other part of the world. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whoſe languages and cuſtoms are very different; ſome wander about, and others dwell in towns and villages. The chief diviſions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California: the principal Spaniſh colonies are St. Barbe, and Santa Fé, the capital town.

Mexico, a large gulf of N. America, lying between the S. coaſt of E. Florida and the NE. point of Yucatan.

Meyenfield, a handſome town in the country of the Griſons, in the league of the Ten Juriſdictions. It is ſeated on the Rhine, in a pleaſant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NNE. of Coire.

Meyſey-Hampton, Glouceſterſhire, E. of Cirencester.

Mezanderan, a province of Perſia.

Meziers, a town in the dept. of Ardennes, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 12 miles NW. of Sedan, and 127 NE. of Paris.

Mezin, a ſmall town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, ſeated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they fell both in it's natural

natural ſtate, and in corks. It is 6 miles SSW. of Nerac.

MEZOUR, a town of Candahar.

MEZURADO, a cape on the coaſt of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin, or Cape Ledo.

MEZURATA, a cape of Tripoli.

MEZZANA, a town of Corſica.

MIA, or MIJAH, a town of Japan, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Niphon.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the town of Zara.

Michael, Cornw. N. of Penkenel. *Michael*, Heref. SW. of Roſs. *Michael*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Michael*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny. *Michael*, Somerſetſ. in N. Petherton pariſh. *Michael, St.* Devonſhire, near Honiton. *Michael, St.* Devonſhire, S. of Modbury.

MICHAEL, ST. a ſtrong town of Malta, ſeated on a rock, ſeparated from the main land by a ditch.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough of Cornwall, yet has no market, 8 miles SW. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London.

MICHAEL, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 20 miles NNE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E. of Paris.

Michael-Cartheis, Cornwall, N. of Falmouth-Haven. *Michael-Chapel*, Cornw. near Padſtow-Haven. *Michael-Church*, Heref. near Hunlington. *Michael's, St.* Norf. on the coaſt, between Yarmouth and Winterton-Neſs. *Michael's, St.* Suff. SE. of Bungay. *Michael's-Burro, St.* Somerſ. between Bridgewater and Pilney. *Michael's-Chapel, St.* Cornwall, NW. of Lammoram. *Michael's-Mount, St.* Cornwall, is a very high rock in Mount's-Bay, inſulated by the tide at high water. *Michael's Rock, St.* Devonſhire, between Start-Point and Plymouth. *Michel dever*, Hants, NW. of Alresford. *Michelgrove*, Suſſex, between Arundel and Stening. *Michelham*, Suſſex, near Hayliham. *Michelham-Park*, Suſſex, near Luggerſhal. *Michelmarſh*, Hants, N. of Rumſey.

MICHELAU, a town of Culm, Pruſſia.

Micvelſtow, Cornw. SW. of Camelford.

MICHIGAN, a lake of North America, 260 miles in length, and above 50 in breadth. See MICHILLIMACKINAC.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a ſtrait of N. America, which unites the Lakes Michigan and Huron. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 85. 0. W.

Miching, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Michlehaw-Hill*, Yorkſhire, S. of Rippon. *Mickleby*, Yorkſ. near Moulgrave-Caſtle. *Micklefield*, Herts, NW. of Rickmanſworth. *Micklefield*, Suffolk, W. of Debenham. *Mickleham*, Surry, at the foot of Box-Hill, between Leatherhead and Darking. *Micklehurſt*, Cheſhire, NE. of Mancheſter. *Mickleton*, Glouceſ. 5 miles N. of Camden. *Mickleton*, Yorkſ. near Rumbald-Kirk. *Mickley*, Northumb. SW. of Newcaſtle. *Middenhall*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Middle*, 3 miles from Shrewſbury. *Middlebourn*, Northumb. in Lowes-Foreſt.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, commercial town, capital of the Iſland of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The ſquares, townhouſe, and other public buildings are magnificent. It has a communication with the ſea by a canal, which will bear the largeſt veſſels; and is 72 miles SW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 32. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

MIDDLEBURG, in Dutch Flanders.

MIDDLEBURG. See EOOA.

Middle-Headſley, Yorkſ. between Snaith and Sherborn.

MIDDLEHAM. See MIDLAM.

Middlehope, Shropſhire, near Munſlow. *Middlemarſh*, Dorſetſh. near Great Minſtern. *Middlemead*, Eſſex, W. of Maldon.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordſhire; on the E. by Eſſex; on the S. by Surry, and a corner of Kent; and on the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is one of the leaſt counties in England, being only about 22 miles in length and 14 in breadth, but is much the richeſt and moſt populous, and pays more taxes than any ten beſide. It contains 7 market-towns, and about 200 pariſhes, without including thoſe in London and Weſtminſter. The air is healthy; but the ſoil, in general, being a lean gravel, it is naturally a diſtrict of little fertility; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almoſt perpetual verdure. There are ſtill, however, very extenſive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beſide the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, Middleſex is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpoſe of ſupplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county may be conſidered as a demeſne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, paſtures, and incloſures of all ſorts for it's convenience and ſupport.

Middleſmore, Yorkſh. W. Riding, in Netherdale. *Middleſoy*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Bridgewater.

Middlethird, in Waterford, Munſter.

Middlethorp, near York. *Middlethorp*, Nott.

Nott. a hamlet of Norwell. *Middleton*, Weſtm. a chapel of eaſe to Kirkby-Lonſdale. *Middleton*, Derbyſ. S. of Bakewell. *Middleton*, Durham, SE. of Darlington. *Middleton*, Eſſex, near Sudbury in Suffolk. *Middleton*, Herefordſh. N. of Leominſter. *Middleton*, Lanc. near the Irk, 4 miles N. of Manchester. *Middleton*, Lanc. between Lancaſter and Sunderland Point. *Middleton*, Norfolk, SE. of Lynn. *Middleton*, Northamp. in Cottingham parish. *Middleton*, Northumberl. on the coaſt, againſt Farn-Iſland. *Middleton*, Shropſ. NE. of Ludlow. *Middleton*, Shropſh. near Oſweſtry. *Middleton*, Shropſ. near Prior's Ditton. *Middleton*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Middleton*, Suſſex, W. of Arundel-Haven. *Middleton*, Suſſex, E. of Terring. *Middleton*, Warw. 4 miles from Coleſhill. *Middleton*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Newbiggin. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Kirtlington. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Scarborough. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. near Pickering. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Yarum. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Danby-Wiſk. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Rothwell. *Middleton Cheney*, Northamp. near Banbury in Oxfordſ. *Middleton, Row* and *George*, Durham, E. of Darlington. *Middleton-Hall*, Northumb. near Woller. *Middleton-Hall*, Shropſhire, W. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Middleton*, in Teeſdale, Durham, S. of Stanhope. *Middleton-Kanes*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Middleton, Prior's* and *Scriven*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Middleton, Stony*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Middleton, Stony*, Oxfordſh. near Biceſter. *Middleton-Place*, Cumberl. in Corney pariſh. *Middleton Tiars*, Yorkſ. NE. of Richmond. *Middleton, N.* and *S.* Northumberland, between Kirk-Harle and Morpeth.

*MIDDLETON, a town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on the NW. angle of Cork-Harbour. Contiguous to the town there is a ſubterraneous river, and a romantic cave.

Middleton, in Armagh, Ulſter.

MIDDLETON, a town of Connecticut, ſeated on the W. bank of the river Connecticut, 15 miles S. of Hartford. It is the principal town of the county of Middleſex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of New Jerſey, adjoining that of Shrewſbury, in the county of Monmouth. Sandy-Hook (ſo called from it's ſhape and ſoil) is included in this townſhip. On the point of the Hook ſtands the lighthouſe, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 14 miles ESE. of Brunſwick.

*MIDDLEWICH, a large town of Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Croke, and noted for making fine ſalt. Here are two ſalt-water ſprings, the brine of which is ſaid to be ſo ſtrong, as to produce a full fourth part ſalt. A cotton manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here. It is 24 miles E. of Cheſter, and 167 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Middlewood, Heref. W. of Bredwardine Caſtle. *Midgeley*, Yorkſhire, W. of Halifax. *Midgham*, Berkſhire, near Thatcham.

*MIDHURST, a large town of Suſſex, ſeated on the river Arun, which almoſt ſurrounds it, 11 miles N. of Chicheſter, and 50 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Midlam, Durham, NE. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Midlavant*, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *Midley*, Kent, near Romney.

Midpace-River, in Down, Ulſter.

MIECHAU, or MIEKOW, a town of Cracow, Poland.

Mierſlough, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Migiam*, Hants, near Fordingbridge.

MIGUEL, ST. a town of Quito, in Peru.

MIGUEL, ST. one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is ſubject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lat. 37. 47. N. lon. 27. 37. W.

MIGUEL, ST. a town of Guatimala, Mexico.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is the largeſt city in Italy, except Rome; but, although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in ſize, it does not contain above one half the number of inhabitants. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, between the rivers Adda and Teſin. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 ſchools, and about 250,000 inhabitants. Broad and ſtraight ſtreets are but few in compariſon of the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glaſs and paper panes intermixed, even in the fineſt palaces, have a mean appearance. The governor's palace, or the old regency-houſe, is the moſt ſtately and ſpacious. The cathedral is a grand ſtructure, being 500 feet long, 200

broad, and 400 high. It ſtands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largeſt in Italy. This vaſt fabric is entirely built of ſolid white marble, and ſupported by 50 columns, ſaid to be 84 feet high. The 4 pillars under the cupola are 28 feet in circumference. The college of St. Ambroſe has a library, which, beſide ſome thouſands of manuſcripts, contains 45,000 printed volumes. In it is an academy of painting. The moſt conſiderable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (eſpecially rice), cattle, and cheeſe, which they export; and they have manufactures of ſilk and velvet ſtuffs, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and ſilver laces, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glaſs, and earthen ware, in imitation of China. Here are ſeveral rivers and many canals. It is 65 miles N. of Genoa, 145 NNW. of Florence, and 270 NW. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

MILAN, THE DUCHY OF, a conſiderable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and the country of the Griſons; on the E. by the ci-devant ſtate of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by Parma and Piedmont; and on the W. by Piedmont and Savoy, being 108 miles in length and 96 in breadth. The ſoil is as fertile as that of any country of Europe in corn, wine, fruits, rice, olives, and vegetables; and the diſtrict of Lodi breeds vaſt herds of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, Teſin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewiſe ſeveral lakes, the three principal of which are thoſe of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This duchy, including the Milaneſe Proper, the dukedom of Mantua, the territories of Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona, has been, ſince the beginning of this century, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, but in the preſent war it has been overrun by French troops, and now forms a principal part of the new Ciſalpine Republic.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough of Somerſetſhire, though it has no market. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Parret, 2 miles from Sherborn in Dorſetſhire.

Milborn, St. Andrews, Dorſetſh. near Blandford. *Milborn-Stiham*, Dorſetſh. W. of Bere. *Milborn-Stoke*, Shropſhire, near Brown-Clee-Hill. *Milbrook*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Milbrook*, or *Meloch*, Cornw. W. of Plymouth-Haven, has a good fiſhing trade. *Milbrook*, Hants, near Southampton. *Milburn*, Warw. near Stonely. *Milburne*, Weſtm. in the pariſh of Kirby-Thore. *Milby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Aldborough and Catterick. *Milcomb*, Oxfordſ. near Deddington. *Milcote*, Warw. in the pariſh of Weſton-upon-Avon, in Glouceſterſhire. *Milcotton*, Northamp. near Addington. *Milcourt*, Hants, NE. of Alton.

MILDENHALL, a large and populous town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Lark, 12 miles NW. of Bury, and 69 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Milding, Suffolk, between Lavenham and Lindſey. *Mile End*, Middleſex, a hamlet to Stepney. *Mile-End*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Mileham*, Norfolk, NW. of Eaſt Dereham. *Miler*, Cornwall, near Penryn.

MILETO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Milfield, Northumb. near Brankeſton, once the reſidence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia. *Milford*, Hants, SW. of Lymington. *Milford*, Herts, near the Hormeads and Pelhams. *Milford*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Milford*, Shropſhire. NW. of Shrewſbury. *Milford*, Surry, S. of Godalmin. *Milford, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter and Sherborn.

Milford, in Cork, Munſter.

MILFORD, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Delaware, and county of Suſſex, of which it is the emporium. It is ſituated 15 miles from the Bay of Delaware, and 150 S. of Philadelphia.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, univerſally allowed to be the beſt harbour in Great Britain, and as ſafe and ſpacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and ſafe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral names, in which 1000 ſail of ſhips may ride in perfect ſecurity, and at ſufficient diſtance from each other. There is no danger in ſailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ſhip in diſtreſs comes in, without either anchor or cable, ſhe may run on ſhore on ſoft ooſe, and there lie in ſafety till ſhe is refitted. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 2 forts were begun at the entrance of the haven, 1 on each ſide, called Nangle and Dale Blockhouſes, but they were not finiſhed. In the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale, the Stack Rock riſes above water. The breadth of the entrance, between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 122 at low water. One great advantage attending this harbour is, that a ſhip may be in or out of it in an hour's time, and may get out to the W. much ſooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. The parliament, on April 14th, 1759, granted

granted 10,000l. for fortifying this harbour, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which, however, ſtill remains unfiniſhed.

Milgate, Kent, near Maidſtone.

MILIANE, a town of Tremeſen, in Africa, ſeated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the beſt in Barbary.

Milkbourn, a river in Northumb. *Milkhouſe*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Milkinthorp*, Weſtmorl. near Whitfield-Foreſt. *Milkley*, Herts, near Puckeridge. *Mill*, Devonſ. near Witheridge.

MILHAU, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, ſeated on the river Tarn, 50 miles NW. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris.

Millaxtown, in Louth, Leinſter.

Mill-End, Gouceſterſ. in Nibly pariſh. *Mill-End*, Bucks, in Hambledon pariſh. *Mill-Hall*, Kent, near Aylsford. *Mill-Hill*, Middleſex, in Hendon pariſh. *Mill-Houſe*, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield. *Mill-Houſe*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Mill-Houſes*, Durham, SE. of Stanhope. *Miller's-Green*, Berks, near Windſor-Foreſt. *Millington*, Cheſhire, NW. of Knottesford. *Millington*, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington.

Mill-Iſles, a group of rocks, 2 miles S. of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulſter.

Millplace, Suſſex, near E. Grinſtead. *Millpool*, Cheſhire, E. of Namptwich. *Mill-Row*, Lancaſ. near Rochedale.

*MILLSTREET, a ſmall town of Cork, in Munſter, where ſome manufactures of linen have been introduced, 136 miles SW. of Dublin.

Mill-Thorp, Nott. in Cokeney pariſh. *Milltown*, Derbyſ. NW. of Alfreton.

*MILLTOWN, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 152 miles from Dublin.

Milltown, a village in Dublin, Leinſter, 2 miles from the metropolis.

*MILLTOWN, a town of Weſt Meath, in Leinſter.

MILLUM, Cumb. the moſt ſouthern manor in the county, lying between the Dudden and the Eſk, thinly peopled. Market diſcontinued.

Milly-Chapel, Shropſ. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the beſt and largeſt harbours in the Mediterranean. All it's productions are of incomparable excellence. The earth, conſtantly heated by ſubterraneous fires, produces, almoſt without intermiſſion, wheat, barley, cotton, exquiſite wines, and delicious melons. The cattle, eſpecially goats, are very good, and here are mines of iron and ſulphur. In the ſpring, the fields are enamelled with anemonies of all ſorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good ſailors. A ſort of plumous alum is found here, in large lumps, compoſed of threads as fine as the ſofteſt ſilk, ſilvered over, and ſhining very prettily; it has the ſame taſte as rock alum. Here is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and 3 conſuls, who can depoſe the cadi when he fails in his duty; here are likewiſe 2 biſhops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the ſame name, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, which is a poor dirty place. The whole iſland, which in the time of Tournefort, in 1700, had upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, from the peſtilence, and the oppreſſion of the Turks, does not now contain above 700. Lat. 36. 41. N. lon. 25. 6. E.

Milſted, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Milſton*, Wiltſhire, on the Avon, N. of Ambreſbury.

MILTENBERG, a town of Mentz.

Milthorp, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

Milthorp. See *Ken*.

MILTON, an ancient town in Dorſetſhire, chiefly noted for it's abbey, now in ruins, built by King Athelſtan. It is 14 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

MILTON, a town in Kent, ſeated on a branch of the Medway, near the Iſle of Sheppy, is of great note for it's excellent oyſters. It is 14 miles NE. of Maidſtone, and 42 E. of London. Market on Sat.

MILTON, a town in Kent, 1 mile E. of Graveſend, but incorporated with it. Here is a blockhouſe and platform for the defence of this town and Graveſend, and the command of the river.

Milton, Berks, S. of Abingdon. *Milton*, Bucks, near Newport. *Milton*, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Milton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Reppington. *Milton*, Devonſ. between Hope-Key and Dodbrook. *Milton*, Dorſetſ. N. of Gillingham. *Milton, Weſt*, Dorſetſ. N. of Bridport. *Milton*, Hants, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch. *Milton*, Heref. on the Arrow, near Pembridge. *Milton*, Kent, near the Stour, a mile and a half SW. of Canterbury. *Milton*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Milton*. SW. of Northampton. *Milton*, Oxf. S. of Banbury. *Milton*, Oxf. between Adderbury and Bloxham. *Milton*, Surry, near Egham. *Milton*, Surry, in Darking pariſh. *Milton*, Wilts, five miles S. of Marlborough. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Oxf. W. of Wichwood Foreſt. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Shropſhire, beyond

Bridgenorth, bordering on Staffordſhire. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſ. NW. of Bruton. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſetſ. W. of Queen Camel. *Milton-Abbots*, Devonſh. near Brentor. *Milton-Brian*, Bedfordſh. near Woburn-Abbey. *Milton-Damerell*, Devonſ. NW. of Padſtow. *Milton-End*, Glouc. near Arlingham. *Milton Erneſt*, 4 miles from Bedford, near the Oute. *Milton, Great* and *Little*, Oxfordſ. near Tame. *Milton*, alias *Middleton-Hall*, Eſſex, near Prittlewell. It is an excellent nurſery for oyſters, which are brought hither ſmall, and ſpread about with a ſhovel, till they come of a proper growth. *Milverton*, Somerſ. near Wivelſcomb, 13 miles E. of Dulverton.

Miltown-Malbay, in Clare, Munſter. *Miltown-Paſs*, in Roſcommon Connaught.

Milverton, Warw. on the SE. ſide of the Avon, below Guy's Cliff. *Milwich*, Staff. E. of Stone. *Mimere*, a river in Herts. *Mims-Hall*, Middl. NE. of South Mims. *Mims, North*, Herts, two miles from Hatfield. *Mims, South*, Middleſex, 2 miles from North Mims, in the moſt northern angle of the county. *Minchington-Hall*, Middleſex, near Southgate.

MINDANAO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, and next to Luconia in point of ſize, being 180 miles in length and 120 in breadth. It is generally a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; but the mould is deep, black, and fruitful. There are many lofty trees of kinds not known in Europe, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. The inhabitants find very good gold, by digging deep into the ground, as alſo in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. The libby-trees produce the ſago, of which, when reduced into meal, the poor people make bread and biſcuits. Here are all the various ſorts of fruits proper to the climate, beſide plenty of rice. The cinnamon-tree grows here on the mountains, without culture, and has no owner but him that finds it. They have horſes, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, guanoes, bats of a large ſize, lizards, and ſnakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are accounted very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their fleſh is ſweet. Their fowls are, ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, beſide many ſmall birds. The air is temperate, they having ſea-breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The inhabitants are of a mean, low ſtature, with ſmall limbs, and little heads. They have flat foreheads, black ſmall eyes, ſhort low noſes, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and ſtraight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good veſſels for the ſea. Polygamy is practiſed here. The ſultan has a queen, beſide 20 other women, and many of the men have ſeveral wives; for their religion is Mahometaniſm. Their houſes are built on poſts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the ſtreets. They have but one floor, which is divided into ſeveral rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmetto leaves. The principal town, of the ſame name, is pretty large, and is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt.

MENDELHEIM, a town and ſmall territory of Suabia.

MINDEN, a conſiderable trading town of Weſtphalia, with a territory of the ſame name, ſubject to Pruſſia. On a heath, near this town, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick defeated the French Marſhal Contades, in 1759. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, and is 37 miles SW. of Hanover.

MINDORO, an iſland in the Eaſtern Ocean, one of the Philippines, 150 miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Luconia by a channel 18 miles over. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, cocoa-trees, various ſorts of fruits, and rice. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minegahone, in Kerry, Munſter.

MINEHEAD, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a good harbour for ſhips of large burden, formed by a pier and quay, to which laſt a new head has been added, the beach cleared, &c. It carries on ſome trade to Ireland and the W. Indies, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Mineries, Somerſ. near Chewton-Mendip. *Mines*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Pool.

MINGRELIA, a province of Aſia, ſituated along the E. coaſt of the Black Sea. The principality is hereditary, and is governed by a prince, who takes the title of dadian, or chief of juſtice. The tribute enacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth made in the country. The principal commerce is in ſlaves. The face of this country, it's products, and the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants, are ſimilar to thoſe of Georgia.

Minheniot, Cornwall, E. of Leſkard.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which riſes near Mindonedo, in Galicia, and paſſing by

by Lugo, Ortenſe, Tup, &c. falls into the Atlantic at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. a town of Tuſcany.

Minley, Hants, near Blackwater.

Minola, in Mayo, Connaught.

MINORBINO, a town of Calabria Citra; and a town of Bari; both in Naples.

MINORCA, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean, lying 24 miles NE. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port-Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with ſome fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees, which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton, and capers. The peaſants are very dexterous with their ſlings, and command their cattle with them. The houſes on the iſland are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and kept by them till 1756, when the French took it. It was reſtored to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Citadella is the capital, beſide which there are Port-Mahon, the fortifications of which are now demoliſhed, Lahor, and Mercadal.

MINORI, in Principato Citra.

Minſenden, Middleſex, near Southgate. *Minſhul Church*, Cheſ. N. of Namptwich. *Minſhul-Vernon*, Cheſhire, SE. of Church-Minſel. *Minſingbury*, Herts, near Barley.

MINSKI, a town and palatinate of Ruſſian Lithuania. The foreſts contain vaſt numbers of bees, whoſe honey makes part of the riches of the country.

Minſkip, Yorkſh. near Boroughbridge. *Minſted*, Hants, in New Foreſt. *Minſter*, Cornw. near Bottreaux Caſtle. *Minſter*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, 3 miles and a half from Sandwich. *Minſter*, in Sheppey Iſle, near Sheerneſs. *Minſter-Lovel*, Oxf. 3 miles from Witney. *Minſter, South*, Eſſex, near Barnham and Tillingham. *Minſteracres*, Northumb. NW. of Ebchurch, near Slealey. *Minſterley*, Shropſ. near Hayes Foreſt. *Minſter-worth*, four miles from Glouceſter. *Minſtern, Great*, Dorſetſ. two miles from Cerne-Abbas. *Minting*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Mintling*, Norfolk, near Lynn. *Minton*, Shropſ. S. of Church Stretton. *Mintown*, Shropſ. E. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Minty*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Minworth*, Warwickſ. near Caſtle Bromwich.

MIOLANS, a fortreſs in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 9 miles NW. of Barcelonetta; and a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles E. of Chamberry.

MIOSS, a lake of Aggerhuys, Norway, 80 miles in circumference, and from 2 to 16 miles in breadth. It contains ſeveral farm-houſes, on an iſland 8 miles in circumference.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniſh peaſants who inhabit the Pyrenean Mountains, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and lived formerly by robbing.

MIQUELON, a ſmall iſland 9 miles SW. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to France by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, for the conveniency of drying and curing their fiſh. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1793.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Old Caſtile, ſeated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro. It is 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid.

MIRANDE, a town in the dept. of Gers, near the river Baiſe, trading in wool, down, and the feathers of geeſe. It is 15 miles SW. of Auch, and 340 SW. of Paris.

MIRANDA-DE-DOURO, a town of Tra-los-Montes, Portugal, ſeated on a rock, in a barren, mountainous country, near the Douro. It is 28 miles SW. of Braganza, and 208 N. by E. of Liſbon.

MIRANDOLA, a town and duchy of Italy, lately ſubject to the Duke of Modena.

Mircaſton, NW. of Derby.

MIREBEAU, a town in the dept. of Vienne, famous for the beauty and ſtrength of the aſſes which it's environs produce.

MIREBEAU, a town in the dept. of Côte-d'Or, 14 miles NE. of Dijon.

MIRECOURT, a town in the dept. of Voſges, famous for it's violins and fine laces. It is 15 miles NW. of Epinal.

MIREMONT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne; and a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne.

MIREPOIX, a town in the dept. of Arriege, 15 miles NE. of Foix.

Mirfield, Yorkſ. W. of Wakefield.

MISENO, CAPE, in the Gulf of Naples.

Miſerden, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles from Biſley, and 9 from Glouceſter. Here is a park 7 miles in circumference, full of fine beech wood.

MISITRA, the ancient LACEDAMON, a celebrated town of the Morea. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle, the town, and two large ſuburbs. The Chriſtians have ſeveral churches; one of them, call-

ed *Perileptos*, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. The Turks have a superb mosque, and magnificent hospital; and the Jews, three synagogues. Mistra contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a bey, an aga, and a waiwode. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo, 60 miles S. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 6. N. lon. 22. 30. E.

Mismere-Haven, Suff. S. of Dunwich.

Misnia. See Meissen.

Missen, Nottingh. NE. of Bautree.

Missen-Head, the most southern point of Ireland, in Cork, Munster. Here is a large bay. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

Missenden, Great and *Little*, Bucks, NW. of Amersham.

Mississippi, a considerable river of N. America, which is the great channel of the waters of the Ohio, the Illinois, and their numerous branches from the E. and of the Missouri and other rivers from the W. It's source is unknown, but it's length is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles, in all it's windings, to it's entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, between the 89th and 90th degrees of W. lon. In this river, in lat. 44. 30. N. are the Falls of St. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

Mis Sliabh, or *Mountains of the Moon*, two mountains of Ireland; one in Antrim, Ulster, the other in Kerry, Munster, near Tralee-Bay.

Missouri, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi, in lat. 39. N. and lon. 91. W. but is a longer, broader, and deeper river than that, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from the depth and breadth of the river, at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

Misterton, Leicest. E. of the Avon, opposite to Lutterworth. *Misterton*, Nott. in the N. part of the county, called North Clay. *Mistley*, Essex, near Maningtree. *Mistole*, Kent, SW. of Canterbury. *Miston*, Berks, between Wantage and Abingdon. *Mitcham*, Surry, on the river Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, eight miles SW. by S. of London.

Mitchel's-Fort, in Cork, Munster.

*Mitchel's Town, a town of Cork, in Munster. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed men, and the same number of women, who have 40l. yearly, and handsome apartments, and a chaplain at 100l. per annum, with a house, who officiates daily in a neat chapel belonging to the college. It is 102 miles from Dublin.

Mitford, Somers. near Bath. *Mitford-Castle*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Mitredale*, Cumb. NE. of Ravenglass.

Mittau, the capital of Courland.

Mitton, Worces. N. of Tewkesbury. *Mitton*, Lanc. SW. of Clithero. *Mitton*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Mitton*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Mitton*, Isle of Wight, in East Medina. *Mitton*, Worces. near Kidderminster. *Mixbury*, Oxf. NE. of Somerton.

*Moat, called also Moatagrenoge, a town of West Meath, in Leinster, 52 miles W. of Dublin.

Moat of Askell, in Kildare, Leinster, 3 miles from Athy.

Moate-Hall, near Shrewsbury. *Mobberley*, Cheshire, NE. of Northwich.

Mocha, a considerable town of Yemen, Arabia, surrounded by walls, consisting of half stone and half earth; and several towers, guarded by soldiers. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day-time, but visit each other in the evening. Over their other dress, they wear a large veil of painted calico, that they can see through without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather: some of the women of rank are handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. Mocha was the last city in Yemen of which the Turks retained possession. It has now no other master than the Iman. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without comprehending the Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. Here are about 700 Banians and other Indians, who, when they have made a small fortune, commonly return to India. The English engross almost exclusively the trade of this place, which consists chiefly in coffee, and often gain considerably by carrying money to India, with which the Arabian merchants intrust them. It is seated in a sandy country, abounding in date-trees, near the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 13. 19. N. lon. 43. 23. E.

Mockes, near Hereford. *Mockley*, Warwickshire, near Umbersley.

Mocollop, in Waterford, Munster. *Mocurry*, in Wexford, Leinster.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, noted for fine white ale. It is 14 miles SE. of Plymouth, and 208 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Modelligo, in Waterford, Munster.

Modena, a city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, seated between the rivers Secchia

Secchia and Penaro. It is pretty large and populous, having ſeveral piazzas; but the ſtreets are narrow, and the walks low and dark. The churches have little or nothing worth notice, but the ducal palace is large and ſplendid, and is richly furniſhed. The picture-gallery conſiſts of 6 rooms, all filled with ſelect pieces of the moſt famous maſters. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000. It is 22 miles NW. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 39. N. lon. 11. 18. E.

MODENESE, THE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, and the ſtate of Genoa; on the N. by the duchy of Mantua; on the E. by the Bologneſe; and on the S. by part of Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and other productions. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle. The duchy of Modena conſiſts of Modena Proper, the duchies of Reggio, and Mirandola, the principalities of Correggio, Carpi, and Novellara, with a few other eſtates.

MODICA, a town and river of Sicily.

Modlicot, Shropſhire, NW. of Church-Stretton.

MODON, a town on the SW. coaſt of the Morea, with a ſafe and commodious harbour. It is ſeated on a promontory, advanced into the Sea of Sapienza, 20 miles SSW. of Coron. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 21. 35. E.

MODZIR, a town and diſtrict of Lithuania, on the river Prypec.

MOFFAT, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, ſeated near the river Annan. It has a manufacture of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, with 2 mineral ſprings, of a bracing quality, accounted the ſtrongeſt in Britain. Moffat is 20 miles N. by E. of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, mountains in the northern part of Dumfrieſſhire; from which deſcend, in different directions, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

MOGADOR, or SUERA, a ſea-port of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. The town, which was begun in 1760, is now completely finiſhed. The houſes are handſomely and ſolidly built, with great regularity of plan, the ſtreets being all ſtraight lines. It is defended by walls and batteries.

Mogeely, in Cork, Munſter.

Mogerhanger, Bedfordſhire, NW. of Biggleſwade.

MOHACZ, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 56 miles W. of Zegedin.

Mohill, or *Moyle*, in Leitrim, Connaught.

MOHILLA, one of the Comora Iſlands, between the N. end of the Iſland of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages ſcattered here and there, whoſe houſes are made of reeds and ſtraw. The inhabitants tattoo their ſkins. Some of them are Mahometans, and have a few moſques, built with wood and ſtraw without, and matted neatly within. It produces buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, hens, large bats, cameleons, rice, peaſe, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and ſugar-canes. There are ſeveral fine ſtreams, and the graſs and trees are green all the year. The cattle, called buffaloes, have a great bunch on their ſhoulders, but in other reſpects are not like thoſe of the E. Indies. Here is a good road for ſhips. Lat. 12. 30. S. lon. 44. 5. E.

MOHILEF, one of the 41 governments of the Ruſſian empire, containing 12 diſtricts, part of Lithuania, diſmembered from Poland, by the partition treaty of 1772. It's capital is

MOHILEF, a populous trading town, ſeated on the Dnieper. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 31. 2. E.

MOIRA, or MOYRA, in Down, Ulſter, 69 miles N. of Dublin. It is noted for it's linen manufacture, and has a monthly market for vending the ſame.

MOISSAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, ſeated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. It is 13 miles W. of Montauban.

Mokeſbeare, Devonſ. near Halberton.

MOLA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

Molands, Kent, near Sandwich.

MOLD, a town of Flintſhire, where the aſſizes are held, 5 miles SSE. of Flint.

Moldaſh, Kent, adjoining Godmerſham.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland; on the E. by Beſſarabia and Budziac Tartary; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Tranſylvania, being 180 miles in it's greateſt length, and ſomewhat leſs in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, Bardalach, and Sereth. The ſoil is rich, and it abounds in good paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, oxen, and ſheep: it alſo produces corn, pulſe, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fiſh, and fowls. The inhabitants are Chriſtians of the Greek church. The Turks oblige the hoſpodar, or waiwode, to pay an annual tri-

bute, and to raiſe a large body of troops at his own expence, in time of war. Juſſy is the capital.

Moldſworth, Cheſ. in Delamere-Foreſt.

MOLE, a mountain in the department of Mont Blanc, which, from it's height and fine ſloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when ſeen from the Lake of Geneva.

Mole, a river in Surry, which is ſuppoſed to run under ground from Boxhill, near Darking, till it appears again near Leatherhead; it afterward enters the Thames oppoſite Hampton-Court. Perhaps it is rather abſorbed, eſpecially in dry ſeaſons, by a tract of ſoft ground, called the Swallows, near two miles in length, and by caverns in the ſides of the banks: yet not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking it's courſe in an open channel above ground, winding in the valleys from Darking to Leatherhead. *Mole*, Kent, N. of Tunbridge. *Mole-Hall*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Mole*, or *Moad-Hall*, Eſſex, near Bardfield. *Molecop*, or *Mowcop*, Staffordſ. on the borders of Cheſhire, towards Congleton. *Molefworth*, Huntingdonſ. SW. of the Giddings.

MOLFETTA, a town of Bari, Naples.

MOLINA, a town and river of New Caſtile; and a town of Murcia.

Molington, near Cheſter.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, bounded on the N. by Abruzzo Citra; on the E. by Capitanata; on the S. by Lavora; and on the W. by the States of the Church. It is 30 miles long and 24 wide, is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk, and abounds in game. Moliſo, which is not the capital, is 50 miles N. of Naples.

Molland, Devonſ. NE. of S. Moulton.

MOLLEN, a town of Saxe-Lawenburg, Lower Saxony; in the territory of Lubec, and 6 miles S. of that city.

Mollerſtang, Weſtmorl. near Pendragon-Caſtle. *Moll-Hall*, Eſſex, W. of Thaxted. *Mollington*, Oxfordſ. and Warwickſ. N. of Banbury. *Molliſton*, Northumb. in Mitford barony.

MOLSHEIM, a town in the depart. of Lower Rhine, 10 miles WSW. of Straſburg, and 228 miles E. of Paris.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall but valuable iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean, lying moſtly within ſight of each other. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Timor, or Motyr, Bachian, Bourſo, and Ceram. They are ſituated to the E. and S. of Celebes. Their coaſts are rendered very dangerous by ſands and ſhelves. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, coarſe tobacco, and other fruits; and are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially nutmegs and cloves. Here are parrots of extraordinary beauty, and many birds of Paradiſe. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous, but very dangerous land crocodiles. The Dutch, who drove out the Spaniards and Portugueſe, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their ſpice trade. The natives are Pagans, but there are many Mahometans. All the particular kings of theſe iſlands are ſubject to the king of Ternate, who is in alliance with the Dutch. Moſt, if not all of them, have been ſubdued by the Engliſh, ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

MOLWITZ, a town of Brieg, Sileſia.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a town and country of Africa, on the eaſtern coaſt, in Zanguebar, S. of Melinda. The ſoil is fruitful, producing rice, millet, and other grain, variety of fruit-trees, vegetables, and eſculents. Here is alſo plenty of cattle and poultry, and the country abounds with ſprings of freſh water. The climate is temperate, and the air healthy. The city was held ſome time by the Portugueſe, but they were driven out in 1631, by an Arabian ſcheik, and their converts are moſtly turned Manometans. Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 39. 0. E.

MONA, or MOEN, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, SE. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel.

MONACO, a ſmall city of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, 4 or 5 Italian miles in circuit. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, which ſtretches out into the ſea, and has, or lately had, it's own prince, under the protection of France. It has fortifications, with a good harbour, and is 8 miles NE. of Nice. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 36. E.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 30 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Fermanagh; on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; and on the SE. and S. by Louth and Cavan. It contains 19 pariſhes, about 21,523 houſes, and 118,000 inhabitants. The ſoil, is, in general, deep and fertile; wet and damp in ſome places, and hilly in others. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in the N. and W. parts, and is averaged at 104,000l. yearly.

*MONAGHAN, the capital of the county of Monaghan, was fortified with a caſtle and fort againſt the Iriſh, in the reign of Queen

Queen Elizabeth. It is 62 miles NNW. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 15. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

Monallen, in Down, Ulster. At Shanmore, near this place, on the new canal being cut, some years ago, a multitude of fallen trees of oak, ash, elder, &c. was discovered, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in some places 6, in others 8 feet deep, many of them of large bulk, tumbled down, one over another, some lying in straight lines, and others in an oblique or transverse position.

Monamultina, in Wexford, Leinster.

MONASTEER, a town of Tunis, near the sea, built by the Arabs.

Monasterboyce, in Louth, Leinster.

*MONASTERVAN, a town of Kildare, in Leinster. It is seated on the river Barrow, 6 miles W. of Kildare, where a branch of the Grand Canal is united with that river, hereby opening a passage between the metropolis and the province of Munster. From it's being a station or stage of the packets, as well as of the lumber-boats, it has of late been much improved and enlarged.

MONCALLIER, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles W. of Turin.

MONCALVO, a finall town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain.

MONÇAON, or MONZON, a fortified town of Douro, on the Minho.

MONÇARAS, a town of Alentejo.

Moncaster, Cumberl. near Ravenglass.

MONÇON, a town of Arragon, on the Cinca, 7 miles S. of Balbastro.

MONCONTOUR, a town in the dept. of the N. Coast; and a town in the depart. of Vienne.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has it's source near Guarda, and, crossing Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic near Cape Mondego.

Monderfield, Heref. S. of Bromyard.

MONDIDIER, a town in the depart. of Somme, seated on a mountain, 18 miles SE. of Amiens.

MONDONEDA, a town of Galicia.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, 13 miles NNW. of Vendome.

MONDOVI, a town and territory in Piedmont. Besides the cathedral, it has 5 parish churches, an university, 12 convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, 30 miles S. of Turin.

Monea, in Fermanagh, Ulster. *Monemoynter*, in Waterford, Munster.

Monethisloyen, Moum. NW. of Caerleon. *Monewdon*, Suffex, SW. of Framlingham. *Moneybridge*, Linc. in Holland,

Moneygall, in King's County, Leinster. *Moneyhore*, in Wexford, Leinster.

*MONEYMORE, a town of Derry, in Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin.

Monford, 3 miles from Shrewsbury.

MONFORTE, a town of Tralos Montes; a town of Beira; and a town of Alentejo; all in Portugal: a town of Galicia; and a town of Valencia; both in Spain: and a town in Sicily.

MONGALLO, a town and kingdom of Africa, N. of Monomotapa.

Mongans, St. NW. of Monmouth. *Mongham, Great* and *Little*, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. and SE. of Sandwich.

MONGHIR, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated on the S. bank of the Ganges, 70 miles E. of Patna.

MONGULS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They assume to be of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquests of India, Persia, and other countries, and called, in most histories, Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. The Monguls dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the W. is that of the Dalay Lama, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike Popery.

Monhall, Essex, NE. of Bumpsted.

MONHEIM, a town of Neuberg, Bavaria; and a town of Berg, Westphalia.

MONIKEDAM, a sea-port of N. Holland, on the SW. coast of the Zuyder Zee.

Moningsby, Linc. near Bullingbrook. *Monington*, Heref. near Stanton. *Monington*, Heref. near Morchampton.

Monivea, in Galway, Connaught.

Monk Breton, Yorksh. near Barnesley. *Monkey Island*, Berks, in the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor. *Monkland*, Heref. NE. of Pembridge. *Monkleigh*, Devonf. S. of Frithelstoke. *Monklesden*, Durh. on the ocean, NW. of Hartlepool. *Monks Ely*, Suff. near Bilderston. *Monks Park*, Warw. 2 miles from Shustoke. *Monkton*, Kent, in Thanet Isle, 4 miles and a half NW. of Sandwich. *Monk Seton*, Northumb. on the ocean, NW. of Tinmouth. *Monk Silver*, Somerf. W. of Stokegomer. *Monk Soham*, Suff. NW. of Framlingham. *Monkston*, Hants, SW. of Andover.

Monkstown, in Dublin, Leinster, 5 miles from

from the metropolis. *Monkſtown*, in Cork, Munſter, near Cove.

Monkton, Devonſhire, N. of Honiton. *Monkton*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Cranborn. *Monkton*, Dorſetſhire, 1 mile from Winterborne and Farringdon. *Monkton*, Kent, NE. of Lenham. *Monkton*, Somerſ. NE. of Taunton. *Monkton*, Wilts, E. of Calne. *Monkton-Biſhops*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Monkton-Farley*, Wilts. *Monkton More*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of the Nyd. *Monkton-Nun*, Yorkſhire, N. of the Nyd, and SE. of Boroughbridge. *Monkton-Weſt*, Somerſetſhire, between Bridgewater and Taunton. *Monkwood*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Armſwell.

* MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthſhire, pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Mynnow, which almoſt ſurround it. It is a large and handſome town, carries on a conſiderable trade with Briſtol by the Wye, and is 21 miles W. by S. of Glouceſter, and 128 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 49. N. lon. 2. 46. W. Market on Saturday. Fairs on Whitſun Tueſday, September 4th, and November 22d.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Herefordſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the E. by Glouceſterſhire, on the SE. by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It's extent from N. to S. is about 28 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market-towns, and 127 pariſhes. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed ſheep, goats, and horned cattle; and the valleys produce plenty of graſs and corn. Beſide the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almoſt peculiar to itſelf the river Uſk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eaſtern, and largeſt part of which is a tract, fertile, on the whole, in corn and paſture, and well wooded. It abounds with limeſtone, which is burnt on the ſpot, for the general manure of the country. The ſmaller weſtern portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of ſheep. It has ſeveral long, narrow valleys, watered by ſtreams that fall into the Briſtol Channel. All the rivers above mentioned, particularly the Wye and Uſk, abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout. Monmouthſhire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of it's towns and villages, it's mountainous, rugged ſurface, as well as it's ſituation beyond the Wye, which ſeems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes moſt of the character of the latter country, though, ſince the reign of Charles II. when it was added to the Oxford circuit, it has been conſidered as an Engliſh county. The people uſe the Welſh language, but the Engliſh tongue is coming into uſe. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOEMUGI, or NIMAAMA, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, ſaid to be bounded by Abyſſinia on the N.; Mongallo, Mozambique, and other ſtates of Zanguebar on the E.; Monomotapa on the S.; and Congo and Angola on the W.; but the real limits are unknown. The ſovereign, however, is rich and powerful, having ſubdued moſt of the petty kings around. His ſubjects carry on a commerce with Abyſſinia and the eaſtern coaſts in gold, and vaſt quantities of ivory teeth, which they exchange for European and Indian commodities. This is all we can find concerning this unknown empire.

MONOMOTAPA, a country of Africa, extending from the Indian Sea to a conſiderable diſtance from it, between lat. 15. 0. and 23. 0. S. and between lon. 24. and 35. E. The climate is temperate; the air is clear and healthy, and the ſoil fertile, well watered, and abounding with paſture grounds. Sugar-canes grow here without cultivation. There are a great many oſtriches, and vaſt herds of elephants, and their foreſts ſwarm with wild beaſts and game. Their rivers abound with gold as well as fiſh, and they have mines of ſilver. They exchange their gold and ſilver with the Portugueſe for cotton cloth, and other merchandiſe, and trinkets brought from India and Europe. The houſes in Benematapa, the metropolis, called by ſome Medrogan, are white-waſhed within and without, and adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely wrought and dyed. The palace is a large ſpacious fabric of wood, well flanked with towers, and with four avenues or ſtately gates, continually kept by a numerous guard. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, notwithſtanding their diſtance from the equator. They believe in one God that created the world, and admit of polygamy. The metropolis is about 20 miles W. of Sofala.

MONOPOLI, a town of Bari, Naples.

MONS, a city of the late Auſtrian Hainault, having manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, and a good trade. It ſtands on a hill, in a marſhy ſoil, on the rivers Haine and

and Trouide, 17 miles SSE. of Tournay.

MONSANTO. See MONTESANTO.

Monſcomb, Suſſex, N. of Brighthelmſtone. *Monſil Lacy*, Herefordſhire, NW. of Kenchester.

MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.

MONTABAUR, a ſmall town of Treves.

MONTAGNAC, the name of ſeveral towns of France.

MONTAGNE, a caſtle in the dept. of Dordogne, 25 miles from Perigueux.

MONTAGNIAC, a conſiderable town of Natolia, on the Sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in fruits, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 12 miles from Burſa, and 60 SE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40.20. N. lon. 29.40. E.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

MONTAIGU, a town of La Vendee; a town of Puy de Dome; and a town of the Lot and Garonne: alſo a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant.

MONT-ALBAN, a town of Arragon, and a fortreſs of Nice.

MONTALCINO. See ALCINO, MONT.

MONTALTO, a town of Ancona.

Montanagee, in Kerry, Munſter.

MONTARGIS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Loiret. The muſtard and cutlery of this place are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is ſeated near a fine foreſt, 15 miles S. of Nemours, and 62 S. of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a commercial town in the dept. of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactures of ſilk ſtockings and ſtuffs, ſerges, ſhalloons, &c. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouſe. Alſo a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine; and a town in the dept. of the Drome.

MONTBAZON, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated at the foot of a hill, 135 miles SW. of Paris.

MONTBELLIARD, a town and principality of Germany, inſulated in France, by the departments of Upper Saone, Upper Rhine, and Doubs. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, near the rivers Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W. of Baſle.

MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia.

MONTBRISON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the river Vezize, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris.

MONT-CASSINO, a town and abbey in Livoria, Naples.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a town in the department of Upper Alps, 8 miles N. of Embrun, ſeated on a craggy mountain, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Durance.

MONTECCHIO, a town of Modena.

MONTECECCE, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Spoleto.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Moliſo, Naples; and a cape on the W. coaſt of Sardinia.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a ſmall, but populous town in the Patrimonio, near the Lake Boliena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. It is 11 miles NNW. of Viterbo.

MONTELIMART, a town in the dept. of Drome, trading in wool, ſilk, and leather. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris.

MONTE-MARANO, a town of Principato Ultra, ſeated on the river Calore.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a conſiderable town of Alentejo, on the Canna.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Beira, on the Mondego, ſeated in a fertile country, 10 miles SW. of Coimbra, and 90 N. of Liſbon.

MONTE-PELOSO, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles SE. of Sienna.

MONTESA, a town of Valencia.

MONTE SANCTO. See ATHOS.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Principato Ultra.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Milaneſe, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the ci-devant Savoy; on the W. by Piedmont; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It contains 200 towns and caſtles, and is very fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, 25 miles W. of Paris.

MONTFORT, a town in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles NNW. of Rennes: alſo a town in the dept. of Eure; a town in the dept. of Landes; and a town in the dept. of Gers.

MONTFORT, a handſome town of Utrecht, ſeated on the river Yſſel.

MONTFORT, a town of Auſtria; and a town and country of Suabia.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Galicia, ſeated in a fertile country.

MONTGATZ, a ſtrong town of Hungary, 52 miles ESE. of Caſchau.

MONTGOMERY, the county town of Montgomeryſhire,

Montgomeryſhire, a ſmall, neat town, with a rich ſoil, but little trade. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, 26 miles SW. by W. of Hereford, and 161 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 26. N. lon. 3. 5. W. Market on Tueſday.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merioneth ſhire and Denbighſhire, on the NE. and E. by Shropſhire, on the S. by Radnorſhire, on the SW. by Cardiganſhire, and on the W. by part of Merionethſhire. It extends 33 miles from N. to S. and nearly the ſame from to E. W. containing 7 hundreds, 6 market towns, and 47 pariſhes. The air is pleaſant and ſalubrious; and the country mountainous, but fertile, and agreeably interperſed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. The hilly tracts are almoſt entirely ſheepwalks; and the flocks, like thoſe of Spain, are driven from diſtant parts to feed on them during the ſummer. This county alſo affords mineral treaſures, particularly lead; and it abounds with ſlate and lime; but there is no coal. It's principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for their great variety of fiſh, and for ſalmon in particular.

Montgrace-Abbey, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Montisford*, Hants, near the Somborns.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 6 miles N. of Havre.

MONT-LOUIS, a fortified town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees; and a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire.

MONT LUEL, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated on the river Seraine, 12 miles NE. of Lyons.

MONT-LUÇON, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Cher, 35 SW. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Cher, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town. It is 22 miles SE. of Sedan, and 135 NNE. of Paris.

MONTMELIAN, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſummit of a mountain, inacceſſible, except towards the town. It is 8 miles SSE. of Chamberry.

MONTMORENCI, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated upon a hill, 8 miles N. of Paris.

MONT MORILLON, a ſmall town in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated on the Gartemp.

MONTPELLIER, a large, rich, and beautiful city in the dept. of Herault. Before the revolution, here was an univerſity, with a celebrated ſchool of medicine, and a botanic-garden, the firſt eſtabliſhed with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 50,000, who trade in verdigriſe, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vitæ, Hungary-water, cinnamon-water, capillaire, eſſence of bergamot, lemons, &c. alſo in woollen carpets, fuſtians, and ſilk ſtockings. Theſe commodities are ſent, by the canal, to Cette, which is the ſeaport of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of perſons flock hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is ſeated upon a hill, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, 27 miles SW. of Niſmes, and 212 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 37. N. lon. 3. 58. E.

MONTPENSIER, a town in the department of Puy de Dome, ſeated on a hill, 20 miles NE. of Clermont, and 210 SE. of Paris.

MONT-REAL, a town of Arragon; and a town of Navarre, both in Spain: and a town of Sicily, 3 miles WSW. of Palermo.

MONTREAL, an iſle of N. America, in the river St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The ſoil is very fertile, and the air wholeſome. It was ſurrendered by the French, in 1760, to the Engliſh, by a capitulation, by which all Canada was likewiſe ceded. It has a town of the ſame name, with wide, open ſtreets, built on the ſide of the river, whence there is a gradual eaſy aſcent to what is called the Upper Town. It is pretty ſtrongly fortified by a citadel, wall, baſtions, &c. and has ſuffered much by fires, ſince it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. The only ſtaple commodity is furs and peltry, produced by their trade with the Indians, together with corn and lumber to the W. Indies. Montreal is now the capital of the province of Upper Canada, and is 120 miles SW. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lat. 45. 38. N. lon. 73. W.

MONT-REAL, or MOUNT ROYAL, a fortreſs of Treves, on the Moſelle.

MONTREAL, the name of four towns in the reſpective departments of the Yonne, Gers, Aude, and Ain.

MONTREUIL, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on a hill near the river Canche, 10 miles NW. of Heſdin, and 117 N. of Paris. Alſo, ſeveral other towns of France.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river

river Touet, 9 miles S. of Saumur, and 155 from Paris.

MONT-RICHARD, a ſmall town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, ſeated near the Cher, 12 miles SSE. of Amboiſe, and 112 SW. of Paris.

*MONTROSE, a town of Angusſhire, near the eſtuary of the river South Eſk. Over this river a new bridge has been lately erected. At high water the town is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. The harbour is a fine ſemicircular baſin, with a handſome ſtone pier; and a great number of trading veſſels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taſte. The moſt remarkable are the town-houſe, the preſbyterian church, and an elegant epiſcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of ſail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown ſheeting, Oſnaburgs, and ſtockings. The ſalmon fiſheries on the N. and S. Eſk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montroſe is 48 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

MONTSAUJEON, a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles S. of Langres, and 145 from Paris.

MONTSERRAT, a high mountain in Catalonia, on which is a famous monaſtery and chapel, inhabited by monks of ſeveral nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curioſity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is ſaid to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high. From the top of it is a view of the country to the diſtance of 150 miles. It is 20 miles NW. of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, diſcovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and ſo named by him from it's reſemblance to the mountain in Spain. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar, cypreſs, and other three, and ſome odoriferous ſhrubs. As to ſoil, animals, and commerce, Montſerrat is much the ſame as the other Caribbee Iſlands. It is held by the Engliſh, and is 30 miles SW. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 54. N. lon. 61. 34. W.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a town in the dept. of the Channel, built on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea twice in 24 hours. It is 7 miles SW. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris.

Montſtone, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Monwood*, Warw. W. of Anſtey. *Mony Aſh*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

MONZA, a town of Milan, on the Lambro. In it's treaſury is the iron crown, with which the ancient Italian kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany, were crowned as kings of Lombardy. It is of gold, enriched with jewels, and exceedingly ſmall, with an iron ring on the outſide. It has neither points nor rings.

Moon, or *Moun*, in Kildare, Leinſter, within 3 miles of Caſtledermot.

Moor, Cheſhire, S. of Warrington. *Moor Hall*, Lancaſ. near Bolton. *Moor-Hall*, Hertf. SW. of Buntingford. *Moor-Kirk*, Yorkſ. *Moor End*, Glouc. a hamlet to Hartpury. *Moor-End*, Glouc. in Slimbridge pariſh. *Moor-Lynch*, Somerſetſ. *Moor Park*, Surry, near Farnham. *Moor-Winſlow*, Cornwall, N. of Stratton.

MOORSHEDABAD, a large, ill-built city of Bengal, near the weſtern arm of the Ganges, 100 miles N. of Calcutta. It was formerly the capital of Bengal, before the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh power.

MORA, a town of New Caſtile; and a town of Alentejo.

Mora, in Waterford, Munſter.

Moran, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony. *Moran's-Court*, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

MORANT, or EAST POINT, the moſt eaſterly promontory of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 56. N. lon. 75. 56. W.

MORAT, a conſiderable town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the Validois, 12 miles W. of Bern.

MORAT, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwick of the ſame name, 6 miles long, and 2 broad, emptying itſelf into the Lake of Neufchatel by means of the river Broye.

MORAVIA, THE MARQUISATE OF, a province of Germany, ſurrounded by Sileſia, Bohemia, and Auſtria, and divided into ſix circles. It is partly mountainous and woody, and partly champaign, with many moraſſes, bogs, and lakes; and has conſtantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. It takes it's name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the Unitas Fratrum, or Brethren, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been early promulgated here. Olmutz is the capital.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia; croſſes all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradiſch, and falls into the Danube after ſeparating the countries of Lower Hungary and Upper Auſtria.

MORAVE, a river which riſes in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Niſſa, and falls into the Danube 8 miles E. of Semendria.

MORBACH,

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 42 miles S. of Straſburg.

Morbath, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Morborn*, Hunti. NW. of Stilton.

MORBEGNO, a handſome commercial town in the Valteline, in the country of the Griſons, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Adda. It is the reſidence of a bailiff, who has the title of Podeſta, and is 12 miles S. of Chiavenna.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, of which Vannes is the capital. It takes it's name from a ſmall bay between that town and the Iſland of Belleiſle. It's entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little iſlands.

Morchard, Biſhop's, Devonſhire, SE. of Chimleigh. *Morchard Cruwys*, Devonſ. 4 miles SW. of Tiverton. *Morchel*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Morcote*, or *Boyfield*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Minterſworth pariſh. *Morcomb Lake*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Chidiock. *Morden*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Wareham. *Morden*, Surry, between Chipſted and Kent. *Morden, Upper*, Surry, S. of Wimbledon. *Morden, Gilden* and *Steeple*, Cambridgeſ. near Royſton. *Mordford*, SE. of Hereford. *Mordon*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop-Aukland. *More*, near Hereford. *More*, Devonſ. in High Week pariſh. *More*, Herts, a manor in Rickmanſworth. *More*, Worceſ. on the banks of the Teme. *More*, Northumb. in Bothal barony. *More*, Shropſhire, N. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *More*, Suſſex, NE. of Petworth.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, a peninſula on the ſouthern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It's preſent name is ſaid to be derived from *Morus*, a mulberry-tree, from the great number of mulberry trees it produces. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into four diſtricts. The ſangiack of the Morea reſides at Modon.

Morebarn, Leiceſ. near Orton. *Morebath*, or *Murbach*, Devonſ. N. of Bampton. *Moreby*, Linc. near Bullingbrook. *More-Church*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Horton. *Morecot*, Hants, SW. of Rumſey. *Morecot*, Oxfordſ. between Biceſter and Whatley. *Morecot*, Rutl. S. of the Luffenhams. *Morecot-Hall*, Warw. in Berkeſwell pariſh, near Mereden. *Morehall*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *More-Hall*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhburnham. *More-Hall*, Middl. NW. of Uxbridge. *More-Hall*, Warwickſ. N. of Bitford. *More-Hall*, Warwickſ. NE. of Sutton. *Morehampton*, Heref. near the Golden Vale. *Morehatch*, Middl. a hamlet of Enfield. *Morehayes*, Devonſhire, on the Culme, oppoſite to Columpton. *Morehouſe*, NE. of Durham. *Morehouſe*, Nott. a hamlet of Lexington. *Morehouſe*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Frodlingham. *Morehouſes*, Derbyſ. NW. of Cheſterfield. *More-Lees*, Lancaſhire, near Leigh.

MORELLA, a town of Valencia, on the mountainous frontiers of Arragon.

Meremead, Herts, near Hitchin. *Morend*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Mangotsfield pariſh. *More-North*, W. of Oxford. *Moreſby*, Cumb. a village 2 miles NE. of Whitehaven. *Mores Court*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter-Marſhal. *Moreſham*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Skelton pariſh. *Moreſley*, NE. of Durham. *Moreſted*, Hants, SE. of Winchelter.

MORET, an ancient town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, on a canal, near the Seine, 35 miles SE. of Paris.

Moretey, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a large town of Devonſhire, with a noted market for yarn. It is ſeated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles SW. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

MORETON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on the Foſſeway, 29 miles ESE. of Worceſter, and 83 WNW. of London. Market diſuſed.

Moreton, Cheſhire, near Hyle-Lake. *Moreton*, Staff. E. of Aquilate-Meer, and W. of Stafford. *Moreton*, Staff. N. of Needwood-Foreſt. *Moreton*, Worceſterſ. SW. of Alceſter. *Moreton Alcamlow*, Cheſhire, by Congleton. *Moreton-Corbet*, Shropſ. SE. of Wem. *Moreton Jefferys*, Heref. between Bromyard and Hereford. *Moreton-Say*, Shropſhire, near Drayton. *Moretown*, Northumberland, near Tweedmouth. *Morewent-End*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Hartpury pariſh.

MORGES, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick. It is a place of ſome trade, with a port and quay, on the N. ſide of the Lake of Geneva. It is 5 miles W. of Lauſanne.

MORGES, a town in the dept. of Iſere.

MORHANGE, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, 21 miles ESE. of Metz, and 200 E. of Paris.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country of Daſmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit

habit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but this is denied by Abbé Fortis, who thinks their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the sea-coast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these, M. Fortis thinks, are all either of an ancient date; or, if any have happened in later times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general. Indeed, among a variety of curious particulars respecting their manners and customs, he presents some very pleasing traits of character. "Friendship," he says, "is lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. He was present at the union of two young women, who were made *Posestre*, in the church of Perusich. The satisfaction, he continues, that sparkled in their eyes, when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of sentiments can lodge in minds not formed, or rather not corrupted, by society, which we call civilized. The male friends, thus united, are called *Pobratimi*, and the females *Posestreme*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between those of different sexes are not bound with so much solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was also the custom. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlacchi, and other nations of the same origin, it should seem, that the sworn brothers arose, a denomination frequent enough among the common people in many parts of Europe. If discord happen to arise between two friends, among the Morlacchi, it is talked of, over all the country, as a scandalous novelty; and there have been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravity of their countrymen, to their intercourse with the Italians. Wine, and strong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuse, after our example, will, of course, produce the same bad effects as among us."

MORLAIX, a considerable sea-port in the dept. of Finisterre, with a tide-harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE. of Brest.

Morland, Westmorl. W. of Appleby. *Morlas*, a river in Carmarthens. *Morley*, 3 miles NE. of Derby. *Morley*, Devons. between Totness and Kingsbridge. *Morley, St. Botolph's* and *St. Peter's*, Norf. SW. of Windham. *Morley*, Yorkshire, SW. of Leeds. *Morley-Hall*, called also *Hallingbury*, Essex, near Birchinghanger. *Morley-Nether*, Northumberland, near Chipchase. *Morlinch*, Somersetshire, near Bridgewater. *Morningthorp*, Norfolk, S. of Saxlingham.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Zahara. It's greatest length is about 450 miles; and, where widest, about 390. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at last, they were all subdued, and united under one sovereign, by the sharifs. The S. part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, and Segilmessa; and the N. part, those of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; but the latter having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry on the western coast, is exceedingly fertile; the land containing within itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. The increase of corn is often as sixty to one. The fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The humidity of the atmosphere is so corrosive, that it quickly covers with rust, iron, steel, metals, and even the keys and scissars carried in the pocket. The Moors make food of the locusts; prodigious quantities of them are brought to market, salted and dried like red herrings. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, or Brebes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian

Chriſtian ſlaves, and ſome merchants, upon the coaſt, beſide a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land with the negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, who travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, ſilk, ſalt, &c. and, in return, have men, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the ſlaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, oſtrich feathers, ſalt, and wax; in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deſerts are lions, tigers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, grapes, almonds, lemons, oranges, melons, pomegranates, apples, pears, &c. They have alſo flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, eſpecially thoſe belonging to Sallee. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes great cruelties. His uſual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan ſubjects, and ſix crowns a year of the Jews; but he often breaks through theſe rules, and ſeizes what he pleaſes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horſe; but they are poorly armed, and know but little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm-trees, formed by a chain of mountains on the N. having Mount Atlas, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but it's great extent, and the royal palace. It is incloſed by remarkably ſtrong walls, built of tabby, the extent of which ſtill exiſts entire, and ſuppoſes a city which might contain 300,000 ſouls: they are flanked by ſquare towers, and ſurrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The moſques are more numerous than magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow, dirty, and irregular, and many of the houſes uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Thoſe which are decent are built of tabby, and incloſed in gardens; but the generality of them, which are no better than ruins of houſes heaped one upon another, ſerve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them, in order to rob paſſengers. M. Chenier doubts whether Morocco contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a ſeparate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly ſhut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no perſon can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Mooriſh town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. The palace is a very extenſive and ſolid building, with gates compoſed of Gothic arches, embelliſhed with ornaments in the Arabian taſte. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Lat. 31. 12. N. lon. 6. 45. W.

MORON, a town of Seville, Andaluſia.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Iſles, about 7 miles WNW. of Mowee. Yams are it's principal produce; yet it has but little wood. The coaſt on the ſouthern and weſtern ſides of the iſland forms ſeveral bays, which promiſe a tolerable ſhelter from the trade-winds. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 157. 14. W.

* MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, ſeated on a river called Cammas-Water, with a very large market for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 287 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Whitſunday; and the Wedneſday before July 22d.

Morrick, Northumb. near Warkworth.

Morris, Cornwall, NE. of Botreaux-Caſtle.

MORTAGNE, a town in the dept. of Orne, well known for it's ſerges and tanneries. Alſo a town in the dept. of the North, 8 miles SE. of Tournay; a town in the depart. of Lower Charente; and a town in the dept. of Vendee.

MORTAIN, a town in the dept. of the Channel, ſeated on the rivulet Lances, almoſt ſurrounded by craggy rocks, 20 miles SSE. of Avranches.

MORTARA, a town of Lumello, in Milan.

Mort-Bay, and *Morthow*, Devonſhire, SW. of Ilfracomb, near the coaſt. *Mortimer*, Berks. *Mortimers*, Kent, near Cowling-Caſtle. *Mortimers*, Hants, 5 miles from Reading. *Mortlake*, a village in Surry, ſeated on the river Thames, 9 miles W. of London. *Mortlich*, a village of Banffſhire, in Scotland, 6 miles SW. of Keith. *Morton*, Eſſex, N. of Shelly. *Morton*, cum *Eaſtwood-Park*, Glouceſ. in Thornbury

Thornbury parish. *Morton*, Nott. in Fiskerton parish. *Morton*, Worcef. SW. of Alceſter. *Morton*, Cheſhire, near the ferry over the Merſey into Lancaſhire. *Morton*, Derbyſ. N. of Alfreton. *Morton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Puddleton. *Morton*, Durham, E. of Raby-Caſtle. *Morton*, Worceſ. N. of Leominſter. *Morton*, Linc. near Gainſborough. *Morton*, Lincolnſ. between Fokingham and Bourn. *Morton*, Nott. near Retford. *Morton*, Shropſhire, W. of the Morda. *Morton*, Weſtm. NE. of Appleby. *Morton*, Yorkſhire, W. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Morton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Northallerton. *Morton*, NE. of York. *Morton*, Yorkſ. between Bradford and Skipton. *Morton-Abbot's*, Worceſterſ. N. of Eveſham. *Morton Bagot*, Warw. SW. of Ullenhale. *Morton-Banks*, Yorkſhire, near Keighley. *Morton-Birts*, Worceſ. near the Malvern-Hills. *Morton-Underhill*, Worceſterſhire, in Inkborough parish.

* *Morton-in-the-Marſh*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles from Stow.

Morton-Merial, Warw. N. of Kineton. *Morton*, *N.* and *S.* Berks, SW. of Wallingford. *Morton-Pinkney*, Northamp. N. of Weedon. *Morton-Valence*, Glouc. 4 miles from Painſwick. *Morton-upon-Lug*, N. of Hereford. *Morton upon-Swale*, Yorkſ. SW. of Northallerton. *Mortſton*, Devonſ. near Mortbay, W. of Ilfracomb. *Morva*, Cornw. near Madern. *Morvale*, Cornw. between the Lees and Leſkard. *Morvath*, Cornwall, N. of Penzance.

MORVEN, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire.

MORVIEDRO, the ancient SAGUNTUM, a town and river of Valencia.

Morvil, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth. *Morvil-Hill*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, in Lune Foreſt.

MOSA, a town of Arabia, 25 miles NE. of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, ſo called from the capital of the ſame name, ſituated on an iſland, chief of 3 iſlands which form a part of the kingdom. This iſland is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 miles from the continent. It was ſeized by the Portugueſe in 1497, and they have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The town is large, well-built, and rich, with handſome churches and convents, and a fort or caſtle, the ſtrongeſt and beſt contrived the Portugueſe have on this coaſt. The ſoil, on the continent, is fat and fertile, and the country breeds numerous herds of cattle, and ſheep with large tails. They alſo ſwarm with ſtags, wild boars, other wild beaſts, and elephants ſo fierce and deſtructive, that the natives dare not ſtir far from their homes without lighted firebrands in their hands to frighten them away. The country has alſo rich mines of gold. The governor is changed every three years, and the Portugueſe export gold, ſilver, copper, elephants teeth, wax, rice, other proviſions, and ſlaves. Their ſhips always call here in going to the Eaſt Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries; and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lat. 15. 5. S. lon. 40. 49. E.

MOSAMBIQUE, a ſtrait, or channel, in the Indian Ocean, lying between the E. coaſt of Africa and the Iſland of Madagaſcar, and between lat. 11. and 24 deg. S.

MOSBACH, a handſome town in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Neckar.

Moſbarrow, Lancaſ. SW. of Wigan.

MOSBURG, a town of Bavaria; and a town of Carinthia.

Moſcea, *St.* Cornwall, near St. Mawes Caſtle.

MOSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, one of the moſt ancient and conſpicuous provinces of Ruſſia, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of that vaſt empire. It's capital is of the ſame name.

MOSCOW, a large city of the Ruſſian empire, capital of the government of Moſcow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be conſidered as a town built upon the Aſiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in it's preſent ſtate, a motley mixture of diſcordant architecture. It is diſtributed into the following diviſions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and higheſt part of the city, ſurrounded by high walls of ſtone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This diviſion is not deformed by wooden houſes. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, ſeveral churches, 2 convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arſenal now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, or the Chineſe town, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the univerſity, the printing-houſe, and many other public buildings, with all the tradeſmen's ſhops. The houſes are moſtly ſtuccoed, or white-waſhed; and it has the only ſtreet in Moſcow in which the houſes ſtand cloſe to each other, without any interval between them. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding diviſions: it takes it's name from a white wall, by which it was formerly ſurrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs

all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The two last-mentioned divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes it's name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in Spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last-mentioned rivulets are, in summer, little better than dry channels. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops: some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, quarters of a populous town; some of a poor village; others of a great capital. Moscow is certainly the largest town in Europe; it's circumference, within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in such a straggling manner, that it's population corresponds, in no degree, with it's extent. It has, however, been pretty well ascertained: it contains, within the ramparts, 300,000 souls. It is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburgh. Here the chief nobles reside, who do not belong to the court: they here support a large number of retainers; gratify their taste for a ruder and more expensive magnificence in the ancient feudal style; and are not, as at Petersburgh, eclipsed by the superior splendor of the court. The places of public worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of these, 484 are public churches, 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white-washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfreys detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed here a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Among the public institutions, in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, endowed, in 1764, by Catharine, and supported by voluntary contributions; to encourage which, she granted to all benefactors some valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, it is remarkable, that a private merchant, named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000l. The gardens hereabouts yield the famous transparent apple, called by the Russians Naliwi, with variety of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which, falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 460 miles SE. of Petersburgh, and 1200 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 55. 45. N. lon. 37. 31. E.

Mose, a river that runs through Leicest. Derb. and Staff. and falls into the Trent, near Croxhall. *Mose*, Essex, SW. of Harwich. *Mosedale*, Cumb. SE. of Ireby. *Mosedale*, Westmorland. *Moseley*, Worcestershire, in Bromsgrove parish.

MOSELLE, a department of France, N. of the department of Meurthe. It takes it's name from a river which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and, passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. Metz is the capital of this department.

Mosergh, Cumb. near Cockermouth.

Mosgrove, in Cork, Munster.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO,

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of Mexico, in North America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the ſea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. In magnitude it exceeds the kingdom of Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fiſh, game, and proviſions of all ſorts; furniſhes every neceſſary for raiſing cattle and ſtock on plantations of every kind, and to any extent; and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every uſe and purpoſe at land or ſea. The ſoil is ſuperior to that of the Weſt India Iſlands; the air and climate are more ſalubrious; and the deſtructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Spaniards have no ſettlements in the Moſquito country, and reckon it a part of Honduras. When they firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they maſſacred moſt of the natives, which gave thoſe that eſcaped into the inacceſſible part of the country, an inſuperable averſion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join Europeans that came upon their coaſts, and particularly the Engliſh, who frequently came hither againſt the Spaniards. The Moſquito-men being excellent markſmen, the Engliſh employed them in ſtriking the maratee fiſh, &c. and many of the Moſquito Indians went to Jamaica, and ſailed with the Engliſh in their voyages. They are ſo ſituated between moraſſes and inacceſſible mountains, and a coaſt full of rocks and ſhoals, that no attempts againſt them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever ſucceed. The connection between the Engliſh and the Moſquitos no longer exiſts. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the former, in conſideration of certain ceſſions on the coaſt of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, a town of Algiers, with a caſtle and good harbour, ENE. of Oran.

MOSTAR, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia.

Moſſdale, Cumberland, in Caldbeck pariſh, near Heſket.

Moſſide, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Moſtern, Dorſetſh. NW. of Beminſter. *Moſton*, N. of Cheſter. *Moſton*, Cheſhire, near Sandbach. *Moſton*, Shropſhire, E. of Wem.

MOTALA, a town and river of E. Gothland.

Motcomb, Dorſetſhire, near Shaftſbury. *Mote*, Cumberl. near Longtown. *Mote*, Kent, 1 mile from Maidſtone. *Motesford*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Mothecomb*, Devonſhire, near Plymouth. *Motherby*, Cumberland, in Grayſtock pariſh. *Motherſal*, Staffordſhire, NE. of Stone.

Mothill, in Waterford, Munſter.

Mothingham, Kent, 2 miles from Elham. *Motley*, Cheſhire, near Hollinworth.

MOTOLA, a town of Otranto, Naples; and a town of Congo, in Africa.

MOTRIL, a town of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fiſhery.

Motteſton, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Mottram-Andrew*, Cheſhire, 3 miles from Macclesfield. *Mottram-in-Longendale*, Cheſhire, NE. of Stopford.

MOTYR, one of the Molucca Iſlands.

MOUAB, a new town of Arabia, built in 1708, between Dinar and Sanaa, the uſual reſidence of the prince of Yemen. Alſo a town of Hadramaut, Arabia.

MOUDON, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud. The bailiff appointed by the canton of Bern reſides in the caſtle of Lucens, built on the ſummit of a mountain, in a ſituation exceedingly picturesque. Moudon is 12 miles N. by E. of Lauſanne.

MOULD. See MOLD.

Moule, a river in Devonſhire, running into the Towridge, near Briſtol Channel. *Moulgrave Caſtle*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Whitby. *Moulham*, Dorſetſhire, in Swanwich pariſh.

MOULINS, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Allier, takes it's name from the great number of mills *(moulins)* that were formerly in it's neighbourhood. It contains between 16,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The houſes of the late Chartreux, and of the Viſitation are magnificent. The ſtreets are broad and clean; and the bridge over the Allier, in the modern ſtyle, has 13 arches. The cutlery of Moulins is more eſteemed than that of Chatelleraut. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. It is 30 miles S. of Nevers.

MOULINS ENGILBERT, a ſmall town in the dept. of Nievre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, 7 miles SW. of Chateau-Chinon.

Moulſey, *E.* and *W.* Surry, near Kingſton, on oppoſite ſides of the river Mole. *Moulſo*, Bucks, near Newport. *Moulſham*, Eſſex, a mile from Chelmsford. *Moulſham*, Eſſex, S. of Colcheſter.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Perſia and Candahar. It's products are cotton, wine, ſugar, opium, galls, brimſtone, &c. It is, or has been ſubject to the ſeiks; but it's

capital, Moultan, has been garriſoned by the king of Candahar, ever ſince 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the moſt ancient cities in Hindooſtan, capital of the province of the ſame name. Thevenot deſcribes it as a city of ſmall extent, for a capital, but ſtrongly fortified, having a pagoda temple much reverenced. He deſcribes the river that led to Moultan as having been partly choked up in his time, (1665) and that this had greatly leſſened it's trade. He alſo takes notice of a particular ſect of Hindoos in this city, called *Catry*; a tribe, which he elſewhere explains to mean *Rajpoots*, or warriors; that is the *Kuttry* tribe, which Rennel ſuppoſes to be the *Catheri*, or *Cathei*, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. The king of Candahar keeps a garriſon here. The country of Moultan has Lahore to the N. Delhi to the E. Agimere and Sindy to the S. and Perſia to the W. Moultan is ſeated on the Chunaub, 200 miles SW. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the ſea by the courſe of the river. Lat. 29. 52. N. lon. 70. 40. E.

Moulthorp, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Moulton*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Moulton*, Suffolk, E. of Newmarket. *Moulton*, Cheſhire, near Sandbach. *Moulton*, 3 miles from Northampton. *Moulton*, Linc. near the Waſh. *Moulton*, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth. *Moulton Chapel*, Linc. SE. of Spalding. *Moulton-Second*, Linc. NE. of Spalding. *Moulton*, *Little* and *Michael*, Norfolk, E. of New Buckenham. *Moulton-Park*, NE. of Northampton. *Moulton*, *North*, Devonſhire, on the river Moul, and the N. ſide of South Moulton.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Moul, 12 miles SE. of Barnſtaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Mountford, Norfolk, SE. of Methwold. *Mounſted*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. *Mountague*, or *Mountacute*, Somerſetſhire, 3 miles W. of Yeovil.

Mount-Bellew-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught, here are good flour-mills. *Mount-Bolus*, in Kings County, Leinſter.

Mount-Boon, Devonſ. near Dartmouth.

MOUNT-BLANC. See BLANC, MONT.

MOUNT-CASSEL. See CASSEL.

Mount-Charles, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Mount-Drake, Devonſhire, in Muſbury pariſh.

Mount-Eagle, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught, otherwiſe called Croagh Patrick. *Mount Eagle Loyal*, in Kerry, Munſter.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, a round high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, on the NE. coaſt of New Zealand; ſuppoſed to be not much inferior in height to that of the Peak of Teneriff.

MOUNT-GABRIEL, a conical hill, in Cork, Munſter, 300 yards higher than the ſurface of the ſea. On it's ſummit there is a deep lough or well; and, from it a proſpect of vaſt extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the Mizen-Head to Roſs, comprehending a great number of iſlands, bays, creeks, and harbours.

Mountgarret, in Wexford, Leinſter, *Mountgarret Ferry*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Mount-Grace, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk.

Mount Hall, in Down, Ulſter. *Mount-Hamilton*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Mount-Harry, Suſſex, W. of Lewes.

Mount Hill, in Down, Ulſter. *Mount-Leinſter*, in Carlow, Leinſter. On the top of it is a very deep well, the water of which is uſed againſt ſcorbutic and ſcrofulous humours: grouſe, hares, and foxes, are numerous here. *Mount Malby*, a name given to Slieu-Donard, in Down, Ulſter.

Mount Marſh, Kent, near Foot's-Cray.

*MOUNTMELLICK, a pretty neat town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, 41 miles W. of Dublin. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning buſineſſes, with the cotton manufacture and bleaching, are carried on here.

Mount Naſing, Eſſex, NW. of Billericay.

Mount-Nugent, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Mounton, *Chapel* and *Hall*, Monm. in Llanvaren pariſh. *Mount Ottery*, or *Upper Ottery*, Devonſ. NW. of Axminſter.

Mount Pelier, in Limerick, Munſter.

Mount-Pleaſant, Middleſex, near Hornſey. *Mount Pleaſant*, Herts, N. of Eaſt Barnet. *Mount-Poynings*, Dorſetſhire, near the Lulworths.

*MOUNTRATH, a town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, a few miles SW. of Maryborough, and 46 from Dublin.

Mount-Sautre, Devonſhire, NW. of Axminſter.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S. coaſt of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point, ſo named from a lofty peninſulated, and at high water inſulated, rock, called Mount St. Michael, which riſes within it. In Mountſbay is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſo named from a high mount, or ſolid rock, adjoining to the town, of a duſky red, or ſorrel-coloured ſtone, extremely hard. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It is ſeated on the river Stour, 8 miles N. of Leiceſter,

Leiceſter, and 105 NW. by N. of London. Market on Monday.

Mount-Talbot, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

MOURA, a town of Alentejo.

Mourkin, or *Mepperkin*, Cumberland, near Pardſhaw, has a ſmall lake or tarne.

Mourne, a barony, in Down, Ulſter, ſo named from a ridge of high mountains, called the Mountains of Mourne. *Mourne*, in Cork, Munſter, called alſo Ballynamona.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, ſituated on a ſmall river, and ſupplied with water from a multitude of ſprings and wells. Being formerly built of ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town; and the medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and ſand that form the dwellings of it's preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which enables the government to collect, at it's three gates, a tax on all goods (proviſions excepted) that are brought for the ſupply of it's people. A caravan ſets out annually from Meſurata to this place; and hence, the Fezzanners themſelves diſpatch, every year, a caravan to Caſhna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Meſurata. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 15. 5. E.

Mouſhall, Staffordſhire, S. of Wolverhampton. *Mouſehole*, Cornwall, on the W. ſide of Mountſbay; here is a harbour for fiſhing-boats. *Mouſeley*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Harborough.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey, in Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the W. bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, ſurrounded by high walls, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle; but the houſes are ill-built, and in ſeveral places gone to ruins. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth, and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabians, Perſians, Turks, Curds, Greek and Armenian Chriſtians. Here are conſiderable manufactures of cotton. Merchandiſe from India is brought hither by the way of Baſſora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo. It is 130 miles SE. of Diarbekir, and 190 NW. of Bagdad. Lat. 35. 40. N. lon. 41. 15. E.

MOUSTIERS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain. It is 5 miles NE. of Riez.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, 27 miles ESE. of Chamberry.

MOUZON, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 8 miles SE. of Sedan, and 120 NNE. of Paris.

Mowan, Cornwall, near St. Auſtel. *Mowbrick*, Lancaſhire, near Kirkham in Amounderneſs. *Mowcap*, Northumberland, near Kirkhaugh.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 140 miles in circumference. A low iſthmus divides it into two circular peninſulas, of which the eaſtern is double the ſize of the weſtern. The mountains in both riſe to a great height, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of more than 30 leagues. The northern ſhores, like thoſe of Owyhee, afford no ſoundings, and the country preſents the ſame appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the ſmaller peninſula is a ſpacious bay, with a ſandy beach ſhaded with cocoa-nut trees. The country behind has a romantic appearance, the hills riſing almoſt perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their ſteep ſides, and the deep chaſms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of theſe hills are entirely bare, and of a reddiſh brown colour. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lat. 20. 53. N. lon. 157. 56. W.

Mowſwell, Northumberland, between Woller and Sunderland. *Moxall*, Warwickſhire, in Wiſhaw pariſh. *Moxby*, Yorkſhire, near Stillington. *Moxon*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Moy, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Moy*, a river of Connaught, ſeparating the counties of Mayo and Sligo, and falling into the Atlantic below the port of Kilalla. *Moyallen*, in Down, Ulſter. The linen manufacture is carried on here. It is 3 miles from Portadown, and 63 from Dublin.

MOYENVIC, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 3 miles E. of Vic. It is remarkable for it's ſalt-ſprings.

Moyles Court, Hants, near Ringwood.

Moynalty, in Meath, Leinſter. *Moyne*, in Mayo, Connaught.

Moynes-Court, Monm. near Caerleon. *Moynes in Hemſted*, Eſſex, between Radwinter and Steeple Bumſted.

Moyvore, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

MOZCISLAW, a town and palatinate of Lithuania.

Muaker, Yorkſ. in Swaldale. *Muchelney Iſle*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Langport.

MUCIDAN, a ſmall town in the dept. of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Ille, 8 miles SW. of Perigueux.

Muckenfield, Devonſ. near North Tawton. *Mucking*, Eſſex, N. of Tilbury. *Mucking-Hall*, Eſſex, between Sutton and the Wakerings. *Muckings*, Middl. E.

of Tottenham. *Muckleford*, Dorſetſ. near Frampton. *Muckleſton*, Staff. near Blore-Heath. *Mucklewick*, Shropſhire, NE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Muckley*, Shropſhire, between Wem and Wellington.

Mucruſs-Lake, near the Lake of Killarney.

Mudford, Somerſ. between Ilcheſter and Sherborn. *Mudghill*, Wilts, between Bradon-Foreſt and Wotton-Baſſet. *Mudgian*, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven.

MUEHR, or MUERAW, a town of Stiria, on the Muehr.

MUEHR, a great river of Germany, which has it's ſource in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, croſſes Stiria, paſſes by Judenburgh and Gratz, and falls into the river Drave, 6 miles S. of Kaniſha, in Hungary.

Muff, in Cavan, *Muff*, in Derry, and *Muff*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Iſtria, on a gulf of the ſame name.

Muggington, NW. of Derby. *Muggleſwick*, Durham, NW. of Lancheſter.

MUIRKIRK, a town of Ayrſhire, on the river Ayr, with a conſiderable iron work.

Mulahiſh, and *Mulabuff*, or *Mullabuff*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Mulberton, Norfolk, between Harleſton and Norwich. *Mulcote-Abbey*, Warw. between Atherſton and Warwick.

MULDAW, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe above Melmick.

MULDORF, a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and Hanſeatic city of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Unſtrutht, 15 miles NE. of Eiſenach, and 45 E. by S. of Caſſel.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alſace, which though ſituated at the diſtance of ſome miles from the frontiers of Swiſſerland, and inſulated by the French dept. of the Upper Rhine, is not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is conſidered and reſpected as a part of it, and entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by that body. The walls of the town incloſe a circumference of not more than two miles; and it's whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. This little republic maintained it's privileges, which had been granted by the emperors in the feudal times, by contracting alliances, at different periods, with Baſil, Straſburg, the towns of Alſace and Suabia, Bern, Friburg, and Soleure. In 1515, it was received into the Helvetic confederacy; which league has preſerved it's liberty and independence from the encroachments of the empire, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the attacks of France. The town contains about 6000 inhabitants, who are Proteſtants; and there are 2000 people in it's adjacent villages. It owes it's preſent flouriſhing ſtate to it's manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is ariſto-democratical. The ſupreme power reſides in the great and little council, conſiſting together of 78 perſons, and drawn from the burghers, whoſe number amounts to 700, diſtributed into 6 tribes. Mulhauſen is 15 miles NW. of Baſle.

MULHEIM, two towns of Berg, Weſtphalia.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See CANTYRE.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the moſt ſouthern point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULL, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 22 miles in length, and, in ſome places, of an equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fiſhing ſtation has been lately erected. The ſoil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the moſt part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with ſprings, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. Theſe, with fiſh, and a conſiderable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce.

Mulle, a river in Montgomeryſhire.

Mulleghgrew, in Louth, Leinſter.

MULLERAS, or MUHLROSE, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Mullian, Cornwall, on the coaſt, between Helſton and Lizard-Point.

Mullinabone, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Mullinahow*, and *Mullinavat*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

* MULLINGAR, the county-town of Weſt Meath, in Leinſter. It holds a great wool-mart, is a place of good trade, and is ſeated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of Dublin.

MULLITS, or MULLETS, a cluſter of iſlands on the NW. point of the county of Mayo, in Connaught; the largeſt of them is about 10 miles in length.

Multogh, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Multoghanee-Bridge*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Mulnemeſe, Staffordſ. N. of Eccleſhal.

Multijarnham, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Mulpheddar, in Meath, Leinſter.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has it's ſource in Mount Atlas, and, dividing

dividing the empire of Morocco from Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean.

Mulynton, Cheſh. NW. of Knottesford.

Mumby, or *Numby-Chapel*, Linc. NE. of Spilſby.

Munck, Northumb. near Whitfield.

Munck-Riſe, Northumb. S. of Elleſdon.

Munckton, Durham, between Newcaſtle and Shields.

Munck-Wearmouth, Durham, oppoſite to Sunderland, on the N. ſide of the Wear.

Munk-Weſton, Shropſhire, S. of Wenlock.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Granada.

MUNDERKINGEN, an Auſtrian town of Suabia, ſeated on the Danube.

Mundeſley, Norfolk, on the ſhore, E. of Gimmingham and Greſham.

Mundfield, Suſſex, SE. of Echingham.

Mundford, Kent, SE. of Aſhford.

Mundham, Norf. near Loddon.

Mundham, *N.* and *S.* Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter.

MUNDINGOES, the name of a negro nation who live on both ſides of the river Gambia, in Africa. They are annually viſited by a prieſt from one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, to chriſten and marry.

Mundon, Eſſex, near Steple, on the S. ſide of Oſith Iſland.

Mundon-Furnival, or *Great Mundon*, Herts, SW. of Puckeridge.

Mundon-Frewell, or *Little Mundon*, Herts, N. of Sacomb.

MUNDU, an ancient city of Malwa, Hindooſtan, of which it was the capital, about 200 years ago. It was then deſcribed as a city, 22 miles in circuit, and containing many monuments of ancient magnificence; but when viſited by Sir Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen much to decay. It occupied the top of a large and lofty mountain, and few cities were ever placed in a bolder ſituation. It is 32 miles SW. of Indore, and 90 N. of Burhampoor. Lat. 22. 50. N. lon. 75. 47. E.

MUNKACS. See MONTGATZ.

MUNIA, or MENIE, a conſiderable town of Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The veſſels that go down the Nile are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques, and a great number of granite pillars. Lat. 27. 45. N. lon. 31. 20. E.

MUNICH, one of the moſt pleaſant and populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets large and ſpacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the late electors of Bavaria, which now belongs to the elector palatine of the Rhine, as Duke of Bavaria, is a ſtupendous ſtructure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curioſities, in which are 200 marble ſtatues and buſts of Roman emperors, and ſome other antiques, moſtly brought from Italy, the muſeum, the library, and the ducal gardens, attract the attention of travellers. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two ſteeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze, are the moſt remarkable things belonging to it. There are many other fine buildings, both public and private, in this city. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of ſilk, velvet, woollen-cloth, and tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15 miles SE. of Augſburg, and 62 SSW. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 10. N. lon. 11. 36. E.

Munitheſne, Shropſh. N. of Knighton.

Munkforce, Cumberland, in Bootle pariſh.

Munnoe, or *Mynow*, a river running into the Wye at Monmouth.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Wurtemburg.

Munſley, Herefordſ. NW. of Ledbury.

Munſlow, Shropſ. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

MUNSTER, a ſovereign biſhopric in Weſtphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Ems, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Berkel. It lies E. of the Dutch States, and the county of Bentheim. The capital is of the ſame name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, and populous city in Weſtphalia, capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name. The cathedral is a ſtately fabric, and the houſes, in general, are of freeſtone and well-built. The treaty of Weſtphalia was concluded here in 1648. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 NW. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 49. N. lon. 7. 49. E.

MUNSTER, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 9 miles WSW. of Colmar.

MUNSTER, the name of ſeveral towns of Germany.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. and NE. by Leinſter and Connaught, and on all other ſides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suir, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Caſhon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embelliſhed with corn-fields. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal town of Cork.

MUNSTERBURG, a principality of Schweidnitz; and a town of the principality of Munſterburg; both in Sileſia.

MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Treves, 12 miles WSW. of Coblentz.

MURANO, an iſland and town of Italy, about 1 mile from Venice, formerly a very flouriſhing place. The great manufactories of looking-glaſs, induce ſtrangers to viſit this place, which formerly ſerved all Europe with looking glaſſes. Inſtead of being caſt, as in England and France, the Murano mirrors are all blown in the manner of bottles.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It is about 115 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It's principal river is Segura. The ſoil is dry, becauſe it ſeldom rains here, and therefore produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulſe, ſugar, ſilk, and grain. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MURCIA, a large, handſome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name. It was a Roman city, named Venus Myrtia. It has a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. The inns here, like thoſe in moſt of the great roads, &c. of Spain, afford but wretched lodgings and accommodations, being generally kept by Gitans, or Gypſies. It is ſeated in a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the beſt fruits in Spain. It is ſeated on the river Segura, 96 miles SSW. of Valencia, and 212 SE. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 2. N. lon. 1. 14. W.

Murcot, Glouceſ. in Wickham pariſh.

MURET, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe.

Muriot-End, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Daventry.

MURO, a town of Otranto; and a town of Baſilicata; both in Naples.

MURRAY-FRITH, a conſiderable bay or inlet of the ſea, on the E. coaſt of Scotland, between Tarbetneſs, in Roſsſhire, on the N. and Brough-Head, in Murrayſhire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, on the E. by Banffſhire, on the S. by a point of Aberdeenſhire, and by Inverneſsſhire, and on the W. by that county and Nairneſhire. It extends from SW. to NE. about 50 miles, and along the coaſt about 20. Some parts of it are hilly; but it's ſoil, for the greateſt part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Loſſie. The county-town is Elgin.

MURRHART, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

Murſley, Bucks, near Winſlow. *Murſton*, Kent, 1 mile E. of Milton. *Murton*, Cumberl. in Lamplugh pariſh. *Murton*, Weſtmorland, near Appleby.

MUSACRA, or MUJAXAR, a ſea-port of Granada.

Muſberry, Devonſh. near Upper Ottery. *Muſcomb*, *N.* and *S.* Nott. near Newark.

MUSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

Muſden-Grange, Staff. near Crockden. *Muſgrave*, *Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Kirby-Steven.

Muſgry, and *Muſkerry*, in Cork, Munſter.

MUSSELBURGH, a ſea-port of Edinburghſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAM, or MOSTAGAN, a ſea-port of Algiers.

Muſton, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Normanton. *Muſton*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bere. *Muſton*, Yorkſh. near the coaſt and Hunanby. *Muſwell-Hill*, a village of Middleſex, NE. of Highgate, and 5 miles from London. *Mutford*, Suffolk, between Beccles and Keſſingland.

Muthel-Church, in Waterford, Munſter.

Muthvey, a river in Carmarthenſhire. *Muthvey*, rivers in Merionethſhire and Cardiganſhire. *Muuras*, Carmarthenſ.

MUYDEN, a town of N. Holland.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a ſmall village.

MYCONI, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 24 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips, where they may ride ſecure from the N. wind. There are about 500 ſeafaring men in the iſland, who belong to about 150 veſſels, and are accounted pretty good ſailors. The ſoil is dry, but the mountains are of no great height. Water is very ſcarce in ſummer; but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the iſland. The iſland produces little wheat, but plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and beccaficos; beſide which there are excellent grapes and figs. The inhabitants, who are about 3000, are almoſt all Greeks, and have fifty churches, chapels, or monaſteries. Two or three European nations have conſuls here, and yet very few ſhips frequent it. Lat. 37. 28. N. lon. 25. 51. E.

Mydloe, Huntingdonſ. near Hailweſton.

Mydrim,

Mydrim, Carmarthenſhire. *Myles*, Eſſex, near Kelvedon. *Mylſton*, Shropſh. near Clebury. *Mynchinbarrow*, Somerſetſh. near Bath.

Myſhall, in Carlow, Leinſter.

MYSORE, a town of Hindooſtan, anciently the capital of the kingdom ſo called, 10 miles S. of Seringapatam, the preſent capital.

MYSORE, a kingdom in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan, who ſtyles himſelf regent of the country. It includes generally, beſide the Myſore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindigul; beſide the conqueſts of his late father Hyder Ally (who uſurped the throne) to the northward; namely, Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Cunoul, and Cuddapah. The extent of Tippoo's territory, from N. to S. is near 500 miles; it's breadth, in the wideſt place (the N. part of the peninſula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminiſhes, till it ends in a point. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquiſh all but his ancient poſſeſſions. How far his ſucceſſor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot eaſily be aſcertained; but, on the termination of the late war, that prince agreed, beſides paying a large ſum of money, to cede one half of his dominions to the Engliſh E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan. The military eſtabliſhment of Tippoo is reckoned at 155,000 men, of whom about 70,000 are regular troops, of a claſs much ſuperior to any force ever before raiſed and diſciplined by a native of India. A deſcendant of the Hindoo king of Myſore, whom Hyder dethroned, is living, and is kept a ſtate priſoner at Seringapatam. The country, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; inſomuch, that ſuſtenance for men and animals cannot be raiſed upon it but by the moſt perſevering induſtry in it's inhabitants.

Myſſiſe, Yorkſhire, NW. of Rippon. *Mythe*, Glouceſ. in Tewkeſbury pariſh. *Myton*, Yorkſ. between Boroughbridge and Tenmile-Hill, where the Swale leaps into the Ure, as it were, from a precipice.

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* NAAS, the county-town, and alternately with Athy, the aſſize-town of Kildare, in Leinſter. It is ſituated on the great poſt-road between Dublin and Munſter, near the Grand Canal, 15 miles SW. of the metropolis.

Naborn, Yorkſ. in the E. Riding, E. of the Ouſe, and S. of the city of York.

NABURG, a town of Bavaria.

Naby, Yorkſhire, near Barnard-Caſtle. *Nackington*, a mile and a half SE. of Canterbury. *Nacton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Nadder*, a river in Wilts.

Nadrid, in Cork, Munſter.

NAERDEN, or NAARDEN, a town of N. Holland, capital of a country called Goyland, which includes Naerden and 18 villages. It is ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, 11 miles SSE. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht.

Nafferton, Yorkſhire, SW. of Kilham. *Nafford*, Worceſ. near Eckington.

NAGIBANIA, a town of Hungary, on the river Zarud, 30 miles NE. of Zatmar. Near it there are gold and ſilver mines of great produce.

Nagle Mountains, in the S. of Cork, Munſter.

NAGOLD, in Wirtemburg, Suabia.

NAGPOUR, the capital of part of Berar, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to Moodajee Boonſlah, the chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but, though extenſive and populous, is poorly built; and, excepting a ſmall citadel of no ſtrength, is open and defenceleſs. The country around it is fertile and well cultivated. It is 488 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 8. N. lon. 79. 46. E.

NAHAR-MALEK, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabia, ſeated near the Euphrates.

NAHARVAN, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabia, 5 miles from Kufah.

NAJERA, a town of Old Caſtile.

Nailby, Weſtmorl. near Kirby Steven. *Nailefworth*, Glouceſterſhire, near Minching Hampton.

NAIRNE, a ſea-port of Nairneſhire, ſeated at the entrance of the Frith of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverneſs, and 104 N. of Edinburgh.

NAIRNESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, and incloſed on every other ſide by the counties of Inverneſs and Murray. It's extent from N. to S. is about 15 miles, and it's breadth about 12. The ſoil, though rocky, is rich, and, in gene-

ral, well cultivated. Nairne is the county town.

NAKSIVAN, a town of Perſian Armenia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſome conſiderable bazars, caravanſeras, public baths, and other buildings. It is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and once contained 40,000 houſes. In the laſt century, here were 2000 houſes. It is 90 miles SE. of Erivan.

Nallers, Dorſetſ. in Aſkerwel-pariſh.

NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, between Meſſina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPHIO. See NANFIO.

*NAMPTWICH, a large, well-built town of Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Weever, which runs through the middle of it. Here are ſalt-ſprings, which lie on the banks of a freſh-water ſtream, from which they make great quantities of white ſalt. The principal dairies of Cheſhire are about this town. It is 26 miles SE. of Cheſter, and 162 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NAMUR, a city and county of the Netherlands. It has a ſtrong caſtle built in the middle of the town, on a ſharp rock, and is defended by many other conſiderable forts. In 1692, it was beſieged by Lewis XIV. and the Duke of Luxemburg, with an army of 120,000 men, and ſurrendered in ſight of King William's army. Vauban and Cohorn, the two greateſt engineers Europe ever bred, exhauſted the whole ſcience of attack and defence in the ſiege of this place. Cohorn was dangerouſly wounded in the defence of Fort Cohorn. Namur was, however, retaken by King William, in 1695, after many dreadful attacks. The trenches were opened on July 11, and the citadel ſurrendered on the firſt day of September. The garriſon, conſiſting of 16,000 men, was commanded by Marſhal Boufflers. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Maeſe and Sambre, 25 miles SW. of Liege. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

NAMUR, a county of the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maeſe. It is pretty fertile; has ſeveral forelts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal, and is about 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital.

NANCI, a large and handſome city, alternately capital with Luneville, of the depart. of Meurthe. It contains about 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Old and New Town, which are ſeparated by a canal. The firſt, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The New Town, whoſe ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, was already one of the fineſt in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Staniſlaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. Before the revolution, it had an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, and a medical college. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, and 25 S. of Metz. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

Naneby, Leiceſterſ. NE. of Boſworth. *Naneby*, S. of Lincoln. *Nanewarth*, Weſtmorl. near Penrith.

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the Iſland of Santorino, 16 miles in circumference. It has no harbour; the mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, an indolent ſort of people, whoſe trade conſiſts in onions, wax, and honey. There are vaſt numbers of partridges, whoſe eggs they endeavour to deſtroy every year, to preſerve the corn, yet there are ſtill great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, and conſiſt chiefly of marble columns. Lat. 36. 27. N. lon. 26. 10. E.

NANGASAKI, a town of Japan, on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Ximo, with a well-frequented harbour. It is the only port of Japan open to foreigners. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lat. 32. 32. N. lon. 130. 52. E.

NANKING, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles diſtant from the great river Yang-tiſe-Chiang, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from it's ancient ſplendor; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite deſtroyed, as well as many ancient monuments. A third part of the city is deſolate, but the reſt is well inhabited. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well paved, and on each ſide are ſhops, neatly furniſhed. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and the famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and covered with green varniſhed tiles. They have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is ſaid to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garriſon of 40,000 men.

men. Here the phyſicians have their principal academy. It is ſeated on the river Kiam, 500 miles SSE. of Peking. Lat. 32. 4. N. lon. 119. 25. E.

Nans, Cornwall, W. of Redruth.

NANTES, an ancient town in the dept. of Lower Loire. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom, and contains the richeſt merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are ſome iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs are ſo large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Before the revolution, here was an univerſity, a ſociety of agriculture and arts, and a ſchool of anatomy and ſurgery; the merchants, alſo, had commonly, on their own account, more than 120 ſhips for Guinea, the French Weſt-India iſlands, Spain, and the Spaniſh colonies; indeed this port, in reſpect of the man-trade, might, before that time be conſidered as the Liverpool of France; but it's Guinea merchants piqued themſelves a little on their ſuperior humanity; 'for, while,' ſaid they, 'the Engliſh and Dutch, wanting to be quit of their negroes, (who N. B. were inſured like any other goods) make them walk the plank, or throw them overboard; we only drop a little corroſive ſublimate into their victuals, when they ſicken and die without knowing what hurted them.' Veſſels were fitted out here for the cod-fiſhery in N. America; and, Nantes has had a conſiderable ſhare in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes; both at the Bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt-marſhes of Guerande and Croiſic. Large veſſels can come no higher than Paimbœuf, which is ſome miles below Nantes. It is 37 miles SW. of Angers, and 217 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 13. N. lon. 1. 28. W.

Nantenane, in Limerick, Munſter.

Nantgiſſel Cove, Cornw. at the Land's End. *Nantglin*, Denbighſh. N. Wales.

NANTUA, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſituated at the extremity of a great lake of the ſame name, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, of which it is a county. It lies to the S. of Cape Cod, and had once the moſt conſiderable whale fiſhery on the coaſt; but it was almoſt ruined by the American war. It has begun, however, to revive lately; the greateſt part of the inhabitants being whalers and fiſhermen. As the iſland is low, ſandy, and barren, it is calculated for ſuch people only as are willing to depend almoſt entirely on the watery element for ſubſiſtence. It has but one town, called Sherburne. The inhabitants are moſtly quakers. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 70. 0. W.

NANTWICH. See NAMPTWICH.

NAPAUL, a province of Hindooſtan, between the NW. part of Bengal and the mountainous ridge of Himmaleh; it is ſubject to Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Lavora, in Italy, one of the fineſt in the world, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with an univerſity. It is ſeated at the bottom of the Bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vaſt amphitheatre, ſloping from the hills to the ſea. Although the ſtyle of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number or magnificence of the churches, palaces, and public buildings, the private houſes, in general, are better built, and the ſtreets are broader and better paved. No ſtreet in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared with the beautiful ſtreets which lie open to the bay, and here the exceſſive heat of the ſun is often tempered with the ſea-breezes, and with gales wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice. The houſes, in general, are five or ſix ſtories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower-vaſes, or fruit-trees, in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain, St. Elmo, in a moſt pleaſant ſituation, is a convent of Carthuſians, on which much expence has been laviſhed, to render the building, the apartments, and the gardens, equal to the ſituation. Naples is admirably ſituated for commerce, and no kingdom produces the neceſſaries and luxuries of life in greater profuſion; and yet trade is but in a languiſhing condition. The beſt ſilks come from Lyons, and the beſt woollen cloths from England. The articles exported are ſilk and ſilk ſtuffs, oil, ſulphur, manna, roſemary, aniſe-ſeed, reſin, tartar, figs, ſoap, eſſences, ſilk waiſtcoats, ſnuff-boxes of tortoiſe-ſhell, and of the lava of Mount Veſuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that of any made in any part of Italy. They excel alſo in liquors and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, called Diabolonis, which is ſold at a very high price, and of a very hot and ſtimulating nature. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000, which

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is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of the ſtreets are here more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the pooreſt ſort are obliged to ſpend the night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the ſame number of inhabitants, in which ſo few contribute to the wealth of the community by uſeful and productive labour, as Naples; the number of prieſts and monks, of whom there are 10,000, fidlers, lawyers, of whom there are 8000, footmen, and lazzaronis, is immenſe; and the laſt alone are computed at 40,000. The king, it is ſaid, counts a hundred perſons with the title of prince, and ſtill a greater number with that of duke, among his ſubjects. Six or ſeven of theſe have eſtates from 10 to 13,000l. a year; a conſiderable number have poſſeſſions to about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is not above one or two thouſand pounds. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquiſſes not having above three or four hundred pounds a year paternal eſtate; many ſtill leſs; and not a few enjoy the title without any eſtate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with thoſe of Rome in point of architecture, they ſurpaſs them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of ſilver and golden crucifixes, veſſels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice, and of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt magnificent, but in the beſt ſtyle of architecture. The monaſteries and convents of both ſexes are computed at 149; beſides which there are 34 houſes for poor boys, girls, and women; 11 hoſpitals, 5 ſeminaries for eccleſiaſtics, 4 capital churches; 32 pariſh churches; 70 other churches and chapels; and about 130 oratories, or chapels of religious fraternities. The harbour, which is ſpacious, is protected by a mole; and the Bay of Naples is one of the fineſt in the world, being almoſt of a circular figure, about 30 miles in diameter, ſhut out from the Mediterranean by the Iſland of Caprea, and three parts of it ſheltered by a circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles SSE of Rome. Lat. 40. 55. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the NW. by the pope's territories; on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Adriatic. It's greateſt length, from NW. to SE. is upwards of 300 miles, and from NE. to SW. from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and farther); Moliſe; Baſilicata; Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore; Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore; Capitinata; Terra di Bari; and Terra di Otranto; the laſt three forming the ancient Apulia, (now called Puglio) on the E. ſide of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot in ſummer; but the moſt diſagreeable part of the climate is the ſirroc, or SE. wind, which is very common in ſpring, and is ſtill more relaxing. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow, except on the mountains. On account of it's fertility, the country has been termed a terreſtrial paradiſe: it abounds with all ſorts of grain, the fineſt fruits and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, ſaffron, and manna. It affords alſo alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble, and ſeveral ſorts of minerals, together with fine wool and ſilk. Beſides theſe products, and the manufactures ſpoken of in the account of the city of Naples, waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves are alſo made of the hair or filaments of a ſhell-fiſh, which are warmer than thoſe of wool, and of a beautiful gloſſy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverſe it from S. to N. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Veſuvius. One of the greateſt inconveniences to which this kingdom is expoſed is earthquakes, (See CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius contribute in ſome meaſure to prevent. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Romiſh; and the clergy and convents poſſeſs two thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to ſettle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while inſtances of ebriety are ſaid to be comparatively rare. In the female ſex, the paſſion for finery is almoſt ſuperior to any other; and chaſtity is not accounted the characteriſtic virtue of the country. The breach of the conjugal vow ſometimes occaſions quarrels and aſſaſſinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, aſſaſſinations are often perpetrated from much leſs cogent motives. Theſe vices are attributed to the ſlavery and oppreſſion under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the adminiſtration of juſtice. In 1734, the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of Naples and Sicily, for the Infant Don Carlos, and in

1736, the emperor, by a formal inſtrument, ceded both theſe kingdoms to his heirs male and female, and in default thereof, to his younger brothers and ſiſters.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; ſeated on the promontory of Malvaſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Napoli-di-Romania. It has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to Terra-Firma, and was formerly noted for a temple of Eſculapius. Lat. 36. 57. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

NAPOLI-DI ROMANIA, a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time. It is a large place inhabited by Greeks, Turks, and Jews; and is 56 miles SW. of Setines. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 23. 4. E.

Nappay, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle. *Nappay*, Yorkſh. by the Ure, near Aſcrig. *Napſbury*, Herts, near London-Colney.

NAPTON, a town of Warwickſ. near Ladbroke. Market on Thurſday.

NARA, a town of Niphon, in Japan.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, ſeated on a hill. It is a pretty good town, with an old caſtle, 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 229 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

NARBONNE, an ancient city in the depart. of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonenſis. Some Roman inſcriptions, in different parts of the city, are ſtill viſible, and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by them. Narbonne is famous for it's honey, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for it's noble choir, is the tomb of Philip the Bold, king of France. It is 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouſe.

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of Chili, in lat. 45. 12. S. diſcovered by Sir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants.

Narborough, Northamp. near E. Deeping. *Narborough*, Norfolk, W. of Caſtle-Acre. *Narborough*, 4 miles W. of Leiceſter.

NARDO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

NARENTA, a town in the ci-devant Venetian Dalmatia.

Narford, Norfolk, on the Nar, E. of Narborough.

NARNI, a rich and handſome town of Spoleto, in Italy, ſeated on the river Nera. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high and 200 broad, as alſo of an aqueduct that brings water from a ſpring at the diſtance of 15 miles. It is 16 miles S. of Spoleto, and 38 NNE. of Rome.

NAROVA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, noted for two picturesque waterfalls. It iſſues from the Tchudſkoi Lake, and watering Narva, flows into the Gulf of Finland, 8 miles below that town.

Narraghmore, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Narrowdale, Staffordſ. E. of Leek.

Narrow-Water, in Down, Ulſter, below Newry, on the Narrow-Water, or River of Newry.

NARSINGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Cattack, and near the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal, ſeated about 45 miles S. of Cattack.

NARVA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterſburgh. The houſes are built of brick ſtuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Ruſſian town. In the ſuburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's Town, the ſtupendous remains of an ancient fortreſs, built by Ivan Vaſſilievitch the Great, impend, in a picturesque manner, over the ſteep banks of the Narova. The principal exports from it are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is ſituated 68 miles SW. of Peterſburgh, on the Narova, and 8 miles from the mouth of that river, in the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 59. 18. N. lon. 27. 52. E.

NARWAH, or NARWHA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, ſeated near the river Sinde, or Cally Sinde, which falls below it, E. by N. into the Jumna. It is 98 miles S. of Agra.

Naſeby, Northamp. 12 miles N. of Northampton; famous for a victory gained by the Parliamentarians over the Royaliſts in 1645. *Naſh*, Bucks, in Waddon pariſh. *Naſh*, Dorſetſh. in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Naſh*, Hants, E. of Chriſtchurch. *Naſh*, Heref. near Preſtayne, in Radnorſhire. *Naſh*, Kent, in the pariſh of Boughton-under-the-Bean. *Naſh*, Monmouthſ. near Newport-Haven. *Naſh*, Shropſ. E. of Ludlow. *Naſh*, Suſſex, in Steyning pariſh.

Naſh, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Naſh-Court, Kent, near N. Foreland. *Naſh-Mill*, Herts, N. of King's Langley. *Naſing*, Eſſex, near Waltham. *Naſs*, Glouceſ. in Lidney pariſh.

NASSAU, a very fertile county in Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, containing mines of iron, copper, and lead. The

The preſent reigning princes are, Naſſau Weilburg, Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, and Naſſau Saarbruck Saarbruck. The town of Naſſau is ſeated on the river Lahn, 22 miles NW. of Mentz.

Naſſe-Foot, *Naſſe-Shell*, and *Naſſe-White*, Kent, E. of Margate Bay. *Naſſet Sharp*, *Naſſet Sheer*, and *Naſſet Peter*, Kent, near the Weſt Swale. *Naſſington*, Northamp. NE. of Fotheringay-Caſtle. *Naſſwood*, Hants, near Woodhay.

NATA, a ſea-port of Panama, in South America, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the Bay of Panama, 70 miles SW. of Panama.

NATAL, a country on the E. coaſt of Africa, lying NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boſhmen Hottentots.

NATCHITOCHES, or RED RIVER, a fine river of Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 31. 15. N.

Nately, Hants, NE. of Baſingſtoke. *Nately-Hall*, Lanc. near Garſtang.

Natenene, in Kerry, Munſter.

Nathy, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven. *Natland*, Weſtmorl. SE. of Kendal.

NATOLIA, a country formerly called Aſia Minor; the moſt weſtern part of Turkey in Aſia, and is a large peninſula, extending from the river Euphrates, as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Strait of Conſtantinople, which ſeparate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. In it's modern diviſion it comprehends the provinces of Anatolia, Caramania, Amaſia, and Aleculia. Anciently it contained Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Myſia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Piſidia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. It is now governed by a bergieberg, who reſides at Kintaja, under whom are ſeveral ſangiacks. The air is temperate and wholeſome, the ſoil, in general, fertile, and the commerce conſiderable. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers.

NATOLIA PROPER. See ANATOLIA.

NAVARINO, a large and populous town on the W. coaſt of the Morea, with an excellent harbour, the beſt frequented in the whole peninſula, and defended by a citadel. It is 8 miles NE. of Modon, and 17 NW. of Coron.

NAVARRE, a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, lying partly in France and partly in Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is about 54 miles in length and 45 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in game, and in iron-mines. The inhabitants are polite, hardy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five juriſdictions, whoſe capital towns are Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre is ſubject to France, and now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth.

NAVARREINS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on the river Gave d'Oleron, 18 miles W. of Pau.

Navenby, Linc. *Naveſtock*, Eſſex, near Brentwood. *Naughton*, Suffolk, E. of Bildeſton.

NAVIDAD, a ſea-port of Mexico, on the S. Sea. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 106. 0. W.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are very ſtout, and accounted a handſome race of men, ſcarcely one to be ſeen among them leſs than ſix feet high, the women delicately beautiful; their canoes, houſes, &c. well conſtructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the iſlands in this ocean. They are ſurrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great ſafety. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 191. 0. E.

Naul, in Dublin, Leinſter.

NAUMBURG, a town and biſhopric of Upper Saxony: a town of Jauer; and a town of Sagan; both in Sileſia: and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Naunton, Glouceſ. in Cheltenham pariſh. *Naunton*, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles SW. of Stow, and 7 from Winchcombe. *Naunton*, Suffolk, near Letheringham. *Naunton*, Worceſterſhire, N. of Perſhore. *Naworth-Caſtle*, Cumberl. 10 miles from Carliſle, near the Gelt.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fiſhery. It is 60 miles SW. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 52. N. lon. 11. 31. E.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the moſt fertile iſland in the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. The whole iſland is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees, and their wine ſtill maintains it's former excellence. It has no harbour, and yet they carry on a conſiderable trade in barley,

ley, wine, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of maſtick, though olive-oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, and between 40 and 50 villages. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter. They have here a mine of emery, which is ſo common, and ſo cheap, that the Engliſh often uſe it for ballaſt. The female dreſs of this iſland has ſomething truly abſurd in it's appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their ſhoulders, are altogether prepoſterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breaſt with a ſingle gauze: at Naxia they wear a heavy ſtomacher or breaſt-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and ſmall pearls; and they wear round their loins a ſort of circular ſhelf, calculated to ſupport the ends of a kind of laced lappets hanging down from their ſhoulders. They add to this romantic cumberous dreſs, all the coquetry of behaviour they can aſſume; they paint, blacken their eye-brows and eye-laſhes, and cover their face with patches, made of the leaves of a black ſhining talc which they find in the iſland; and in the form of their patches, or pretended blotch-covers, they betray a very great fickleneſs; they ſometimes cut them triangularly, ſometimes like a ſtar; but a patch like a creſcent, placed between the eyes, is thought to be irreſiſtibly beautiful. To finiſh the character of theſe fantaſtic creatures, it may may be added, that they are ſo vain, that when they return out of the country to their town-houſes, they will have perhaps 40 women in their train, ſome on aſſes, and ſome on foot; one of whom carries a napkin or two; a ſecond, a petticoat; a third, a pair of ſtockings, and ſo on: all which compoſes a very whimſical kind of proceſſion to ſtrangers.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable town, capital of the Iſle of Naxos, over againſt the Iſle of Paros, with two archbiſhop's ſees, the one Greek and the other Latin. It is one of the moſt beautiful places in the Grecian archipelago. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 59. E.

Nayland-Point, Kent, near Margate-Bay. *Nayleſey*, Somerſ. between Clevedon and Briſtol. *Nayleſworth*, Glouceſ. near Minching-Hampton.

NAZARETH, a village of Paleſtine, in Syria, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent.

NAZARETH, a Moravian town of Pennſylvania, pleaſantly ſituated, 47 miles N. of Philadelphia.

NAZE-POINT, on the coaſt of Eſſex, with the North Foreland, in Kent, 60 miles to the S. forms the mouth of the Thames.

Neagh, a river in Denbighſhire.

NEAGH LOUGH. See LOUGH-NEAGH.

Neal, in Mayo, Connaught.

*NEATH, a large town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which is a bridge, where ſmall veſſels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, ſmelting works for copper, and many coal-mines. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery; but the houſe belonging to it, being a large ſtructure, is kept in good repair. It is ſeated near the Briſtol Channel, 32 miles NW. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Neath, a river in Brecknock and Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Briſtol-Channel, near Coidfrank-Foreſt. *Neb*, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, at Peel-Caſtle.

NEBIO, a ruined city of Corſica.

NECAU, a town of Bilediulgerid.

NECAUS, a town of Algiers, with a ſuperb moſque; ſeated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 100 miles SW. of Conſtantina.

Nechels, Warw. near Aſton. *Nechels*, Staffordſhire, near Wolverhampton.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has it's ſource in the Black Foreſt, croſſes the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine a little below Manheim, after having paſſed by Hailbron, Heidelburg, and other towns of leſs note.

NECKERS-GEMUND, a town on the Neckar, 5 miles E. of Heidelberg.

NECKERS-ULM, a town of Franconia.

Neckton, Norfolk, E. of Swaffham. *Nedham-Grange*, Derbyſh. SW. of Bakewell. *Nedderton*, Northumberl. NW. of Rothbury. *Nedging*, Suffolk, near Bildeſton. *Nedging-worth*, Huntingd. a hamlet of Holywell.

NED-ROMA, a town of Tremeſen, in Africa, in a charming country, ſurrounded with magnificent ruins, 50 miles WSW. of Oran.

NEDSJED, a province of Arabia, comprehending all the interior parts. It has Hedsjas on the W. and Hadramaut and Yemen on the S.

Needen, in Kerry, Munſter.

Needham, Norfolk, near Harleſton.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, ſeated on the river Orwell. It has ſome trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; the poorer ſort of women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW. of Ipſwich, and 73 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

NEEDLES, two ſharp pointed rocks at the W. end of the Iſle of Wight, ſo called from their ſharp extremities. Here were formerly three of theſe lofty white rocks; but the talleſt of them, called Lot's Wife, in it's ſhape reſembled a needle, which roſe 120 feet above low-water mark, being undermined by the waves, overſet and totally diſappeared.

Needwood-Foreſt, Staffordſhire, between the Trent, Dove, and Blythe, is ſaid to exceed all the foreſts in England in the excellency of it's ſoil, and the fineneſs of it's turf.

NEEHEEHOW, or ONEEHOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; but the reſt of the iſland conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the ſoutheaſt point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a ſweet root; and, it contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neen Savage, Shropſhire, N. of Cleburv. *Neeſdon*, Middleſex, 3 miles SE. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Neſſern*, a village near Newport in Pembrokeſhire. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raiſed the ground within it to 7 or 8 feet higher than without it. *Neſin*, Carnarvonſhire.

NEFTA, a populous town of Tunis.

NEGAPATAM, a ſea-port of Tanjore, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 150 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 10. 46. N. lon. 79. 56. E.

NEGOAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

NEGOMBO, a ſea-port of Ceylon, 12 miles N. of Columbo.

NEGRAIS, a ſea-port and iſland near the SE. coaſt of Ava, on the E. ſide of the Bay of Bengal, in the mouth of the river Perſaim. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 95. 33. E.

NEGRIL POINT, a promontory of Jamaica, on the W. ſide of Orange Bay.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Benguela. Lat. 16. 15. S. lon. 12. 30. E.

NEGROES ISLAND, one of the Philippine Iſlands, above 200 miles in circumference. About 5000 of the inhabitants are tributary to the Spaniards.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a vaſt extent of country in Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run. It has a great deſert, called Zahara on the N. and ſtretches far to the S. but little more is known of the inland parts than the names of ſome of the towns and kingdoms of which it is compoſed. However, the Europeans have many ſettlements on the coaſt, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold-duſt, elephants' teeth, gums, and drugs.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turkey, in Europe, near 100 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad, with a harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls. The walls of the town of the ſame name, in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are two miles and a half in circumference, but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. The captain-baſhaw reſides here, who commands the whole iſland. The bridge reaches from the city to the continent, acroſs the Strait of Negropont. This ſtrait was formerly called Euripus, and was much celebrated for the ſtated irregularities of it's motions. This irregularity has baffled the reſearches of both ancients and moderns, to account for it ſatisfactorily. In the firſt 8 days of the month, from the 14th to the 20th, and alſo in the 3 laſt days, the tide is regular both in it's ebb and flood, but on the other days, the ebb and flood return 11, 12, 13, and 14 times within 24 or 25 hours. It has a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and proviſions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a ſix months ſiege, at the coſt of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is 30 miles NE. of Setines, or Athens, and 260 SW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 24. 8. E.

NEHAVEND, a town of Irac, in Perſia.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Oberland, Pruſſia.

Neilſton, a village of Renfrewſhire, S. of Pailley, with a cotton manufactory.

Neir, or *Slieve Neir*, a mountain in Down, Ulſter, in the barony of Upper Iveach.

NEISSE, a city and principality of Pruſſian Sileſia. It is ſurrounded by thick walls and deep ditches, and moſt of the houſes are well-built. The biſhop of Breſlaw generally reſides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholeſome, proviſions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linens and wine. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 44 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 17. 35. E.

Neland, Suſſex, near Cuckfield.

NELLENBURG,

NELLENBURG, a town and landgraviate of Auſtrian Suabia.

Nelmes, Eſſex, E. of Rumford. *Nelſton*, Leiceſterſhire, near Market Boſworth.

NELSON, a fort and ſettlement in N. America, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's Bay, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nelſon. It is held by the Hudſon's Bay Company. Lat. 57. 7. N. lon. 92. 35. W.

NEMÆA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, famous in antiquity for the Nemæan games celebrated here.

Nemet, Biſhops, Broad, St. George, Kings, Rowland, and *Tracy*, all in Devonſhire. *Nemmet*, Somerſetſh. near Chewton.

NEMOURS, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, ſeated on the ſpot where ſtood the town of Grex, in the time of Cæſar, on the river Loing, 10 miles S. of Fontainbleau, and 26 SE. of Paris.

NEN, or NINE, the principal river of Northampton, which riſes in the W. part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and croſſing the Iſle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnſhire Waſh. It likewiſe communicates, by ſeveral channels, with the Great Ouſe.

*NENAGH, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, ſeated on a branch of the river Shannon, 75 miles from Dublin.

Nene Sollers, Shropſhire, S. of Clebury. *Nenfield*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhburnham.

NEOCASTRO, a town and fortreſs of Romania, 12 miles N. of Conſtantinople.

Neot's, St. Cornwall, N. of Leſkard.

*NEOT'S, ST. a large well-built town of Huntingdonſhire, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is 20 miles WSW. of Cambridge, and 56 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

NEPEAN ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, oppoſite Port Hunter, on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland. It conſiſts entirely of one maſs of ſand, held together by the ſurrounding cliffs, which form a border of hard rocks. Notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt appearance of earth or mould on the iſland, there were upward of 200 very fine pines growing on it. The ſurface was covered with a kind of coarſe graſs.

NEPI, a town in the Patrimonio, Italy, with a biſhop's ſee.

Neptune's-Court, Hants, near Portſmouth.

NERAC, a handſome town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baiſe into two parts, Great and Little Nerac. It is 12 miles SW. of Agen.

NERBUDDA, a river of Hindooſtan, which iſſues from a lake on the ſouthern confines of the province of Allahabad, and after a courſe of 550 miles almoſt due W. falls into the Gulf of Cambay, 31 miles N. of Surat.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, having Weſtmanland on the N. and Sudermanland on the E. Here are ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures of hardware, and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. Orebro is the principal town.

NERO, one of the Banda Iſlands, in the E. Indies. The Dutch have a ſettlement here, called Fort-Naſſau. They have large ſerpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lat. 4. 40. N. lon. 129. 45. E.

Neroche Foreſt, Somerſetſhire, W. of Ilminſter.

NERTCHINSK, a province and it's capital, ſeated on the Nertcha, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk.

Neſbit, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Neſebit*, Northumberland, in Veſey barony. *Neſhe*, Kent, S. of Rumney.

NESLE, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Lingon, 9 miles S. of of Peronne, and 66 N. by E. of Paris.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverneſsſhire, 22 miles in length, and for the moſt part, one in breadth. It is ſheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Ness, and falls into the Frith of Murray, below Inverneſs.

Neſs, NW. of Cheſter by the Dee. *Neſs*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Slingſby Caſtle. *Neſs, Great* and *Little*, and *Neſs Cliff*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Neſterfield*, Yorkſhire, E. of Maſham. *Neſton*, NW. of Cheſter, on the Dee. *Neſwick*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Watton-Abbey. *Netham*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Netham-Houſe*, Linc. SW. of Dannington upon-Bane. *Netherbeworth*, Durham, E. of Newcaſtle. *Netherbury* Dorſetſ. one mile S. of Beminſter. *Netherby*, Cumb. on the Eſk, near Longtown. *Netherbe-Cerne*, Dorſetſ. near Cerne-Abbas. *Nethercot*, Glouceſ in the pariſh of Burton-on-the-Water. *Nethercote*, Warw. *Nethercourt*, Kent, W. of Ramſgate. *Netherdale*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Patley-Bridge. *Netherex*. Devonſ. near Bradninch *Netherfield*, Suſſex, W. of Battel. *Netherhall*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Netherhall*, Eſſex, in Roydon pariſh. *Netherhall*, Eſſex, near Great and Little Parndon, and the conflux of the Lea and Stort. *Nether-*

therham, Somerſetſhire, S. of Axbridge. *Netherington*, Wilts, near Saliſbury.

NETHERLANDS, or the LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century the Francs, a people of Germany, coming to ſettle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the 9th century, the ſons of the emperor, Louis the Pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt; for it was ſoon divided into two; and that ſeated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N. had the name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into ſmall provinces under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time, the houſe of Burgundy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heireſs, Mary; by whoſe marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquiſition to the houſe of Auſtria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the ſovereignty of the Netherlands, and, ſometime afterward, the Spaniſh crown, in favour of his ſon Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquiſition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exerciſed by the duke of Alva, exaſperated the people to ſuch a degree, that they threw off the Spaniſh yoke, and, under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces. The provinces which compoſe this republic, are thoſe of Holland, Weſt Frieſland, Guelderland, Utrecht, Overyſſel, and Groningen. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce of 12 years, with the United Provinces, the very firſt article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent ſtates. The war was renewed in 1621, till at laſt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expreſsly renounced all claim to ſovereignty over the United Provinces. The other 10 provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable ſtipulations with reſpect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the ſubſequent acceſſion of a branch of the houſe of Bourbon, to that monarchy, it was ſtipulated, by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, that the Spaniſh Netherlands ſhould return to the German branch of the houſe of Auſtria, in which they remained till the reign of Joſeph II. but not without diminution and diſmemberment; for ſome conſiderable parts were obtained by conqueſt, or ceſſion, by the French and Dutch. The only territories that belonged *entirely* to Auſtria, were thoſe of Namur and Mechlin. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French had Artois and the Cambreſis, and they had likewiſe part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. But on the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, belonged to Auſtria, and another to Pruſſia. The emperor, Charles VI. left the Auſtrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, afterward emperor. During her reign, no ſovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her ſon Joſeph II. having projected many innovations in the conſtitution, both in church and ſtate, and enforcing them with violence, an univerſal ſpirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men roſe, as if by magic, to ſupport the renunciation of all allegiance, which ſeveral of the provinces now openly made; a congreſs was formed from the different ſtates, in whom the ſupreme government was veſted; and by the end of 1790, the Auſtrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration. Leopold II. (the ſucceſſor of the capricious Joſeph, who died in the early part of 1790) partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory meaſures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague, recovered the entire poſſeſſion of his authority in theſe provinces, and that, apparently, to the ſatisfaction of the people; the miniſters of the mediating courts having guaranteed the reſtoration of the ancient Belgic conſtitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empreſs queen Maria Thereſa. But ſince the death of Leopold, his ſon Francis having joined the conſpiracy againſt the French, theſe countries have endured the

the horrors and ravages of war, and been alternately in the poſſeſſion of the different parties. They are now entirely in the poſſeſſion of the French, who have reduced them into departments, and annexed them to their republic. The Netherlands in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; and are bounded on the W. the N. and NW. by the German Ocean, and the Dutch United States; on the E. by Germany; and on the S. by France. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maeſe, Moſelle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in winter. The ſoil is extremely fertile in corn and paſtures; and there are ſeveral fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambricks, tapeſtry, &c.

Netherleigh, Glouceſ. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Netherſet*, Leiceſ. S. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Netherſtoke*, Dorſetſ. in Halſtock pariſh. *Netherthorp*, Derbyſ. NW. of Bolſover. *Netherthorp*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Netherton*, Cheſhire, near Frodſham. *Netherton*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Netherton*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Netherton*, Worc. in Cropthorn pariſh. *Netherton*, Yorkſ. 3 miles SW. of Wakefield. *Netherton-Hall*, Worceſterſ. near Bewdley. *Nether-Went*, Monm. the low lands of the county. *Netherwich*, Worceſ. near Droitwich. *Netherwood*, Heref. NW. of Bromyard. *Netiſheard*, Norf. S. of Tunſted. *Netley*, Hants, near Southampton Water. *Netley*, Shropſhire, near Longnor. *Netſwell-Croſs*, Eſſex, near Sabridgworth. *Nettſwell*, Eſſex, SW. of Harlow. *Nettilham*, NE. of Lincoln.

* *Nettlebed*, Oxfordſhire, 4 miles and a half from Henley.

Nettlecomb, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bridport. *Nettlecomb*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Nettleden*, Bucks, in Pitſton pariſh. *Nettlepots*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on the Lune, near Stainmoor. *Nettleſhitch*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettleſted*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Weſt Malling. *Nettleſted*, Suffolk, S. of Needham. *Nettleſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettleton*, Lincolnſ. near Thong-Caſtle. *Nettleton*, Wilts, near Keynton-Weſt. *Nettlewerth*, Durham, E. of Lancheſter. *Nettlewerth*, Nottinghamſhire, NE. of Mansfield Woodhouſe.

NETTUNO, a handſome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though ſeated in a fertile ſoil. It ſtands at the mouth of the river Loracina, 24 miles SE. of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which is an outlet to the Lake Ladoga, and falls into the Gulf of Finland, below Peterſburgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, on the Rhine; and a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia.

NEUBURG, a town of Stiria.

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarza.

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Swiſſerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, that ſtretches from the Lake of Neuchatel to the limits of the late province of French Comté in France, containing, in length, about 10 leagues, and 4 in breadth. By the death of the ducheſs of Nemours, in 1707, the ſovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I. king of Pruſſia, as heir to the prince of Orange; his right was acknowledged by the ſtates of the country, and from him it deſcended to his great grandſon, Frederick-William II. The conſtitution of this country is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, except in the two diſtricts of Landeron and Creſſier, where the Romiſh religion is predominant. In 1529, this populous principality entered into a ſtrict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucerne. The air is healthy and temperate, but the ſoil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the foreſt, beſide large trouts, and other good fiſh, in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active and induſtrious.

NEUCHATEL, a lake of Swiſſerland, which ſtretches about 24 miles in length, from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, at which extremity it has a communication with the Lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet. It's ſhores, near Yverdun, are covered with country-houſes and cultivated farms.

Nevendon, Eſſex, SE. of Billericay. *Nevern*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

NEUFCHATEL, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, capital of a principality of the ſame name; but it is a ſmall place, containing not more than 3000 people. It lies partly on the little plain between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain; and ſome of it's ſtreets, in courſe, are very ſteep. At the commencement of the preſent century, commerce was almoſt wholly unknown in this town, as the ridiculous

pride of it's being deemed degrading, generally prevailed among the inhabitants. This ſenſeleſs prejudice is now, however, nearly extinguiſhed. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much eſteemed. Manufactures alſo of printed linens and cottons have been eſtabliſhed with ſucceſs. Many public works have been lately executed at Neufchatel, at an expence far exceeding the revenues of this little ſtate; but for theſe they are indebted to a private citizen, Mr. David Pury, who, beſide contributions, in his life-time, to the amount of 40,000l. left his country heir to a ſum of 160,000l.; he himſelf, having none but diſtant relations. Among theſe public works, are the new town-houſe, and a ſuperb cauſeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neufchatel has a grand and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons; the ſecond conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. Theſe two councils aſſemble regularly every month. The town is ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, 25 miles NNW. of Bern.

NEUFCHATEL, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheeſe, and commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris.

Nevil's Croſs, near Durham; where, in 1346, David Bruce, king of Scots, was defeated and taken priſoner by the Engliſh.

NEVERS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Nievre, formerly capital of the Nivernois. It contains ſeveral fine buildings, particularly the ancient ducal palace, and has about 8000 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are china, glaſs, and works of enamel. It is ſeated on the river Loire, over which there is a handſome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large cauſeway, reaching to the town. It is 24 miles NNW. of Moulins.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Luxemburg.

NEUFCHATEAU, a populous, trading town in the dept. of Voſges, ſeated in a fertile ſoil, on the river Mouzon, 30 miles NNW. of Epinal, and 150 E. by S. of Paris.

NEUHAUS, a town of Bechin, Bohemia; a town of Worms, Upper Rhine; and a town of Paderborn, Weſtphalia.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Hungary.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of Carnarvonſhire, ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, oppoſite to Pulhelly. Here Edward I. in 1284, on the conqueſt of Wales, held a round table, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourſe was prodigious: numbers of Engliſh nobility, and others from foreign parts, gracing the feſtival with their preſence. It is 20 miles SW. of Carnarvon, and 249 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEVIS, a ſmall but very fruitful iſland of the Weſt Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath in England. It produces, on an average, one hogſhead of ſugar per acre, and 4000 hogſheads in the whole. The number of inhabitants is about 6000 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. It is ſubject to the Engliſh. Lat. 17. 14. N. lon. 62. 95. W.

NEUMARK, a town of Sileſia.

NEUSTADT, a town of Weſtphalia.

NEUSTADT, a town of Mecklenburg.

NEUSTADT, a town of Auſtria.

NEUSTADT, a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

NEUSTADT, 4 towns of Upper Saxony.

NEUSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg.

NEUSTADT-AN DER HEYDE, a town of Cobourg, Upper Saxony.

Newark, near Gloucester. *Newark*, Northamptonſhire, near Peterborough. *Newark*, Surry, in the pariſh of Send. *Newark*, Eſſex, partly in Norton, and partly in High Ongar.

NEWARK, a handſome flouriſhing town of N. America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey. It has one epiſcopal, and two preſbyterian churches, one of which, of ſtone, is the largeſt and moſt elegant in the ſtate. It has alſo a court-houſe and gaol. The town has the reputation of making the beſt cider in the world. It is 9 miles W. of New York.

*NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamſhire, ſeated on the river Trent, over which is a bridge into a ſmall iſland, made by the river. The chief trade is making malt. It once had a handſome caſtle, now in ruins. Here, in the midſt of troubles, which his own folly and baſeneſs had excited, died the inglorious king John. Here too, the unfortunate Charles I. after his defeat at Naſeby, put himſelf into the hands of the Scotch army, then beſieging Newark, by whom he was afterward given up to his worſt enemies. It is 17 miles NE. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London, on the York road. Market on Wedneſday.

NEWBERN, the largeſt town in the ſtate of

of N. Carolina, in N. America, the county town of Craven county. It ſtands on a flat, ſandy, point of land, formed by the confluence of the Neus on the N. and the Trent on the S. the former being here a mile and a half wide, and the latter three quarters of a mile. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

Newarne, Glouc. a hamlet in Lidney. *Newbarn*, Herts, S. of St. Alban's. *Newberns*, Camb. N. of Ely. *Newberrys*, Herts, near Aldenham. *Newberry*, Eſſex, near Abury-Hatch. *Newbiggin*, Cumb. SE. of Carliſle. *Newbiggin*, Durham, W. of Lancheſter. *Newbiggin*, Durham, near the Foreſts of Teeſdale and Lune. *Newbiggin*, Durham, SW. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Newbiggin*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands and Foulney Iſle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. near Norham-Caſtle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. on the coaſt, S. of Coquet Iſland, near Seaton, inhabited by fiſhermen. Here is a fine bay, ſecure from ſtorms, capable of receiving veſſels of 60 tons burden. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. SW. of Rothbury. *Newbiggin*, Weſtm. N. of Appleby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rumbald-Kirk. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. SW. of Whitby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſhire, near Burrowby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. in Biſhopſdale, W. of Midham. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. on the river Are, S. of Skipton in Craven.

Newbliſs, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Newbold, Cheſhire, by Aſtbury. *Newbold*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield. *Newbold*, Leiceſ. NE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouc. *Newbold*, Staffordſ. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Newbold*, Worceſterſ. near Alderminſter. *Newbold Comin*, Warw. in the pariſh of Lemington Priors. *Newbold*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. E. Riding, near N. and S. Cave. *Newbold Pacis*, Warw. a mile from Morton Merial. *Newbold Revel*, Warw. between Brinklow and Monk's Kirby. *Newbold-upon-Avon*, Warw. near Rugby. *Newbold Verden*, Leiceſ. E. of Boſworth. *Newborn*, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

NEWBOROUGH. See GOREY.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſey, ſeated on the river Brant. It was once the reſidence of the princes of Wales, and is now principally ſupported by making mats and ſea-reed graſs. It is 15 miles SW. of Beaumaris, and 257 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Newborrow, Staff. in Needwood-Foreſt, 5 miles from Lichfield. *Newbottle*, NE. of Durham. *Newbottle*, Northamptonſ. 2 miles from Brackley. *Newbottle*, Northamp. 1 mile from Harpole. *Newbottle*, Rutl. NE. of North Luffenham. *New-Bounds*, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells. *New Bridge*, Berks. *New-Bridge*, Cornwall, SW. of Kellington. *New-Bridge*, Kent, near Staplehurſt. *New-Bridge*, Suſſex, NE. of Petworth.

New-Bridge, in Kildare, Leinſter. *New Bridge*, in Cork, Munſter. *New-Bridge*, in Limerick, Munſter. *New-Bridge*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *New-Buildings*, in Derry, Ulſter.

Newburgh, Lancaſhire, W. of Wigan. *Newburgh*, Northumberl. near Hexham. *Newburgh*, Yorkſhire, near Burlington. *Newburgh*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rhidale Vale, 10 miles from York. *Newburn-upon-Tyne*, a village in Northumb. on the W. ſide of Newcaſtle, inhabited chiefly by miners.

*NEWBURY, a large well-frequented town in Berks, with a handſome market-houſe, ſeated on the river Kennet, on the great road between London and Briſtol. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, and ſtill makes a great quantity of ſhalloons and druggets, and many of the poor are employed in ſpinning. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

NEWBURY, PORT, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets. The buſineſs of ſhip-building is carried on largely here. It is ſituated on the SW. ſide of the river Merrimak, 2 miles from the ſea, and 30 N. of Boſton. Lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 70. 52. W.

Newby, Cumb. in Irthington pariſh. *Newby*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Newby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Stokeſley. *Newby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Thirſk. *Newby*, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Newby-Hall*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Boroughbridge. *Newby-Stones*, Weſtmorl. W. of Appleby. *Newby-upon-Swale*, Yorkſ. in Richmond. *Newby-upon-Wiſk*, Yorkſ. E. of Bedall. *Newcaſtle*, Shropſhire, near Clun-Foreſt.

NEWCASTLE, a ſmall town of Carmarthenſhire, in S Wales, ſeated on the river Tyvy, 17 miles NW. of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW. of London. Mark. on Frid.

*NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a conſiderable and well-built town in Staffordſhire, ſeated on a rivulet. It has a large manufactory of hats and cloth, and in the neighbourhood are many manufactures of ſtone ware, the ſale of which averages, annually, about 100,000l. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 NW. of London.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Northumberland, ſituated among ſteep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; ſo that ſhips of 3 or 4 hundred tons burden may ſafely come up to the town, though the large colliers are ſtationed at Shields. It is ſo ſecure a haven, that veſſels, when they have paſſed Tynemouth Bar, are in no danger either from ſtorms or ſhallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all veſſels that enter the river. The town may be conſidered as divided into two parts, of which Gateſhead, on the Durham ſide, is one; and both were joined by a ſtrong bridge, which had ſtood above 500 years. It originally conſiſted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river for the purpoſe of forming the quays on the N. ſide, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houſes, which, in general, ſtood at ſome diſtance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of theſe arches, with the houſes that ſtood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town riſes on the N. bank of the river, where the ſtreets, upon the aſcent, are exceedingly ſteep. Many of the houſes are built of ſtone: but ſome of them are of timber, and the reſt of brick. The caſtle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, churches, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods is long and large. Here is a hall for the ſurgeons, a large hoſpital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and ſeveral charitable foundations, ſituated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries ſupplied London, all the eaſtern, and moſt of the midland and ſouthern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the ſource of great opulence to Newcaſtle; which, beſides, exports large quantities of lead, ſalt, ſalmon, butter, tallow, and grindſtones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are ſent hence to the Greenland fiſhery. It alſo poſſeſſes manufactories of ſteel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are ſeveral glaſs-houſes. The ſtreets in the old part of Newcaſtle are unſightly and narrow, and the buildings greatly crowded together; but ſome of the newer parts are handſome and commodious. The ſuburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men; a rough and ſturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ſhips. Newcaſtle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the firſt charter which was granted to the townſmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the uſe of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly becauſe it injured the ſale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may conſider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. Newcaſtle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London, on the great road to Edinburgh. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

NEWCASTLE, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Delaware. It was ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and was called Stockholm. It was afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called Newcaſtle. It was the firſt town ſettled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the ſeat of government. It now contains about 60 houſes, which have the aſpect of decay, and is ſeated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 30 miles SSW. of Philadelphia.

Newcaſtle, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Down, Ulſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Waterford, Munſter.

NEWCASTLE, a handſome town of Limerick, in Ulſter, 114 miles from Dublin.

Newceſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

Newchapel, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Newchapel*, Staffordſ. NE. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Newchapel*, Surry, in Burſtow pariſh. *New Church*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *New-Church*, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Romney. *New-Church*, Lanc. S. of Leigh. *New-Church*, Monm. W. of Chepſtow Park. *New College Manor*, Berks, in E. Hendred pariſh. *New Court*, Heref. between the old Court Dowlas and the Golden Vale. *Newdigate*, in Surry, 5 miles SE. of Darking. In the E. part of this village is a medicinal ſpring, of the ſame nature as that of Epſom. *New Dyke*, Huntingdonſ. between Brickmeer and Holme. *Newell Hall*, Yorkſ. N. of Ottley. *Newenden*, Kent, has a bridge over the Rother, which here divides the county from Suſſex, 4 miles SE. of Cranbrook. *Newenham*, E. of Bedford. *Newenham*, Devonſhire, near Axminſter. *Newenham*, Devonſhire, near Plymton. *Newenham*, Hertfordſhire, N. of Baldock. *Newenham*, Kent.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of conſiderable height, in the North Pacific Ocean, and on the W. coaſt of N. America. It forms the northern extremity of a vaſt bay, call Briſtol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaſka is the ſouthern boundary. Lat. 58. 42. N. lon. 162. 24. W.

NEWENT, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated near a branch of the Severn, 8 miles NW. of Glouceſter, and 114 WNW. of London. A navigable canal is now making from hence to Hereford. Market on Friday.

Newenton, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Newenton*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Newenton*, Wilts, 2 miles N. of Malmſbury. *New-Eye Courſe*, Kent, W. of Hythe. *Newfield*, Durham, NW. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Newfield*, Lincolnſhire, near Glandford-Bridge.

New-Ferry, in Derry, Ulſter.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and 20 S. by W. of Preſburg.

NEW FOREST, a foreſt in Hampſhire, ſituated in that part of the county which is bounded on the E. by Southampton-Water, and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. According to the plan taken of it in 1683 (the laſt on record) it extends from Godſhell on the NW. to the ſea on the SE. about 20 miles, and from Hardley on the E. to Ringwood on the W. about 15 miles. It contains within thoſe limits about 92,365 acres, ſtatute meaſure. Of theſe, however, only 63,845 acres are woods and waſte lands, the reſt are incloſed lands, held by the maſter-keepers and groom keepers, with their reſpective lodges, incroachments, &c. The are nine walks in it, and a keeper to every one, under a lord warden, beſides two rangers and a bow-bearer. King Henry VIII. built ſome caſtles in it, and it has now ſeveral pretty towns and villages. It has advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinage to Portſmouth dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt, having, in its neighbourhood, ſeveral places for ſhipping timber. It was afforeſted by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants, and laid waſte the country for that purpoſe. His ſon, William Rufus, was killed in this foreſt by an arrow ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, and which is ſaid to have accidentally glanced againſt a tree.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of N. America, between 47 and 52 deg. N. lat. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the baſe, from E. to W. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with ſnow five months in the year. It ſeems to have no inhabitants of it's own, but in the ſummer-time is viſited by the Eſkimaux Indians. It has ſeveral commodious bays and harbours, and there are about 500 Engliſh families who continue there all the year, beſide the garriſon of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fiſhing ſeaſon it is reſorted to by at leaſt 10,000 people, on account of the fiſhing-banks to the E. of this iſland, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. There is great plenty of veniſon, fiſh, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but proviſions, from England. In 1785, 292 Britiſh fiſhing veſſels, and 85 Britiſh trading ſhips, carried off 591,276 quintals of fiſh for foreign markets. In 1787, 14,000 ſeamen were thought to be employed in theſe fiſheries.

Newforge, in Down, Ulſter.

Newgate, Linc. near Boſton. *New-Grange*, York. NW. of Leeds. *New-Hall*, Cheſhire, SE. of Stockport. *New-Hall*, Cheſhire, W. of Lyme. *New Hall*, Derbyſhire, near Mansfield. *New Hall*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *New-Hall*, Eſſex, 2 miles NE. of Chelmsford. *New-Hall*, Eſſex, SE. of Malden. *New-Hall*, Herts, near Wadeſmill. *New Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Rochdale. *New-Hall*, Lancaſ. near Warrington. *New-Hall*, Lancaſ. near Ormſkirk. *New-Hall*, Warw. near Birmingham. *New-Hall*, Warw. S. of Sutton Cofield. *New-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Barnſley. *New-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Settle. *New-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Newham*, Northumberland, N. of Ellingham. *Newham Cumin*, Northumberland, in Veſey barony. *Newhaven*, Derbyſhire. *Newhaven*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle.

NEWHAVEN, a ſmall but populous town of Suſſex, ſeated at the mouth of the river Ouſe. It has a quay on the E. ſide, and is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Market diſuſed.

NEWHAVEN, a flouriſhing town of Connecticut in N. America, with ſeveral kinds of manufactures. It lies round the head of a bay, about 4 miles N. of the Sound. Near the centre of the town, is the public ſquare, which is encircled with rows of trees; and on it, or around it, are the public buildings, which are the ſtate-houſe; an univerſity, conſiſting of one college, called Yale College; a chapel; three

churches for Congregationaliſts; and one for Epiſcopalians. Newhaven carries on a conſiderable trade with New York, and the W. India iſlands, and is 70 miles NNE of New York.

New-Hith, Kent, N. of Malling. *New-Houſe*, Cornwall, near Launceſton. *New-Houſe*, Middleſex, NW of Twickenham. *Newick*, Suſſex, N. of Iſield. *Newington*, Kent, near Hith and Folkſton. *Newington*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Dorcheſter. *Newington Bagpath*, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Newington Bioſſomville*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Newington Butts*, between Southwark and Lambeth, or Walworth. *Newington Green*, Middl. between Iſlington and Newington Stoke. *Newington Longville*, Bucks, near Water Eaton. *Newington Stoke*, Middleſex, the firſt village in the road from Shoreditch to Edmunton. *Newinham*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SW. of Feverſham. *New Inn*, Warwickſhire, near Birmingham.

New Inn, in Galway, Connaught. *New Inn* in Tipperary, Munſter. *New Inn*, or *Nineteen Mile Houſe*, in Meath, Leinſter, 19 miles from Leinſter.

Newkirk, Cumb. in Graytock pariſh. *Newland*, Cumb. among the mountains, near the head of the Derwent. *Newland*, Dorſetſ. in Sherborn pariſh. *Newland*, Dorſetſ. in Batcomb pariſh. *Newland*, Glouceſ. SE. of Monmouth. *Newland*, Kent, in Stoke pariſh. *Newland*, Warwickſ. in Exhall pariſh. *Newland*, Worceſterſ. near Great Malvern. *Newland*, Yorkſ. E. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorkſ. N. of Hull. *Newland*, Yorkſhire, on the Are, SW. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorkſ. on the Calder, a little above Wakefield. *Newlathes*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Newlathes*, Yorkſhire, N. of Barneſley. *New Leam*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Newlin*, Cornw. NW. of St. Michael's. *Newlin*, Cornw. within Mount-bay, near Penzance. *Newledge*, Surry, SW. of Chertſey.

NEWMARK, a town of Stiria.

NEWMARK, a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria; and ſeveral towns of Germany.

*NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Suffolk, conſiſting chiefly of one well-built ſtreet. It has one pariſh in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeſhire, but the market-place, and all the ſtreet, are in Suffolk. It is celebrated for horſe-races, (it's heath being the fineſt courſe in England) and is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norfolk. It is 14 miles NNE. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Market on Tueſday and Thurſday.

NEWMARKET, a ſmall town of Flint, in N. Wales, 4 miles NE. of St. Aſaph.

Newmeadow, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

New Mill, in Cork, Munſter. *New-Mills*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

New-Mills Glouceſterſhire, in Stroud pariſh. *Newminſter*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Newmore*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Newmore*, Northumberland, in Bothal lordſhip. *Newnd Park*, Suſſex, near Aſhdown-Foreſt

NEWNHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on the W. ſide of the Severn. It has to this day the ſword of ſtate which King John gave with their charter. It is 8 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 112 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Newnham, Hants, between Hartley-Row and Baſingſtoke. *Newnham*, Northamp. S. of Daventry. *Newnham* Northumb. S. of Bamburgh-Caſtle. *Newnham*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Newnham*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Alton Camilupe. *Newnham Bridge*, Worceſ. NE. of Tenbury. *Newnham Courtney*, Oxfordſ. near Chriſtchampton. *Newnham King's*, Warwickſ. on the Avon, oppoſite to Rugby. *Newnham Paddox*, Warw. 5 miles from Rugby. *Newnham Warren*, Oxfordſhire, near Wallingford. *Newnis*, Shropſ. SW. of Elleſmere. *Newton-Long*, Wilts, between Aſhley and Brokenborough. *New-Park*, Glouceſ. S. of Berkeley. *New-Park*, Huntingd. S. of Kimbolton. *New-Park*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *New-Park*, Surry, between Kingſton and Richmond. *New Park*, Worc. near Eveſham. *New-Place*, Herts, SW. of Sawbridgworth.

*NEWPORT, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, 123 miles from Dublin.

*NEWPORT, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter; 86 miles from Dublin.

Newport, Devonſhire, 1 mile from Barnſtaple. *Newport*, Glouceſterſhire, in Berkeley pariſh.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight, ſeated on the river Cowes, which is navigable to it for ſmall veſſels; but it is a place of little trade. The only manufactory is that of ſtarch. It is called in Latin Medina, from whence the whole iſland, on the E. and W. ſides of it, is called E. and W. Medina. It is 6 miles miles S. of Cowes, and 91 SW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

*NEWPORT, a town in Shropſhire. It has a handſome free-ſchool and a market-houſe; and is 17 miles NE. of Shrewſbury, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthſhire, ſeated

seated on the river Usk, 4 miles from it's mouth. It has a good harbour, whence it has it's name; and is 19 miles SSW. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated at the foot of a high hill, near the sea-shore, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE. of St. David's, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a small village of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, 3 miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.

NEWPORT, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Rhode-Island. It's harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. To the W. of the town is Goat Island. In Newport is a handsome state-house, and an elegant public library. It is 20 miles SE. of Providence.

Newport-Key, Yorkshire, on the Tees, E. of Stockton.

* NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on a small river which soon after falls into the Ouse. It is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a sort of mart; and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 14 miles ENE. of Buckingham, and 51 NNW. of London. A market on Wednesday for lace, and another on Saturday for corn and provisions.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all it's windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long; and is under the management of a flourishing corporation, called the New-River Company. See ISLINGTON.

NEWRY, a considerable town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the NEWRY-WATER, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford-Bay. Newry is so much improved in it's trade and buildings, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin.

Newsam, Yorkshire, near Howden. *Newsam*, Yorks. in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Mount. *Newsam*, Yorks. NW. of Ravensworth Castle. *Newsam*, Yorks. E. of Slingsby Castle. *Newsam*, Yorks. near Kighley. *Newsam*, Yorks. N. of Gisborn. *Newsells Bury*, Herts, near Royston. *Newsham*, Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles from Darlington, Barnard's Castle, and Richmond. *Newsham*, Northumb. N. of Seaton-Delavale. *Newsham-Abbey*, Linc. NE. of Glandford-Bridge.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It has a handsome place, and at it's upper end is a tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper; and near the town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary. It is seated on the river Grain, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 NE. of Leopolstadt. Lat. 49. 9. N. lon. 19. 29. E.

Newsted, Nott. in Popplewick parish. *Newstede*, Lincolns. between Stamford and Uffington. *Newstede*, Linc. in Axholm Isle. *Newthorp*, Nottingh. near Cednor-Castle. *Newthorp*, Yorks. near Sherborn. *Newtimber*, Sussex, E. of Stening.

NEWTON, a small town of Lancashire, 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 190 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Severn, trading in flannels. It is 7 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. The harbour, at high water, is able to receive vessels of 500 tons burden, and affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Market disused.

Newton, Berkshire, near Hungerford. *Newton*, in Hawkston parish, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Newton*, Camb. near Wisbeach. *Newton*, near Chester. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Middlewich. *Newton*, Cheshire, NE. of Stockport. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Malpas. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Hyle Lake. *Newton*, Cheshire, near Tattenhall. *Newton*, Cumb. near Solway Frith. *Newton*, Cumb. in Englewood-Forest, near Penrith. *Newton*, Devons. E. of Bildiford. *Newton*, Dorsets. in the Isle of Purbeck, in Studland parish. *Newton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton*, Essex, in Great Dunmow parish. *Newton*, Glamorgans. between Cowbridge and Pile. *Newton*, Hampshire, NW. of King's-Clear. *Newton*, Hampshire, SE. of Alton. *Newton*, Heref. near Bromyard. *Newton*, Heref. SE. of Leominster. *Newton*, Lanc. 1 mile S. of Kirkham. *Newton*, Lanc. N. of the Ken Sands. *Newton*,

ton, Lanc. NE. of Manchester. *Newton*, Lancaſ. N. of Hornby Caſtle. *Newton*, Leic. S. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Newton*, Linc. near Fokingham. *Newton*, Linc. between Gedney-Fen and Cambridgſhire. *Newton*, Norf. near Windham. *Newton*, Norf. near Caſtle-Acre, and South-Acre. *Newton*, Northamp. 1 mile from Geddington. *Newton*, Northamp. 2 miles from Archeſter. *Newton*, Northumberl. SW. of Rothbury. *Newton*, Northumb. W. of Morpeth. *Newton*, Nottingh. E. of Cheſterfield. *Newton*, Glouc. in Rockingham pariſh. *Newton*, Shropſhire, near Welchampton. *Newton*, Shropſhire, S. of Wem. *Newton*, Shropſ. in Shrewſbury Liberty. *Newton*, Staff. near Blithfield. *Newton*, Suffolk, near Sudbury. *Newton*, Warw. near Seckington. *Newton*, Warw. NE. of Rugby. *Newton*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Newton*, Yorkſ. E. of Bedal. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, S. of Eaſingwould. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Stokeſley. *Newton*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable-Burton. *Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Pickering. *Newton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Bowland Foreſt. *Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Leeds. *Newton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wetherby. *Newton-Abbot*, Devonſhire. *Newton-Archdeacon*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton-Bagpeth*, Glouc. near Tethury. *Newton-Bank*, Yorkſ. in Gargrave pariſh. *Newton-Beaulieu*, Durham, near Cotham.

Newton Brede, in Down, Ulſter.

Newton-Burdet, Leic. NE. of Billeſdon.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a large town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Teign, 15 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 WSW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Newton-Chapel, Cheſh. N. of Preſtbury. *Newton-Cold*, Leic. near Aſhby-Folville. *Newton-Dale*, Yorkſ. N. of Pickering. *Newton, Eaſt*, Yorkſ. on the coaſt E. of Burton-Conſtable. *Newton, Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near Rydal. *Newton-Ferrers*, Cornw. E. of Leſkard. *Newton-Ferris*, Devonſhire, SE. of Plymouth, near Holberton. *Newton Fryers*, Devonſhire, near Crediton. *Newton-Hall*, Northumb. by Ovingham. *Newton-Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of New Malton. *Newton-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Ripley. *Newton-Hanſet*, Durh. near Brantoft. *Newton Harcourt*, Leiceſterſ. SW. of Billſdon. *Newton-in-Mackerfield*, or *the Willows*, Lancaſ. between Warrington and Wigan. *Newton Kings*, Derbyſhire, near Repton. *Newton-Kirk*, Northumb. N. of Cheviot-Hills. *Newton Kyme*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Newton-Long*, Durham, near Cotham. *Newton Long*, Wilts. near Malmſbury. *Newton Low*, N. of Durham. *Newton Maiden*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton. *Newton-Merril*, Yorkſ. near Stapleton, on the Tees. *Newton-Mulgrave*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Whitby. *Newton-Ouler*, Yorkſ. in Holdernefs. *Newton-Petrock*, Devonſ. near Milton. *Newton-Peverel*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter-Marſhall. *Newton-Poplar*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Newton-Purſell*, Oxfordſ. SE. of Mixbury. *Newton-Regny*, Cumberland, near Penrith. *Newton, St. Low*, Somerſetſhire, between Bath and Penſford. *Newton Solney*, Derbyſhire, on the Dove, near Repton. *Newton, South*, Devonſhire, near Exmouth-Bar. *Newton-Stacy*, Hampſhire, E. of Andover.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, ſituated on the river Cree, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels to within 2 miles of the town. There is a handſome bridge over this river, whoſe mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable ſalmon-fiſhery; and ſeveral manufactures have been commenced here with ſucceſs. It is 6 miles N. of Wigton.

Newton-Tony, Wilts, SE. of Ambreſbury. *Newton-Tracy*, Devonſ. near Bidiford. *Newton-upon Derwent*, Yorkſ. W. of Pocklington. *Newton-upon Ouſe*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Newton-Water*, Huntſ. SE. of Stibinton. *Newton Weld*, Heref. near Pembridge-Caſtle. *Newton-Well*, Yorkſhire, in Newton Dale. *Newton, Weſt*, Cumb. 2 miles E. of Allenby. *Newton, Weſt*, Norfolk, near Sandringham. *Newton, Weſt*, Northumberl. near Kirk-Newton. *Newton, Weſt*, Somerſ. S. of Bridgewater. *Newton, Weſt*-Yorkſ. near Burton Conſtable. *Newton, Wood*, Northamptonſ. near Fotheringay.

Newtown, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown*, in Sligo, Connaught. *New, town*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Newtown, in Renfrewſh. S. of Paiſley, noted for ſeveral large print fields. *Newtown*, Cumb. near Scalby-Caſtle. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Newtown*, Leiceſ. near Groby. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Sunderland. *Newtown*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick. *Newtown*, Northumberland, NW. of Rothbury.

*NEWTOWN-ARDES, a town of Down, Ulſter, 87 miles from Dublin. It is agreeably ſeated on the northern point of the Lake of Strangford, which, at low water, affords a fine level ſtrand for many miles, and, at high water, is navigable, the tide flowing up as far as the town. But the principal and moſt beneficial trade of the town is the linen manufacture; and it is in repute, particularly, for the ſale of fine diaper linen.

Newtown,

Newtown, Barry, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Newtown-Belleau*, in Galway, Connaught. *Newtown-Butler*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Newtown-Cunningham*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Newtown-Forbes*, in Longford, Leinſter. *Newtown-Glens*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Newtown-Gore*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown-Hamilton*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

*NEWTOWN, MOUNT KENNEDY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, 17 miles from Dublin.

*NEWTON-LIMAVADY, a town of Derry, in Ulſter, 106 miles from Dublin.

Newtown Saville, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Newtown Stewart*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Newtran, Eſſex, E. of Clavering. *Newwood Houſes*, Shropſ. E. of Whitchurch. *Newwork*, Glouceſterſhire, near Wotton under Edge.

NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands on the north ſide of Staten-Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Great numbers of ſea lions, ſeals, and a ſpecies of vultures, reſort to theſe iſlands, together with albatroſſes, large petrels, and penguins. Lat. 54. 46. S. lon. 64. 20. W.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Stour, with a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles SW. of Ipſwich, and 57 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Neyland, Norfolk, near Wreningham.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name.

NIAGARA, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on it's eaſtern ſhore, is Fort Niagara, about 18 miles N. of which are thoſe remarkable falls which are reckoned among the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara, riſe near 2000 miles to the NW. and paſſing through the Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their courſe, conſtant accumulations, ruſh, at laſt, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, down a ſtupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong rapid, that extends to the diſtance of about 9 miles below, fall nearly as much more. The river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. When the water ſtrikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height in the air, occaſioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when it ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIBIANO, a town of Placenza, Italy.

Nibley, Glouceſterſhire, in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Nibley*, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles from Wotton-under-Edge. *Nibthwaite*, Lancaſhire, in Furneis-Fells.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE. by Coſta-Rica, and on the SW. by the S. Sea; being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is conſidered as the garden of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholeſome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate, but little wheat. It abounds in black cattle and hogs, but ſheep are ſcarce. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital, in lat. 112. 2. N. lon. 85. 40. W.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the ſame name, 200 miles in circumference. It has ſome iſlands in it, and ſtretching from the city of Leon NW. to SE. communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan. It is full of fiſh, but infeſted with crocodiles.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, 18 miles long, and 3 wide. It was anciently called Icaria, and is full of rocks; in the caverns of which the poor inhabitants make their abode. Theſe people are of the Greek church, and about 3000 in number. They apply themſelves to ſwimming and diving for ſponges, and for goods loſt by ſhipwreck. "The richeſt men in the iſland," ſays Thevenot, "give their daughters to the beſt divers, who are tried before the maid and her father; and he who remains longeſt under water, wins her." "The women," he adds, "have the aſcendency; and as ſoon as the huſband arrives from any place, in his boat, the wife goes to the ſea ſide, takes the oars, and carries them home; after which, the huſband can diſpoſe of nothing without her permiſſion." Lat. 37. N. lon. 26. 4. E.

NICASTRO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W. by the ci-devant Provence; on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by Piedmont alſo, and the territories of Genoa; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 36 miles long, 18 broad, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and conſiderable ſea-port, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of the county of the ſame name. It is very agreeably ſituated, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 7. 23. E.

NICE. See ISNIC.

NICHABURG, a town of Choraſan, Perſia, famous for a mine of turquois ſtones near it, 30 miles S. of Meſched.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Meurthe, 5 miles SE. of Nancy, and 265 E. of Paris.

NICHOLAS, ST. a ſea-port of Ruſſia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Dwina, 6 miles S. of Archangel.

Nicholas, St. Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Nicholas, St.* Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Nicholas, St.* near York. *Nicholas, St.* Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Nicholas, St.* Devonſhire, an iſland of near 3 acres, before the mouth of Plymouth-Harbour. It is ſtrong by nature and art, having a caſtle that commands the entrance to Hamoaze and Catwater. *Nicholas, St.* Glamorganſhire. *Nicholas-Atwood, St.* Kent, near Ramſgate.

NICHOLSBURG, a town of Brunn, Moravia.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, ſituated to the NW. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. The natives are tall and active, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured ſkins. They are excellent ſwimmers, and ſometimes will overtake ſhips under ſail. They have no corn, but a fruit which ſerves them inſtead of bread, and they catch plenty of fiſh. They are ready to ſupply the ſhips that ſtop there with proviſions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and, in return, they take iron, linen, and tobacco. The largeſt of theſe iſlands, which gives name to the reſt, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It's ſouth end is in lat. 8. 0. N. lon. 94. 23. E.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the moſt conſiderable of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, lying between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is ſtony, mountainous, and barren. Lat. 16. 32. N. lon. 24. 6. W.

NICOLO, ST. the moſt conſiderable and beſt peopled of the Iſles of Tremiti, in the Gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, and is in lat. 42. 10. N. lon. 15. 37. E.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, now called Is Nikmid, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants; who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient ſtructures and fine palaces are very conſiderable; however, it is ſtill a place of conſequence, and carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen-ware. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 35 miles NW. of Iſnic, and 45 ESE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria.

NICOPOLI, or GLANICH, a town of Armenia, 15 miles S. of Erzerum.

NICOSIA, a town of Aſia, capital of the Iſland of Cyprus, pleaſantly ſeated between the Mount Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs-trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a rural appearance. Under the family of the Luſignans, Nicoſia was the reſidence of the kings, and contained 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The church of St. Sophia is a beautiful Greek ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque. Here the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned, It is 100 miles SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 12. N. lon. 34. 45. E.

NICOTERA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICOYA, a town of Coſta Rica, Mexico, on the coaſt of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 42. N. lon. 85. 7. W.

Nid, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Ripley.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handſome town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland.

Niderdale, Yorkſ. the valley through which the river Nid runs from the bottom of Craven-Hills to Ripley.

NIEBLA, a town of Seville, Andaluſia.

NIEMECZ, a town of Moldavia.

NIEMEN, a large river, which riſes in the palatinate of Minſk, Lithuania, and empties itſelf into the Curiſch Haff.

NIENBURG, a town of Berg; a town of Munſter; and a town of Koya; all in Weſtphalia: and a town of Anhalt-Cothen, Upper Saxony.

NIENHUS, a town of Rantheim, Weſtphalia.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NIEUPORT, a ſea-port of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, 8 miles SSW. of Oſtend.

NIGER, a river, ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in Africa. It's riſe and termination are unknown; but it's courſe is ſaid to be from E. to W. running S. of the kingdom of Caſſina toward Tombuctoo, in the ſands of which country it is ſuppoſed to be loſt; but others account the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, to be only ſo many branches, or mouths, whereby this vaſt river diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic. The

Africans

Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They alſo term the Nile, *Neel Shem*; that is, the Egyptian River; ſo that the term *Neel*, whence our Nile, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges, or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverſes the empire of Caſhna, that no veſſel can aſcend the ſtream; and ſuch is the want of ſkill, or of commercial inducements, among the inhabitants of it's borders, that even *with* the current, neither veſſels nor boats are ſeen to navigate. Even the food, which the bounty of the river would give, is in vain offered to their acceptance; for ſuch is the want of ſkill, or ſuch the ſettled diſlike of the people to this ſort of proviſions, that the fiſh are never diſturbed. In the rainy ſeaſon, the Niger ſwells above it's banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often ſweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the ſhort-ſighted, or too-confident inhabitants.

Niger, a river in Norfolk, running into the ſea at Clay. *Nighton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nighton, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Leſtwithiel.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the Iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, in the Baltic, 55 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, and formerly the reſidence of the kings and princes of that country. It is ſeated near the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Niland, Upper and *Lower*, Dorſetſhire, near Great Kington.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Abyſſinia, near the village of Geeſh, in lat. 10. 59. N. lon. 36. 55. E. It runs firſt NE. afterward turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, or Dembia, running through it, and, paſſing among the rocks, the ſight of it is almoſt loſt. Then it croſſes the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene, which country it divides into two parts: a little below Cairo, it divides itſelf into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the Iſland of Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which ſeven were conſiderable; but at preſent there are only two that are navigable at all times; and thoſe are at Roſetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is ſeated the Iſland of Raouda, which is almoſt as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias, or Nilometer, takes up all the breadth of the ſouthern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives it's name from it's uſe, for it ſignifies meaſure. Here they obſerve, every day, by means of a graduated column, (erected in the centre of a low chamber, it's bottom being on a level with the bed of the Nile) the increaſe or decreaſe of the waters of that river, and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of theſe events, at different hours, through the city. In ſome parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls ſeveral feet, and theſe are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decreaſe. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is leſs than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fiſh, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and dangerous. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almoſt gone off, they ſow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, ſtanding upon eminences, look like ſo many iſlands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reſervoirs and ciſterns, and is afterward diſtributed into the fields and gardens, as occaſion requires. This inundation of the Nile is cauſed by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyſſinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Dutch Guelderland, and the chief town of *Betewe*, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavi. It has a magnificent town-houſe, a citadel, and an ancient palace, and is noted for the peace concluded here, June 30, 1678. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Wahal, 35 miles SE. of Utrecht.

Nim-Hall, Herts, near Bell-Bar. *Nimpſfield*, Glouc. 4 miles NE. of Durſley.

NIMPO, or NINGPO, a ſea-port of China, in the province of Chekiang. It is a city of the firſt rank, and is called by Europeans, Liampo. The ſtreets are very narrow, and appear more ſo on account of

of penthouſes over the ſhops. The Chineſe merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy ſilks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days ſail diſtant from it. It is ſituated in a plain, which reſembles a garden for it's levelneſs and cultivation: it is full of towns and houſes, and divided by a great number of canals. Lat. 30. 0. N. lon. 120. 30. E.

Nine-Churches, Weſtmorland, on the river Eimot, NE. of Penrith.

Nine-Mile Houſe, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Nine-Mile Houſe*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, between Dungannon and Omagh. *Nineteen Mile-Houſe*, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Ninkenholt, Hampſhire, NW. of Whitchurch.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders county.

Ninwick, Northumb. in Simondſburn pariſh.

NIO, an iſland in the Archipelago, S. of Naxia, about 30 miles in circumference. It is fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. "The regular manners and behaviour of theſe iſlanders one among another," ſays the Count de Choiſſeul Gouffier, "with their kind treatment of ſtrangers, revives an idea of ſimplicity of the primitive ages. Men, women, and children, appear eager to do any good offices for travellers, without permitting their ſervants to ſhare in their endeavours. This benevolent diſpoſition is without any mixture of impertinent curioſity or intereſt, but is the genuine remains of ancient hoſpitality. An ingenious gentleman, who was lately on the iſland, experienced the truth of this repreſentation. He could not prevail on any of them to accept the leaſt pecuniary recompence for their trouble; they only required an atteſtation of the welcome he received, their character in this reſpect ſeeming to be what theſe honeſt people chiefly prided themſelves in. It may be truly affirmed, that hoſpitality is the point of honour in the Eaſt: and that this virtue is conſtitutional in the Greeks; ſince we find it in modern, as well as in remote times, under their tyrannical government as well as in their republican ages; under the Chriſtian and Mahometan faiths, as well as under Paganiſm. The Greeks inherit hoſpitality from their anceſtors; the Turks derive it from their religion. The iſland was anciently called *Ino*, *Ios*, or *Dios*, and has ſome good harbours. Lat. 36. 43. N. lon. 25. 35. W.

NIORT, a conſiderable trading town in the dept. of the Two Sevres. They manufacture druggets, ſerges, and other coarſe woollen goods; and their dry ſweetmeats are much eſteemed. It is 28 miles NE. of Rochelle.

NIPHON, or HIPHON, an iſland of Aſia, and the largeſt of Japan, being 660 miles in length, and from 150 to 400 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai.

NISHNEI NOVOGOROD, or NISHGOROD, a populous town of Ruſſia, with a conſiderable trade, capital of the government of the ſame name. As it was the appenage and place of reſidence of the ancient Ruſſian princes, many of them lie buried here. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Volga and the Occa, 220 miles E. by N. of Moſcow. Lat. 56. 18. N. lon. 46. 30. E.

NISIBEN, or NESBIN, an ancient and celebrated town of Diarbekir, in Aſia.

NISIDA, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Naples, very fertile, and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a ſmall harbour, called Porto Pavone, and on a neighbouring rock ſtands a lazaretto, where ſhips bound for Naples perform quarantine.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flouriſhing town, capital of the dept. of Gard. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, a public fountain, a mauſoleum, and an amphitheatre, built by the Romans. The maiſon-quarrée, or the ſquare houſe, is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquiſite taſte, raiſed by the inhabitants of Niſmes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, ſons of Agrippa. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contained a ſeminary, a college, an academy of ancient hiſtory and belles lettres, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom one third was ſuppoſed to be Proteſtants. It is ſeated in a fine plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle, 27 miles NE. of Montpellier.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave.

NITH, a river of Dumfrieſſhire, which riſes in the mountains to the NW. and gives the name of Nithſdale to that part of the country through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and their united ſtreams form a fine eſtuary in Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire, in the NW. part of the county.

NITRIA, a famous deſert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Nile, on

the S. by the Defert of Seta, and on the W. by St. Hilarion. It had formerly a great number of monafteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes it's name from a falt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of the late Auftrian Brabant, having a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 miles S. of Bruffels.

NIVERNOIS, a ci-devant province of France. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It is now chiefly in the dept. of Nievre.

Nivegal, Pembrokef. in S. Wales.

NIXABOER, or IRAN, a town of Korafan, Perfia. The fword-blades made here are efteemed the beft in Perfia.

NIXAPA, a town of Guaxaca, Mexico. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and fugar. It is 30 miles SE. of Antequera.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Montferrat, Italy, 14 miles SE. of Afti.

NOANAGUR, a conffiderable town of Hindooftan, capital of a diftrict, on the S. coaft of the Gulf of Cutch, in Guzerat. It is inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians, who cruife for merchant fhips as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Perfia. It is 160 miles SW. of Amadabad.

Nobber, in Meath, Leinfter.

Nobock, Northumberl. near Hexham.

Nobould, S. of Shrewfbury.

NOCERA, a town of Spoletto, Italy.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Calabria Citra.

Noction, near Lincoln. *Nocturam*, Cheffhire, in Woodchurch parifh.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, feated on the river Seine, 25 miles NW. of Troyes.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, feated on the river Huifne, 35 miles NE. of Mans.

Nohavel, in Cork, Munfter.

NOIR CAPE, a cape at the W. extremity of Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 54. 30. S. lon. 73. 13. W.

NOIRMOTIER, a town of France, and capital of an ifle of the fame name, which lies in the S. entrance of the river Loire, is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good paftures.

Noke, Glouc. in Church-Down parifh. *Noke*, Herefordf. near Pembridge. *Noke*, Oxfordfhire, near Iflip. *Nokehill*, Effex, near Burntwood. *Nokehalt*, Kent, NW. of Sevenoaks.

NOLA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

NOLI, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour, 30 miles SW. of Genoa.

Noman's-Land, Herts, W. of Hatfield. *Noman's-Land*, Middlefex, between Fulham and Hammerfmith. *Noman's-Moor*, Yorkfhire, N. of Maffham.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Darien, 30 miles E. of Porto-Bello.

NOMBRE-DE DIOS, a town of Zacatecas, Mexico.

NOMENY, a town in the department of Meurthe, feated on the river Selle, 15 miles N. of Nancy.

NON, or NUN CAPE, a promontory of Morocco, oppofite to the Canary Iflands. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 10. 30. W.

NONA, a fea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia.

Noninton, Kent, 5 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Nonmonkton*, Yorkf. E. of Knaresborough, *Nonfuch*, Surry, near Sutton and Epfom, formerly called Cuddington, till a moft magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. Charles II. gave it to the Dutchefs of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and fold the materials. *Nony-de-la-Mare*, Somerf. 2 miles SW. of Frome.

NOORDEN, a fea-port of E. Friefland, 15 miles N. of Emden.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Nopton, Northumb. near Shields. *Noberry*, Worcef. near Inkborough. *Nobery*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Noborn*, Kent, S. of Sandwich. *Norborow*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Norbrook*, Dorfetf. in Purbeck Ifle, N. of Swanwich. *Norbury*, Derbyf. SW. of Aſhburn. *Norbury*, Cheffhire, SE. of Stockport. *Norbury*, Cheffhire, near a lake, NE. of Malpas. *Norbury*, Shropf. near Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Norbury*, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhal. *Norbury*, Surry, near Leatherhead. *Norbury-Booths*, Cheſhire, near Stopford.

NORCIA, a city of Spoletto, Italy, governed by it's own magiftrates.

Norcot, Berks, near Abingdon. *Norcot*, Middlefex, near Southold.

NORDBURY, a town of Denmark, in the ifland of Affen.

NORDEN. See NOORDEN.

NORDGAW, or THE UPPER PALATINATE OF BAVARIA, is a duchy in the N. part of the circle of Bavaria, fubject to the elector palatine. The capital is Amberg.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, 38 miles N. of Erfurt.

NORDHEIM. See NORTHEIM.

Nordiham, or *Northiam*, Suffex, near Ewhurft, in Surry.

NORDKIOPING, a large inland town of Eaft

East Gothland, Sweden, next to Stockholm in extent. It contains 5 churches, and about 10,000 inhabitants, but the houſes are ſmall and ſcattered. It's ſituation on the Motala is exceedingly picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a ſeries of cataracts, and is divided into four principal ſtreams, which encircle ſeveral rocky iſlands, covered with houſes and manufactories. At the extremity of the town is a new and commodious quay. Here are many fabrics of cloth, ſome ſugar-houſes, one of ſnuff, ſeveral paper-mills, 50 mills for grinding corn, 2 copper-mills, and a hammer-mill for braſs. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a ſalmon fiſhery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. Nordkioping is 76 miles SW. of Stockholm.

NORDLAND, a province of Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDLAND, a large diſtrict of Sweden, containing 9 towns, and 7 provinces, viz. Geſtricia, Helſingia, Medelpadia, Jempterland, Angermania, Weſt Bothnia, and Herjedalia.

NORDLINGEN, or NORLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Eger.

Nordon, Dorſetſ. 1 mile N. of Corfe, noted for it's fine tobacco-pipe clay.

NORDSTRAND, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Sleſwick.

Nordy, or *Northy Chapel*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey-Haven. *Nore*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

Nore River, in Waterford, Munſter, falls into the Barrow, a little N. of Roſs.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeſhire, Lincolnſhire, and the Waſh; and on the S. and SE. by Suffolk. It extends about 60 miles from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. It contains 33 hundreds, 1 city, 32 market-towns, and 660 pariſhes. The face of this county varies leſs than in moſt tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any conſiderable height is to be ſeen in the whole county; yet, in moſt parts, it's ſurface is broken into gentle ſwells and depreſſions. The ſoil, however, is more various than that of any other county, comprehending all the ſorts that are to be found in the iſland; yet the worſt of them are far from being unprofitable. At the weſtern extremity, is a conſiderable tract of flat, fenny land; and, on the eaſt, a narrow tract of marſhes runs from the ſea, near Yarmouth, to ſome diſtance up the country. Several of the weſtern hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, conſiſting of extenſive heaths, the ſoil of which is a light ſand, or hungry gravel. The reſt of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in it's degrees of fertility. To the NE. the ſoil is a light ſandy loam, eaſy of tillage, and equal in value to the beſt parts of the Netherlands, to which it is ſimilar. The SE. has a richer and deeper ſoil. The middle and ſouth abound in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marl. The products of the county vary according to the ſoil and ſituation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the ſtronger ſoils. But turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the baſis of the Norfolk huſbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips ſerve to prepare it for corn, beſide fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buck-wheat is alſo grown in the light ſoils, and uſed for feeding ſwine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is ſent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The ſheep are a hardy, ſmall breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger ſize than elſewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the ſandy heath; and there is likewiſe abundance of game, eſpecially of pheaſants. On the ſea coaſt, herrings and mackrel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is ſharp and piercing, which throws the ſeaſons more backward than in other counties under the ſame latitude: but it is very wholeſome, particularly in inland parts. No county has a greater ſhare of river and ſea navigation. The manufactures of Norfolk are worſted, woollens, and ſilks. It's principal rivers are the Great Ouſe, Nen, Little Ouſe, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and ſettled by a colony of convicts, ſubordinate to that government. The number of men, by the laſt advices, amounted to 44, the women only to 16. It is a fertile ſpot, and is very hilly. Some of the valleys are tolerably large, but moſt of them are only deep hollows. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole iſland is covered with a very thick foreſt, choked with underwood. The timber trees are a ſort of ſpruce pine, reſembling the live oak,

a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood refembling beech. The ſpring is perceptible in our autumn, but the trees are in a conſtant ſucceſſion of flowering, and fruiting the whole year round. The flax-plant is more luxuriant here than in any part of New Zealand; but the chief produce is the pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large ſize, many of the trees being as thick, breaſt high, as two men can fathom, and exceedingly ſtraight and tall. It is very uſeful in building, and ſeems to be durable. The ſoil is rich and deep. In ſummer the heat is exceſſive. All the grain and European plants ſeed in December. From February to Auguſt, may be called the rainy ſeaſon. The winter, from April to July, is very pleaſant: there is never any froſt; but when the SW. winds blow, the air is raw and cold. This iſland is well ſupplied with many ſtreams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coaſt are 240 feet high, and quite perpendicular. The want of a ſafe harbour is a great inconvenience; and the vaſt quantity of coral rocks render anchorage very inſecure. The ſettlement is formed in Sydney-Bay, on the S. ſide of the iſland. Lat. 29. 30. S. lon. 168. 12. E.

Norgill, Yorkſhire, NW. of Barnard's-Caſtle. *Norgrave*, Worceſ. near Upton. *Norham*, Northumb. on the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till.

Norleaſe, Wilts. *Norleigh*, Cheſh. near Frodſham. *Norleigh*, Devonſ. near Honiton. *Norleigh*, Shropſ. SE. of Wenlock. *Normanby*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Market-Raiſin. *Normanby*, Linc. N. of Market-Raiſin. *Normanby*, Surry, near Aſh. *Normanby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Kirby-Moreſide. *Normanby*, Yorkſh. near Robin-Hood's-Bay. *Normanby*, Yorkſh. NW. of Giſborough.

NORMANDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the Engliſh Channel, about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the moſt fertile tracts in France, and abounds in all it's productions except wine, but they ſupply that defect by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo, the firſt duke, having been baptized, Charles gave him his daughter Giſle in marriage. He held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors after him, till William, the ſeventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was loſt in the reign of King John, and reunited to the crown of France; but the Engliſh ſtill keep the iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy. Rouen was the capital. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, Lower Seine, with a ſmall part of Eure and Loir.

Normangate-Fields, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Normanton*, near Derby. *Normanton*, Derbyſ. S. of Cheſterfield. *Normanton*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Normanton*, Nott. by Southwell. *Normanton*, Nott. near Greſthorp. *Normanton*, Nott. on the Soar, nearly oppoſite to Loughborough. *Normanton*, Rutl. E. of the Vale of Catmoſe. *Normanton*, Wilts, near Ambreſbury. *Normanton*, Yorkſh. NE. of Wakefield. *Norreys*, Devonſhire, in Hewiſh pariſh. *Norridge*, Wiltſhire, near Warminſter. *Norrindon*, Wilts, between Warder-Caſtle and Cranborn Chace.

Norris, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Norrys, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

NORTGAU. See NORDGAW.

NORTH, DEPARTMENT OF THE, a department of France, adjoining that of Calais, bounded on the NW. by the German Ocean, and on the NE. by Flanders and the late Auſtrian Hainault. It is compoſed of the late French Flanders, French Hainault, and Cambreſis. Douay is the capital.

Northall, Middl. a village on the north ſide of Enfield-Chace, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *Northall*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

*NORTHALLERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, in a diſtrict called Alvertonſhire, ſeated on a ſmall brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiſk. It is a large, well-built, trading place, and is 30 miles NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday. Fairs on Jan. 2d, and on St. Bartholomew's-Day.

Northam, Devonſ. between Barnſtaple-Bay and Biddeford.

*NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, which has been made navigable to Lynn. It's principal manufacture is that of boots and ſhoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the county, for exportation. Some ſtockings and lace are alſo made here. The horſe-fairs of this place are reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. It is a handſome, well-built town, and has a regular ſpacious market-place, one of the fineſt in

England, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. Within half a mile of Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, who, at the hazard of her own life had saved his by sucking the poison from a wound which he received in the crusades. This town is a thoroughfare in the N. and W. roads, and is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. by N. of London. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 1. 11. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5 and 26, Sept. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by Bucks and Oxfordshire, and on the W. by that county and Warwickshire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing 1 city, 13 market-towns, and 336 parishes. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the NE. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of seats of the nobility and gentry which it contains. It's greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel: this is but scantily supplied by it's woods, which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminished by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Northamptonshire, however, possesses some considerable remains of it's old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW. and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. In this last, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. There is but one piece of waste ground in this county, and that is a barren heath near Whittering. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures, excepting the trifling one of bone lace. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which, it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.

Northamsted, Herts, a mile S. of Barkway. *Northaw*, Middlesex; see *Northal*. *Northborough*, Northamp. S. of Market-Deeping. *North Bovey*, Devonsh. near Morton. *North Bradley*, Wilts. *North Brook*, Oxfords. W. of Bicester.

NORTH, CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, in the Island of Maggero, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 10. N. lon. 26. 2. E.

Northcoats, Linc. between Saltfleet and Grimsby. *Northcot*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Northcot*, Devonsh. on the river Tamar. *Northcot*, Devonsh. in Leigh-North. *Northcot*, Devonsh. in Uffculumb parish. *Northcot*, Herts, S. of Berkhampstead. *Northcote*, Gloucestersh. near Cirencester. *North Court*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

NORTH CURRY, a considerable town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Tone, with markets well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles SW. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

North-Down, sands so called, on the coast of Wicklow, in Leinster.

North-Down, Kent, near Margate-Bay and the North Foreland. *North Duffield*, Yorks. *North-End*, Essex, N. of Hornchurch. *North-End*, Middl. a hamlet of Finchley. *North-End*, Middlesex. between Walham-Green and the road to Hammersmith. *North-End*, Middl. NE. of Hampstead-Heath. *North-End*, Warw. E. of Kineton. *Northerden*, Cheshire, on the Mersey, W. of Stockport. *Northey*, Glouc. near Tewkesbury. *Northey Isle*, Essex, between Maldon and St. Osyth Island. *Northfield*, Worcest. between Bromsgrove and Birmingham. *Northfleet*, Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W. from Gravesend, and 21 from London. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

NORTH FORELAND. See FORELAND.

North-Hall, Herts, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *North-Hall*, or *North Hold*, Middl. NE. of Hayes. *North-Hall-Lodge*, Middl. N. of Uxbridge. *North-Haven-Point*, Dorset. by Brankesey-Castle.

NORTHEIM, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, which carries on a great trade, and is a well-frequented passage, seated

ſeated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 10 miles N. of Gottingen.

North Hill, Bedfordſ. N. of South-Hill. *North Hill*, Cornwall, SE. of Launceſton. *Northiam*, Suſſex. *Northington*, Hants, N. of Alresford. *Northland*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Northlands*, Middl. near Kenſington Gravelpits.

*NORTHLEECH, a town of Glouceſterſhire. It has ſeveral almſhouſes, and a free grammar-ſchool, and is 25 miles E. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Northorp, Flintſhire. *Northorp*, Linc. near Kirton. *Northover*, Somerſ. near Ilcheſter.

North-Rocks, in the Harbour of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulſter. From N. to S. they extend about 2 miles, but there is good clean ground between them. The ſouth rock is dangerous, many veſſels have been wrecked on it: it is above a mile from the ſhore.

North-Town, Staffordſ. near King's-Bromley.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, receiving it's name from being ſituated to the N. of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained not only the county now called Northumberland, but alſo Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland. It is ſeated in the extremity of England next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the biſhopric of Durham, on the W. and SW. by Cumberland, and on the NW. and N. by Scotland. It extends about 70 miles in length from N. to S. and 50 in breadth from E. to W. and contains 6 wards, 13 towns, and 460 pariſhes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. The air is not ſo cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies; for it's ſituation between two ſeas, in the narroweſt part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the temperate breezes of each; and for this reaſon, the ſnow ſeldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the top of high hills. The air is extremely healthful, and many of the inhabitants enjoy health to a great age. The ſoil is various; the eaſtern part being fruitful, having very good wheat, and moſt ſorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the weſtern part is generally barren, it being moſtly heathy and mountainous. The SE. part abounds with pit-coal; the SW. angle has very rich lead-mines, but very little wood. The rivers abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. and the coaſts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, ſoles, &c. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, Coquet, and Alne. Alnwick is the county-town.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the NE. coaſt of New Holland. Lat. 21. 18. to 22. 26. S. lon. 149. to 150. 20. E.

Northway and *Newton*, Glouc. near Aſhchurch.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheſhire, ſeated near the river Dane, is a handſome place, and chiefly noted for it's ſalt-mines, which were diſcovered in the beginning of the preſent century. Here are four deep brine-pits, from which immenſe quantities of ſalt are raiſed, partly to be purified on the ſpot by rediſſolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in it's crude ſtate. Moſt of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weever; and the plenty and cheapneſs of this commodity have been the principal cauſes of the great foreign commerce of that port. The ſalt-mines, when a perſon is let down into them by a bucket, to the depth of 150 feet, look very much like a ſubterraneous cathedral. They are ſupported by rows of pillars, having a cryſtal roof, all of the ſame rock, and tranſparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with their ſteel pick axes. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheſhire ſalt amounts to 200,000l. Here is a large cotton manufacture. Northwich is 20 miles NE. of Cheſter, and 173 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Northwick, Worceſ. near Campden in Glouceſterſhire. *Northwick*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Henbury. *Northwold*, Norfolk, near Methwold. *Northwood*, Shropſ. N. of Elleſmere. *Northwood*, Hants, between Havant and Thorney-Iſland. *Northwood*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Northwood*, Suſſex, S. of Petworth. *Northwood*, Worceſ. near Kidderminſter. *North Wotton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles NE. of Thornford. *Nortley Wood*, Suffolk, near Roydon.

*NORTON, or CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, on the great poſt road between Worceſter and Oxford. It has a good market for corn, cattle, and proviſions, and is 12 miles SW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Norton, Cheſhire, 4 miles from Warrington. *Norton*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Norton*, Derb. N. of Dronfield. *Norton*, Durh. near Stockton. *Norton*, 3 miles from

Glouceſter. *Norton*, Hants, near Selborn. *Norton*, Herts, near Baldock. *Norton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Norton*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Feverſham. *Norton*, Leiceſ. near Galbey. *Norton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Norton*, Monm. near Skenfrith-Caſtle. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Loddon. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Norton*, Northamp. near Towceſter. *Norton*, Norf. near Rockland. *Norton*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Norton*, Nott. in Cukeney pariſh. *Norton*, Shropſhire, near Candover. *Norton*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow. *Norton*, Shropſhire, near Atherley. *Norton*, Shropſhire, N. of Bridgenorth. *Norton*, Somerſ. N. of Pen. *Norton*, Somerſ. W. of Taunton. *Norton*, Staff. N. of Chebſey. *Norton*, Staff. near Cank, NE. of the Wurleys. *Norton*, Staff. in the Moors by the Trent, 1 mile W. of Bagnal. *Norton*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Norton*, Suſſex, N. of Seaford. *Norton*, Wilts, in Laycock pariſh. *Norton*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Norton*, Worc. N. of Eveſham. *Norton*, Worc. E. of Upton, and about a mile N. of Bredon, of which it is a hamlet. *Norton*, SE. of Worceſter. *Norton*, Yorkſ. near New Malton. *Norton*, Yorkſ. between Swaldale and Biſhopſdale-Chace. *Norton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pontefract. *Norton, Biſhop's*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spittle-in-the-Street. *Norton-Bovant*, Wilts, E. of Warminſter. *Norton-Brimer*, Oxf. SW. of Witney. *Norton Canon*, Heref. S. of Webley. *Norton, Cold*, Eſſex, near Stow-Maries. *Norton-Conyers*, Yorkſhire, near Rippon. *Norton Curli*, Warw. near Budbroke. *Norton-Dawney*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth. *Norton-Diſney*, Linc. N. of Beckingham. *Norton, Eaſt*, Leiceſ. in Tugby pariſh. *Norton, Friars*, or *Midſummer*, Somerſetſ. in Kilmerſdon pariſh. *Norton in the-Clay*, Yorkſ. NW. of Boroughbridge. *Norton, Lindſey*, or *Upper*, Warw. W. of Claverdon. *Norton Malreward*, Somerſetſ. between Dundry and Pensford. *Norton-Mandeville*, Eſſex, N. of Ongar. *Norton-Over*, Oxf. near Chipping Norton. *Norton Over*, 3 miles from Glouceſter. *Norton ſuper-Montem*, Norf. S. of Attlebridge. *Norton-under-Hamden-Hill*, Somerſ. 2 miles from St. Petherton. *Norton Wood*, Norf. N. of Foulſham. *Norwell*, Nottinghamſ. S. of Willoughby.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coaſt of N. America, diſcovered by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage. Lat. 63. N. lon. 161. to 164. W.

NORWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed naturally into two neat diviſions; namely, Northern and Southern, or Proper Norway, ſeparated from each other by the ſmall Swediſh province of Herndahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow ſlip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the moſt northern point of Europe, beyond 71. 0. deg. N. lat. and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, by Swediſh and Ruſſian Lapland on the E. and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and comprehended in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the E. by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Berghen, and Drontheim. From it's rocky ſoil and northern poſition, Norway is not populous in proportion to it's extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, who, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are eſteemed good ſoldiers, and are exceedingly attached to their country. The horſes are ſmall, but ſtrong, active, and hardy. In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Chriſtian V. the great legiſlator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peaſants are free, a few only excepted, on ſome ariſtocratic eſtates near Fredericſtadt; and the benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peaſants in Norway, and the enſlaved vaſſals of Denmark, though both living under the ſame government. The Norwegian peaſants poſſeſs much ſpirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not inſolent; never fawning, yet paying proper reſpect. "Their principal mode of ſalute," ſays Mr. Coxe, "is by offering their hand; and when we gave or paid them any trifle, the peaſants, inſtead of returning thanks by words or by a bow, ſhook our hands with great frankneſs and cordiality." The ſame cauſes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewiſe on the ſtate of tillage; for, although in ſome places vegetation is ſo quick, that the corn is ſown and cut in 6 or 7 weeks, yet the country does not produce ſufficient corn for it's own conſumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in paſture, and conſequently produces much cattle. The fiſheries, particularly on the weſtern coaſt, find employment and wealth to the natives. The principal fiſh, which dried and ſalted, furniſh a conſiderable article of exportation, are the cod, the ling, and the whiting: their

their livers alſo yield train oil; and the ſmalleſt are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extenſive foreſts of oak and pine produce timber ſpars, beams, and planks, beſide charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is uſed as a covering for the roofs of houſes) not only ſupplies fuel, but alſo a kind of wine, which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk, and the wine diſtils into a flaſk placed under it. The twigs of the birch alſo, as well as of the elder and aſpen, are given to horſes in ſcarcity of fodder. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, ſalt, dried fiſh, timber and planks, horſes and horned cattle, ſilver, alum, Pruſſian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former ſo large, that they appear like inlets of the ſea; but the bays are ſo ſmall, that they appear like lakes. It was formerly governed by it's own hereditary ſovereigns, but is now united to the crown of Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

*Norwich, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. Although it is 6 miles in circuit, the population is not ſo great as might be expected from that circumſtance, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It has a ſtately ancient caſtle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this caſtle is the ſhire-houſe for the county, and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hoſpital, a lofty market-houſe of freeſtone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little ſquares, without any viſible cement. It had formerly 58 parochial churches, beſides monaſteries; and has now 36 churches, beſides the cathedral, chapels, and diſſenting meeting-houſes. It had alſo a flint-ſtone wall, now much decayed, 3 miles in compaſs, which had 40 towers and was finiſhed in 1309. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI. and ſeveral other charitable foundations. Norwich long took the lead, in point of commercial conſequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to it's great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and ſtuffs of various kinds, which are ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declined, on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches, and in conſequence of prohibitions in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city, but the operations of ſpinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of moſt of the ſmall towns and villages in the county. It is computed that ſtuffs to the amount of 700,000l. have ſometimes been manufactured here in a year. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vaſt cargoes of coals, and other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Here are many good buildings, particularly a very ſpacious market-place; but the ſtreets (that of St. Giles excepted) are narrow and ill-diſpoſed. The market-place being on an aſcent, is very clean, and has a fine effect. This city has 12 gates, 6 bridges over the Yare, about 7500 houſes, and 45,000 inhabitants. It is well ſupplied with proviſions, and is 43 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 109 NE. by N. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 1. 20. E. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

Norwich, a town of Connecticut, N. America, ſeated at the head of the river Thames, 12 miles N. of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are manufactories for paper of all kinds, ſtockings, clocks, and watches, chaiſes, buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The number of houſes is about 500.

Norwich, a town of Vermont, N. America.

Norwood, a village in Surry, ſituated on a fine hill, in the pariſhes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It is a wildly-rural ſpot, and was, ſome years ago, a principal haunt of the gipſies. It is 5 miles S. of London. *Norwood*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Norwood*, Kent, near Ramſgate. *Norwood* Middl. a chapel of eaſe to Hayes. *Norwood-Park*, Nott. near Southwell. *Noteley*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Hallaton. *Noſtol-Hall*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Wakefield. *Noſtrop*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

Noteburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on an iſland in the lake of Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It was the capital of the province of Ingria, before Peterſburgh was built, from which it is 25 miles E.

Noteley, Black and *White*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Notgrove*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles NW. of Northleach. *Notley*, Bucks, near Tame, in Oxfordſhire.

Noto, Nuovo, an ancient, large, and handſome town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by

an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it. It is 14 miles SW. of Syracuse.

Notozon, Nott. near Thurgarton and Blatcby. *Nottar*, Cornw. NW. of Saltash.

* NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, takes it's name from the Saxon, Snottengaham, or House of Dens, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons resided. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the highest part of which stands the castle, a large, elegant, and noble palace, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, with a most extensive prospect. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, distinguished by it's spacious market-place, and noted as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of coarse earthen ware, and a considerable trade in malt. It is remarkable for it's vaults or cellars, cut into the rock. Many of the houses in the market-place have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in wet weather. The streets are well paved, and, from their situation on a rock, many of them are always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and up the river Trent; and many coal pits, within 3 or 4 miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel at little expence. It is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 1. 5. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after January 13th, May 7th, Thursday before Easter, and October 2d.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter county, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. It's greatest length is 48 miles; it's greatest breadth above 20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 13 towns, 168 parishes, and 150,300 inhabitants. Being agreeably situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnshire on the other, it enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. A canal from Chesterfield in Derbyshire passes across the northern part of this county, and joins the Trent just as that river ceases to be it's boundary. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; and a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, licorice, woad, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthen ware. The principal town is Nottingham.

Nottington, Dorsetshire, N. of Melcomb-Regis. *Notton*, Dorsets. near Crookston. *Notton*, Wilts, near Laycock and Cosham. *Notwell-Court*, Devons. near Topsham.

NOVALE, a small, rich, and populous town of the Trevisan, Italy.

NOVARA, a well-built town of Milan, capital of the Novarese.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsula of Acadia, about 240 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 in breadth, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus at the NE. extremity of the Bay of Fundy. The whole province was formerly called Nova Scotia, but in 1784 it was divided into two governments, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several new towns have been founded here, during and since the American war; and the country is in many parts cultivated and flourishing. The winter lasts here, with great severity, during, at least, 7 months in the year. The soil is tolerably fertile, though inferior to that in New England.

NOVELLARA, a town and principality of Italy, subject to Modena. It is 12 miles NE. of Reggio.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, a town of Bulgaria.

NOVIGRAD, a town and county of Hungary, seated on a mountain near the Danube, 14 miles E. of Gran.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the same name.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Sclavonia.

NOU-KIANG, the Chinese name of the river Ava.

NOVOGORODECK, a large town and a palatinate of Lithuania.

NOVOGOROD, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, in the government of the same name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other

Russian

Ruſſian towns of the ſame appellation. It was the great mart of trade between Ruſſia and the Hanſeatic cities, and made the moſt rapid advances in opulence and population. It's territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprifing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large diſtrict beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. At this period it's dominions were ſo extenſive, it's power ſo great, and it's ſituation ſo impregnable, as to give riſe to a proverb, "Who can reſiſt the gods and Great Novogorod?" But in 1477, this independent republic was obliged to ſubmit to the arms of Ivan Vaſſilivitch I. grand duke of Ruſſia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novogorod to Moſcow. It continued, nevertheleſs, the largeſt and moſt commercial city in Ruſſia, and contained at leaſt 400,000 people. It was firſt deſolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exerciſed here by Ivan Vaſſilivitch II. in 1570, but it's ſplendor was not totally eclipſed until the Czar Peter built Peterſburgh, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains ſcarce 7000 inhabitants; but a vaſt number of churches and convents ſtand melancholy monuments of it's former magnificence. The town ſtretches on both ſides of the Volchova, a beautiful river, of conſiderable depth and rapidity, which ſeparates it into two diviſions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. The cathedral of St. Sophia is one of the moſt ancient in Ruſſia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroſlavitch, duke of Novogorod, and completed in 1051. Several princes of the ducal family of Ruſſia are interred in this cathedral. Novogorod is ſituated near the Lake Ilmen, 92 miles SSE. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 58. 20. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

NOVOGOROD, once an independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vaſſilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Ruſſian empire, of which it now forms a government. The capital is of the ſame name.

NOVOGOROD, NISHNEI. See NISHNEI NOVOGOROD.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a government of the Ruſſian empire, comprifing part of the Ukraine, or Little Ruſſia. It's capital is of the ſame name.

Nour-Head, or *Buoy at the Nore*, Kent, in the Thames, oppoſite to Sheerneſs.

Now, a river in Derbyſhire.

Nowſtool-Hill, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

Nowton, Suffolk, near Bury.

NOYA, a ſea-port of Galicia.

NOYERS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, ſeated on the river Serin; alſo a town in the dept. of Lower Alps; and a town in the dept. of the Meuſe.

NOYON, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, ſeated near the river Oiſe, 22 miles NW. of Soiſſons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

NOZEROY, a town in the dept. of Jura, 12 miles SE. of Salines, and 27 S. of Beſançon.

Nubey, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SW. of Giſborn. *Nuby*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Ingleton.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyſſinia, and on the W. by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. The river Nile runs throught it, on the banks of which, and thoſe of the other rivers, it is uncommonly fertile, but in other places barren, ſandy, and in want of water. Money is of no uſe in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a ſmall round ſeed, called doca, or ſeſſ, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud-walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the rich is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet: others wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They profeſs to be Mahometans. Great part of the coaſt is under the power of the Turks. The exports of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, ſandal wood, and ſlaves. Millet grows in great abundance; and the ſugar-cane is cultivated, but, for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the ſugar is black. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangala and Sennaar.

Nuceſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is ſeated in a valley abounding with vines and fruits.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of Tabaico, Mexico, on the coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town in the Iſle of Luzon, one of the Philippines.

NUITS, or NUYS, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, famous for it's excellent wines. It is 2 miles S. of Dijon, and 150 SE. of Paris.

Nuke, Northumb. near Beltingham.

NUMANTIA, anciently a conſiderable

town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when beſieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of proviſions, killed their wives, and children, and afterward themſelves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demoliſhed this place in the year of Rome 620. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at Puenta Guarar, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Soria. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 2. 26. W.

NUMIDIA. See BILEDULGERID.

Nunbrook, Yorkſ. W. of Dewſbury, has a bridge over the Calder. *Nunburnham*, Yorkſ. E. of Pocklington. *Nunckling*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NW. of Hornſey.

NUNDYDROOG, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, capital of a conſiderable diſtrict, built on the ſummit of a mountain almoſt inacceſſible. It was beſieged and ſtormed by the Britiſh troops, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, after a ſiege which laſted from September 22d to October 18th.

Nuneaton, Wilts, near Cricklade.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickſhire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Anker, 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Nuneham, 5 miles E. by S. of Oxford. *Nunhead*, Surry, in Peckham pariſh. *Nunnely*, Shropſhire, near Wem. *Nunnikirk*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Nunnington*, Yorkſ. between Slingſby-Caſtle and Helmeſley. *Nunn's-Green*, near Derby. *Nunny*, Somerſetſ. *Nunny*, Cumb. N. of Penrith. *Nunriding*, Northumberl. 3 miles NW. of Morpeth. *Nunſtrough*, Northumb. near Corcheſter and Hexham, on the banks of the Tyne, on the brink of a precipice 200 feet high, over the fineſt natural theatre in the N. of England. *Nunſtanton*, Durham, on the Skern, E. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Nunthorp*, Yorkſ. N. of Stokeſley. *Nunton*, Wilts, SE. of Saliſbury. *Nunwell*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nunwich*, Northumb. near the confluence of the Swmondburn with the Tyne. *Nupdown*, Glouceſterſ. in Hill pariſh. *Nupping-End*, Glouceſterſ. near Aſhelworth.

NUREMBURG, one of the moſt handſome and flouriſhing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is ſeated in a ſandy, barren ſoil, and yet the inhabitants are ſo induſtrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flouriſhing ſtate. It is about 6 miles in circumference, ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as alſo with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts, and over it are 12 ſtone bridges. Among the public buildings, two of the churches, the arſenal, and the very magnificent council houſe, are greatly admired. The townſmen are divided into eight quarters, or parts, and 131 captainſhips. The government is ariſtocratical. The great council is compoſed of 200 perſons, and the ſupreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the moſt reputable tradeſmen. The burgeſſes are very induſtrious, and fine workmen in arts. Their maps, prints, paintings, and engravings are in high eſteem, as well as their muſical and mathematical inſtruments; nor are they leſs curious in clockwork, and in the ſeveral manufactures of metal, ivory, wood, and alabaſter. The trade in toys made here, and ſold in England by the name of Dutch toys, is conſiderable, though it does not bring in ſo much money to the town as formerly. Here is alſo a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are alſo worth notice. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated ſhop for land charts, eſtabliſhed here by John Baptiſt Homann. In the cleanneſs of their ſtreets, and the neatneſs of their houſes, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the moſt faſhionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, on account of their having formerly received the interim, ſeveral Roman Catholic cuſtoms are ſtill retained in their divine ſervice. The building called the church of the Holy Ghoſt, has a variety of reliques, as alſo the imperial crown, the imperial ſceptre, the globe of the empire, the ſword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the Dalmatic, the golden ſurplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the ſlippers, and the hereditary crown of the Emperor Rodolph II. All theſe rarities are placed in a cheſt, which is ſuſpended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any perſon of high diſtinction wants to ſee them. The ancient and ſuperb caſtle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is ſtill ſtanding at the extremity of the city. It was partly burnt down in 1420, and contains at preſent a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a priſon. Here are four Latin ſchools, beſide a famous college, or univerſity. No Jews are ſuffered to lodge a ſingle night here; nor can they

they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have, in proceſs of time, obtained a conſiderable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large foreſts. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houſes are all built of freeſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. It is ſeated almoſt in the centre of Germany, 55 miles NW. of Ratiſbon, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna.

Nurſted, Wilts, near Devizes. *Nurſted*, Hants, SE. of Petersfield. *Nurſting*, Hants, near Redbridge. *Nurſton*, Staff. W. of Wolverhampton. *Nusfield*, Oxf. E. of Wallingford. *Nutborn*, Devonſ. near Tiverton. *Nutborn*, Suſſex, NE. of Amberley. *Nutcomb*, Devonſ. in E. Allington pariſh. *Nutfield*, or *Northfield*, Surry, near Bleechingley. *Nuthall*, near Nottingham. *Nuthurſt*, Suſſex, S. of Horſham. *Nutley*, Hants, between Alton and Whitchurch. *Nutley*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Nutfield*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Graveſend. *Nutwith*, Yorkſhire, near Maſham.

NUYS, a town of Cologne, Lower Rhine.

Nybly, Glouceſterſhire, near Durſley.

NYBORG, a ſea-port of Denmark, on the E. coaſt of the Iſle of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odenſee. The ſhips that paſs through the Great Belt, are obliged to pay toll here.

Nyde, or *Ica*, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Ouſe at Nun-Monckton.

NYKOPING, a conſiderable ſea-port of Denmark, on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Zealand.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the Gulf of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia. It is about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a level, fertile, pleaſant country, better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces.

Nyland Hill, Somerſetſ. S. of Chedder.

NYMBURG, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia.

NYMPH-BANK, in St. George's Channel, about 10 leagues off the coaſt of Waterford, in Munſter. It is a great fiſhing-bank, abounds with cod, ling, ſkate, bream, whiting, and other fiſh.

Nynehead, Somerſ. N. of Wellington.

Nyneton, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgenorth.

NYON, a trading town and bailiwick of Bern, Swiſſerland. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 10 miles N. of Geneva.

NYONS, a town in the dept. of Drome, ſeated on the river Aigues, with a fine bridge of one arch, prodigiouſly high, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral ſpring, and ſome manufactories of woollen ſtuffs and ſoap. It is 18 miles NE. of Orange.

NYSLOT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Wiborg, 50 miles N. of Wiborg.

NYSTADT, a town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 22 miles NNW. of Abo.

Nyſum, Durham, on the Tees, SE. of Darlington. *Nytimber*, Suſſex, near Pagham.

OACCO, a town and province of Benguela, in Africa.

Oak, Staffordſ. near Bromwick-Weſt. *Oaken*, Staff. near Codſall. *Oak Farm*, Dorſetſhire, in Corſcomb pariſh. *Oakfield-Green*, Berks, in Mortimer pariſh, towards Reading.

* OAKHAMPTON, or OCKINGTON, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Oke, with a manufacture of ſerges. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Oak-Hill, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Oak-of Honour Hill*, Surry, near Dulwich. *Oakington*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Oakeley-Lodge*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Cirenceſter. *Oakley*, NW. of Bedford. *Oakley*, Dorſetſhire, ½ mile from Merley. *Oakley*, Staffordſhire, near Croxal. *Oakley*, Oxfordſhire, near Chinner. *Oaks*, Shropſhire, SW. of Condover. *Oakwell Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Oatlands*, Surry, near Weybridge. *Oban*, a village of Argyleſhire, on the ſea-coaſt, S. of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fiſhing ſtation, with a cuſtom houſe.

OBASINE, a town in the dept. of Correze, 5 miles S. of Tulles.

OBDACH, a town of Auſtria, in Styria.

OBERKIRCH, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 12 miles E. of Straſburg.

OBERNDORFF, a town of Hohenburg, in Auſtrian Suabia, on the river Neckar.

OBERNPERG, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

OBERSTENFELD,

ODERSTENFELD, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

OBERWESEL, a town of Triers.

Obley, Shropſhire, between Clun-Caſtle and Hopton-Caſtle.

OBOLLAH, a town of Perſian Irac, near Baſſorah.

Oborn, Dorſetſ. near Sherborn. *O'bridge*, Somerſ. between Lediard and Wellington.

O'Brien's-Bridge, in Clare, Munſter.

OBY, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in the deſert of Ichimſka, and running N. joins the Irtyſh, near Toboliſki, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 66. 55. N. lon. 70. 0. E.

Oby, Norfolk, near Thurn.

OCANA, a town of New Caſtile.

Ocheline, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

OCHILS, the name of ſome verdant and gently-ſwelling hills of Perthſhire, S. of Strathearn.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Wurzburg, Franconia.

Ock, a river in Berkſhire. *Ock*, a river in Devonſhire.

OCKA, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes by Ocka, Kaluga, and falls into the river Volga, near Niſhnei Novogorod.

Ockbrook, 5 miles from Derby. *Ockenden, N.* and *S.* Eſſex, S. of Cranham.

OCKER, a river of Brunſwick.

Ockeridge, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Biſley. *Ockerton*, Oxfordſ. W. of Banbury. *Ockford*, Dorſetſhire, in Marchwood Vale. *Ockford, Child, Superior* and *Inferior*, Dorſetſ. E. of the Stour. *Ockford Fitzpaine*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SE. of Sturminſter-Newton. *Ockham*, Surry, SE. of Woking. *Ockleſton*, Cheſhire, S. of Middlewich. *Ockley*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ockley*, Worceſterſhire, near Salwarp. *Ockley, Great* and *Little*, Northamptonſhire, by Rockingham-Foreſt. *Ockley-Park-Houſe*, Shropſhire, near Ludlow. *Ockold*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Ocull* and *Ocull-Pichard*, NE. of Hereford.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Ruſſia, or the government of Catherinenſlaf. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, oppoſite Kinburn, 190 miles N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 33. 16. E.

Odcomb, Somerſetſ. between Crewkern and Yeovil. *Oddeſton*, Leiceſ. NW. of Boſworth. *Oddicden*, Weſtmorland, near Croſby-Ravenſworth. *Odeby*, S. of Leiceſter. *Odehill*, Bedf. NW. of Bedford, and near Sharnbrook. *Odel*, Bedfordſhire.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the Iſle of Funen, ſeated on a ſmall river, about 2 miles from the Bay of Stegeſtrand, and 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has it's ſource near a town of the ſame name in Moravia. It runs NW. through Sileſia, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the Iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin.

ODERBURG, a town of Tetchen, Sileſia; and a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 14 miles S. of Mentz.

* ODIHAM, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on a navigable canal, from the Wye and Thames, to Baſingſtoke. It is 24 miles NE. of Winchester, and 42 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Odingley, Worc. 2 miles SE. of Droitwich. *Oddington*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Stow. *Odington*, Oxfordſ. near Ilmp. *Odſtoke*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Odſy Grange*, Hertfordſhire, between Baldock and Royſton.

OELAND, a fertile iſland of Finland, about 120 miles in circumference, encompaſſed with ſmall iſlands and rocks.

OEBSFELD, a town of Magdeburg.

OELS, a city and principality of Sileſia, 14 miles ENE. of Breſlaw.

OELSNITZ, a town of the Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

OESEL, an iſland of Ruſſia, on the coaſt of Livonia, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, 3 miles S. of the Iſle of Daghoa. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Wirnitz, 16 miles NNW. of Donawert.

OFANTO, a river of Naples (the ancient Aufidus) which riſes near Conza, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Trani.

Ofchurch, Warwickſ. NW. of Southam.

OFFA'S DIKE, an intrenchment caſt up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

Offam, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel.

OFFENBACH, a town of Iſenburg; and a town of Salm; both in the circle of Upper Rhine.

OFFENBURG,

OFFENBURG, a town of Ortenau, Suabia.

Offenham, or *Uffenton*, Worceſterſhire, near Eveſham. *Offerton*, Cheſhire, E. of Altringham. *Offington*, or *Uffington*, Berks, near Faringdon. *Offington*, Suſſex, near Terring. *Offley*, *Biſhop's* and *High*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Offord*, near Derby. *Offord*, Warwickſ. part of the lordſhip of Wotton Haven. *Offord Cluny* and *Dacy*, Huntingd. near Bugden. *Offton*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham. *Ofham*, Kent, 1 mile and a half from W. Malling. *Offley*, *Great* and *Little*, Herts, SW. and W. of Hitchin: named, perhaps, from Offa, the Mercian king, who lived a good while, and died at Great Offley. *Ofwell*, Devonſhire, between Axminſter and Honiton. *Ogborn*, *St. Andrew's*, *St. George*, and *Maſſey*, Wiltſhire, N. of Marlborough. *Ogerſtone*, Huntingd. W. of Stilton. *Ogle-Caſtle* Northumb. NW. of Point Eland. *Oglethorp*, Yorkſ. near Bramham. *Ogmore-River*, in Glamorg. *Ognerſh*, Surry, 3 miles E. of Godalmin. *Ogſtone*, Derb. NW. of Alfreton. *Ogwell*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſhire, 1 mile from Newton-Friars.

OHETEROA, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, 13 miles in circuit, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the W. coaſt, which is foul and rocky. It is neither ſo populous nor fertile as the iſlands to the northward of it, but the inhabitants diſplay greater ingenuity in carving, cutting, and poliſhing their clubs and ſpears, and in their manufactures of cloth. They form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body. The people are luſty, and rather browner than thoſe of the Society Iſles. Lat. 22. 27. S. lon. 150. 47. W.

OHIO, in N. America, one of the moſt beautiful rivers in the world, has it's ſource in the Allegany Mountains, and is called the Allegany, till it's junction with the Monongahela, at Fort Pitt, when it firſt receives the name of Ohio. It runs a courſe of near 1200 miles, in a SW. direction till it joins the Miſſiſſippi, about 10 miles above new Madrid, forming the N. boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky, and receiving, in it's courſe, numbers of large and ſmall rivers. The only diſadvantage this river has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio, in lat. 38. 8. N. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the deſcent is ſo gradual, that the fall does not, probably, in the whole exceed 20 feet. When the ſtream is low, empty boats only can paſs and repaſs this rapid; their lading muſt be tranſported by land; but, when high, boats of any burden may paſs in ſafety. Excepting this place, there is hardly a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. At a ſalt-ſpring, near this river, very large bones have been found, far ſurpaſſing the ſize of any ſpecies of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs ſeven, and the thigh bones about four; one of which is depoſited in the library in Philadelphia, and is ſaid to weigh ſeventy-eight pounds. The tuſks are above a foot in length, the grinders above five inches ſquare, and eight inches long. Specimens of theſe bones have been ſent to France and England, where they have been found, upon compariſon, to be remains of the ſame ſpecies of animal that produce the foſſil bones which have been diſcovered in Tartary, Chili, and ſeveral other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means it's ruins are found in regions ſo widely different, and where none ſuch exiſts at preſent, is a queſtion of difficult deciſion. The bones bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the elephant. There is no terreſtrial animal now known, large enough to produce them. The tuſks, with which they are equally furniſhed, equally produce true ivory. But, from the form of the teeth, it has been obſerved, that they muſt have belonged to a carnivorous animal, whereas the habits of the elephant are foreign to ſuch ſuſtenance, and his jaws totally unprovided with the teeth neceſſary for it's uſe. From the whole, it has been concluded, to the ſatisfaction of naturaliſts, that theſe bones belonged to a quadruped, now unknown, and whoſe race is probably extinct, unleſs it may be found in the extenſive continent of New Holland, whoſe receſſes have not yet been pervaded by the curioſity or avidity of civilized man.

OICH, LOCH, a lake of Inverneſsſhire, extending 4 miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. It contains ſome little wooded iſlands; and it's waters flow through Loch Neſs into the Frith of Murray. It is 4 miles SW. of Fort Auguſtus.

OIRA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

OISANS, a town in the department of Iſere, 28 miles SE. of Grenoble.

OISE, a department of France, lying S. of the department of the Somme. It takes it's name from a river which riſes on the confines of Hainault, and paſſing by Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoiſe, &c. falls into the Seine 5 miles S. of Pontoiſe. Beauvais and Compeigne are alternately capitals.

Oke, Somerſ. near Milverton. *Okebury*, Hants, 6 miles from Andover. *Okeford*, Devonſ. on a river running into the Ex, near Bampton. *Okeford*, Glouc. in Marſhfield pariſh. *Okeford Child*, or *Okeford, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Okeford Eſkilling*, or *Shilling*, Dorſetſhire, near Sturminſter.

*OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandſhire, ſeated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmos, is pretty well built, and has a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Okeham, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Okehampton-Monks*, Devonſ. near Hatherley. *Okehanger*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Okehanger-Mere*, Cheſhire, S. of Sandbach. *Okehurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Billinghurſt. *Okeley*, Surry, W. of Newdigate. *Okeley*, Suff. between Denham and Diſs. *Okeley*, Shropſhire, by Biſhop's Caſtle. *Okeley, Church* and *North*, Hants, SW. of Baſingſtoke. *Okeley Eaſt*, or *Water*, Berkſhire, near Bray. *Okeley, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Harwich. *Oken*, Staff. near Codſal. *Okency*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Okenſhaw*, Yorkſ. in Burſtall pariſh. *Okeryate*, Shropſ. near Wrekin-Hill. *Okeover*, Staffordſ. on the Dove, near Blore. *Okeſey*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Oke's Green*, Derbyſ. S. of Aſhburn. *Okethorp*, Derbyſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Okewood*, Surry, near Okeley, on the borders of Suſſex. *Okeworth*, Yorkſ. SW. of Keighley. *Okeymoor*, Staffordſhire, near Alton.

*OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkſhire, with a manufactory of ſilk ſtockings and cloth. It is 8 miles SE. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

OKOTZK, one of the four provinces of Irkutzk, in Ruſſia. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eaſtern Ocean. From this port veſſels ſail to Kamtſchatka. The trade between here and Jakutik is carried on both by land and water. The journey, by land carriage, takes up near ſix weeks, the road lying over mountains, and through moraſſes and thick woods of larch and birch trees. Every thing is carried this way on horſes or rein-deer, the latter of which are furniſhed by the Tunguſians.

Olaves, St. in Waterford, Munſter.

Olaves, St. Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth.

Olan, a river in Herefordſhire.

Old Abbey, in Cork, Munſter.

Oldacres, Durham, near Sedgfield. *Oldbarrow*, or *Oldborough*, Worc. adjoining Warw. near an ancient tumulus or barrow.

Oldbridge, in Louth, Leinſter, 2 miles from Drogheda. A very handſome obeliſk is erected here, on a rock, on the banks of the Boyne, in commemoration of the victory of William III. over his father-in-law, James II.

Oldbury, Glouceſ. in Stapleton pariſh. *Oldbury*, Suſſex, between Chicheſter and Arundel. *Oldbury*, Warw. S. of Atherſton. *Oldbury*, Warw. a mile from Henley in Arden. *Oldbury*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Oldbury Chapel*, Staffordſ. 1 mile E. of Dudley Caſtle. *Oldbury-Hill*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Oldbury-on-the-Hill*, Glouc. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Oldbury-on the Severn*, Glouceſ. near Auſt Ferry. *Old Carliſle*, Cumberland, 1 mile S. of Wigton. *Oldcaſtle*, Cheſhire, near Malpas. *Oldcaſtle*, Monmouthſhire, on the Munnow, N. of Alterinnis.

*OLD CASTLE, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin.

Oldcaſtle, in Cork, Munſter.

Old-Court-Douglas, Herefordſhire, S. of New Court.

OLDENBURG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, having E. Frieſland on the W. and the county of Delmonhurſt on the E. It is about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is a marſhy country, with fat paſtures, but ſubject to great inundations, and is noted for fine horſes. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark, to whom the country belongs, has a ſeat and voice in the Weſtphalian College of the counts of the empire, as alſo at the diets of the circle of Weſtphalia.

OLDENBURG, a town of Holſtein; and a town of Paderborn, Weſtphalia.

OLDENDORF, a town of Schawenburg, Weſtphalia.

OLDENZEEL, the capital of Twente, in Overyſſel. The neighbouring diſtrict is called Sallant, or Zallant, which, according to ſome authors, means the country of the Saliens or ancient Salii.

OLDESLO, a town of Holſtein.

Oldfield, Cheſhire, on the Dee, between Cheſter and Hyle-Lake. *Oldfield*, Linc. SW. of Market-Raiſin. *Oldfield*, Yorkſ. near Rippon. *Oldford*, Middleſex, in Stepney pariſh, near Stratford-le-Bow and Hackney. *Oldford*, Somerſetſhire, between Frome and Beckington. *Oldham*, Lancaſhire, 6 miles NE. of Manchester.

OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, a rocky promontory of Cork, in Munſter; running far into the ſea. It is 4 miles S. of Kinſale, and has a light-houſe on it. Hawks and ſea-eagles, or oſpreys, build their neſts among the rocks.

Old-Hurſt, Huntingdonſ. near St. Ives.

Oldlin,

Oldeſh, Warwickſhire, S. of Balſhall. *Old-land*, Glouceſterſ. near Kingſwood-Foreſt.

Old-Merrion, in Dublin, Leinſter, near the metropolis. *Old-Mill ſtreet*, in Cork, Munſter.

Oldmixon, Somerſetſ. near Bridgewater. *Oldmoor*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Oldridge*, Devonſhire, SE. of Crediton.

Old-Roſs, in Wexford, Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Oldſtoke, Hampſhire, near Micheldever. *Oldſtone*, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Oldton, Suffolk, 2 miles from Leoſtoff.

Oldtown, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Oldtown, Northumb. with the Chapel-Houſe, S. of Beltingham. *Oldtown*, Northumb. E. of Oldtown, with the Chapel-Houſe. *Oldtown*, Heref. near Alterinnis. *Oldtown*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Old-wark-Spring*, Nottingh. near E. Bridgeford. *Oldwincle*, Northamp. N. of Thrapſton. *Oldwives*, or *Oldwood Leas*, Kent, in Chilham pariſh. *Olepen*, or *Oldpen*, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Durſley.

OLERON, a town and fertile iſland of France, lying on the coaſt of the dept. of Lower Charente, 5 miles from the continent. It is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 12,000. They are moſtly ſeamen. In the reign of Richard I. this iſland was part of the poſſeſſions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, which are called the Laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and ſubſtruction of all their marine conſtitutions.

OLERON, a town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, 10 miles SW. of Pau. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, who had the title of Premier Baron of Bearn.

Oleswark, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge.

OLESKO, a town of Belez, Poland.

OLIKA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

OLINDA, or FERNAMEUC, a town and juriſdiction in the E. part of Braſil, on the coaſt of the Atlantic. Lat. 8 13. S.

OLITE, a town of Navarre, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Navarre, but now much reduced. It is 20 miles S. of Pampeluna.

OLIVA, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, 10 miles NW. of Dantzick; alſo a town of Valencia.

OLIVENZA, a town of Alentejo.

Ollantigh, Kent, in the pariſh of Wye. *Ollerſet*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Ollerſton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pickering. *Ollerton*, Cheſhire, SE. of Knotesford.

* *Ollerton*, Yorkſhire, S. of Sherborn.

OLMEDA, a town of New Caſtile.

OLMUTZ, a trading town of Germany, capital of Moravia, and a circle of the ſame name, with a college, a riding academy, and a learned ſociety. It is well built, populous, and fortified, and is ſeated on the river Morawa, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 SSE. of Breſlau.

OLNEY, a town of Bucks, with a conſiderable manufacture of bonelace. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, 12 miles SE. of Northampton, and 56 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

OLONNE, an iſland, town, and harbour, in the department of Vendee, 30 miles NW. of Rochelle, and 258 SW. of Paris.

OLONETZ, a town of Ruſſia, famous for it's mines of copper and iron, and it's mineral ſpring. It is ſituated in the government of Olonetſkoi, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. ſide of the Lake Ladoga. It is 104 miles NE. of Peterſburgh.

Olſton, Somerſetſhire, near Briſtol.

OLT. See ALAUTA.

OLTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure.

Olton, Staffordſhire, N. of Stone. *Olton, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſhire, near Norbury. *Olton, Low*, Cheſhire, near Delamere-Foreſt. *Olton-End*, or *Oken-End*, Warwickſhire, N. of Solihull. *Olveſton*, Glouceſterſhire, near Auſt-Paſſage.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the higheſt and moſt conſiderable in all Aſia, the top of it being always covered with ſnow: and a mountain of Theſſaly, 10 miles N. of Lariſſa.

* OMAGH, a town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, in which the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 86 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Omberley, Devonſhire, near Torrington.

OMBERSLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire, W. of Droitwich. Market diſuſed.

OMBRONE, a town of Sienna, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

OMEGNA, a town of Milan.

OMER, ST. a large and populous town in the department of the Straits of Calais. The hoſpital and college here are worthy of notice. About a league from it there is ſaid to be a great morais, in which are ſome floating iſlands, that may be directed at pleaſure, nearly like a boat. They produce good paſture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is ſeated on the river Aa, on the ſide of a hill, 8 miles NW. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris.

Omerg, in Cork, Munſter.

OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia.

OMLANDS, or OMMERLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen.

OMMEN, a town of Overyſſel, on the Vecht.

OMMENBURG, a town of Mentz.

OMMIRABI, or MORBEYA, a river of Morocco, which riſes in Mount Atlas, and falls into the Atlantic near Azamor.

ON, a town of Egypt, the ancient Heliopolis, was formerly a conſiderable place, ſeated near the Nile, 10 miles NE. of Cairo, and had a ſuperb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At preſent it is almoſt ruined, and bears the name of Aimkeins.

On, High and *Low*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Penkridge.

ONANO, in the Pope's territories.

Oncot, Staffordſhire, near Butterton.

Oneby, Lincolnſhire, N. of Stamford.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; but the other parts conſiſt of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the ſweet root, called ţee, but Captain Cook and Captain King could obtain no other proviſions. Lat. 21. 50. N. lon. 161. 0. W.

ONEGA, or ONEZKOE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetzkoi, 120 miles in length, and 40 in it's mean breadth, has a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and conſequently with Peterſburgh.

ONEGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Kargapol, in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea, near Onegkoi, in the government of Archangel.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, nearly ſurrounded by the territory of Genoa, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It conſiſts of three valleys, Oneglia, Maro, and Prela, altogether extending 15 miles from the ſea, and including 53 towns or villages, and 14,000 inhabitants. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive oil. Oneglia is the capital.

ONEIDA, LAKE, in the ſtate of New-York, about 20 miles SW. of Fort Stainwix, is 20 miles long and 3 wide.

* ONGAR, CHIPPING, a town of Eſſex, 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 20 ENE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ongar, High, Eſſex, NE. of Chipping Ongar.

ONGAR PARK, a town in Eſſex, near High Ongar, from which it is ſeparated by Greenſted and Bobbingworth. Market on Saturday.

ONGOLE, a town and diſtrict in the N. part of the Carnatic, 90 miles NNE. of Cuddapa.

Onhouſe, Suffolk, near Stow Market.

Onibury, Shropſhire, NW. of Ludlow.

Only, Northamptonſhire, E. of Dunchurch.

Onneley, Staffordſhire, NW. of Whitmore.

Onney, a river in Shropſhire.

ONORE, a ſea-port of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, 80 miles SE. of Goa.

ONOVA, a town of Hungary.

ONRUST, a ſmall iſland of Java, in the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ſhips.

Onſlow, SW. of Shrewſbury.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, about 600 miles in circumference. It abounds with fiſh of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oſwego baſs, weighing three or four pounds. On it's S. ſide it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by means of the river Niagara; near the SE. part it receives the river Oſwego; and on the NE. it's waters enter the river Iroquois, which river, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

OODOOANNULLAH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated on the W. bank of the Ganges, which is high and bold, and at the foot of a chain of hills. The ſituation is eſteemed unhealthy, on account of the foreſts in it's vicinity. It was the ſeat of the government of Bengal, under ſultan Sujah, till he fell in the conteſt for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins here and in the neighbourhood, evince his paſſion for building; and the great extent of many of them affords a proof of his magnificence. There ſtill remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly deſtroyed by fire. The zananah, the part inhabited by the females, was totally conſumed; and a tradition prevails here, that more than 300 women feel a ſacrifice to modeſty on this occaſion; none of them daring to ſave themſelves, from the dread of being ſeen by the men. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the ſame prince; and famous for the victory gained over Meer Coſſim, in 1764, by the late Major Adams; 82 miles N. by W. of Moorſhedabad. Lat. 24. 58. N. lon. 87. 55. E.

OONALASHKA, one of the iſlands of the Northern Archipelago, viſited by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage. The native inhabitants of this iſland are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having been much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who now keep them in a ſtate of ſubjection. As the iſland furniſhes them with ſubſiſtence, ſo it does, in ſome meaſure, with clothing, which

which is chiefly compoſed of ſkins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beſide this, they wear a waiſtcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of ſome kind of ſtrong gut; but the ſoles and upper-leather are of Ruſſia leather. Fiſh, birds, roots, berries, and even ſea-weed, compoſe their food. They dry quantities of fiſh during the ſummer, which they lay up in ſmall huts for their uſe in winter. They did not appear to be very deſirous of iron, nor to want any other inſtrument, except ſewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With theſe they ſew their canoes, and make their clothes, and alſo work very curious embroidery. They uſe, inſtead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they ſplit to the thickneſs required. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoe-makers, taylors, and boat builders. They manufacture mats, and baſkets of graſs, which are both ſtrong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatneſs and perfection in moſt of their works, which ſhows they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perſeverance. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 165. 0. W.

Oosteborch, a town in the iſland of Cadſand, 4 miles NE. of Sluys.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

Oporto, or Porto, a handſome city and ſea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for it's ſtrong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Port wines. The road is ſpacious, and will contain a large fleet; that from Brazil ſometimes rides here. Next to Liſbon, it is the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt commercial town in the kingdom. Here is an arſenal for fitting out ſhips of war, which are built in the docks. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Liſbon. Lat. 41. 10. N. lon. 8. 21. W.

Oppeln, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a fine hoſpital. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here in 1742. The principality contains 27 towns, and but few villages, it is fortified in the ancient manner, and is ſeated on the river Oder, 35 miles SE. of Breſlau.

Oppenheim, a town and bailiwick in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Oppido, a town of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Baſilicata; both in Naples.

Or, or *Ore*, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the ſea at Orford Haven.

Orach, a town of Turkiſh Boſnia.

Oran, a town of Tremeſen, in Barbary, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly on a plain, almoſt oppoſite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and is held by the Spaniards. On the 8th of October, 1790, this place was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, little but the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed on this occaſion. It is 160 miles W. by S. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2. N. lon. 0. 8. W.

Orange, an ancient and conſiderable town in the department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. The triumphal arch, viſited by connoiſſeurs, and which is 200 paces from the town, was formerly within it's limits. This arch, which was much damaged in 1707 and 1709, was erected by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catulus, after the victory which they obtained over the Cimbri and the Teutones. Here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, ſome aqueducts, &c. which eſcaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The principality is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad, containing one city, two ſmall towns, and nine villages. The ſovereignty of it was lodged in the Houſe of Naſſau, from 1598 to 1702, when it reverted to Frederic William, king of Pruſſia, on the death of William III. king of England, and ſtadtholder of Holland. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the houſe of Bourbon. Orange is ſeated in a fine plain, on the little river Aigues, 26 miles N. of Avignon. Lat. 44. 9. N. lon. 4. 49. E.

Oranienburg, a town and palace in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, on the river Havel.

Oranmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Orataria, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade.

Orbassan, a town of Piedmont.

Orbe, an ancient handſome, and pleaſant town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, whoſe ſovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It's romantic ſituation, the boldneſs of the ſingle-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, the wild ſcenery on the banks of that river, it's frequent cataracts, and the various picturesque views

views in the neighbourhood, are much admired by travellers, It is 24 miles SW. of Fribourg.

ORBITELLO, a ſea port of Sienna, with a good harbour, and well fortified, but ſubject to Naples.

ORBE, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, waters Beziers, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 5 miles below that town.

Orby, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Spilſby.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluſter of iſlands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in it's neareſt breadth. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited: the reſt are called holms, and are uſed only for paſturage. The principal one, called the the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this iſland, to the NE. are ſeen, among others, Rowſay and Weſtra, Shappinſha and Edda, Stronſa, Sanda, and N. Ronalſha. To the S. appear the Iſles of Hoy and S. Ronalſha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides, which flow between theſe iſlands, are extremely rapid and dangerous; and, near the ſmall Iſle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to ſnatch in boats and light veſſels, which were inſtantly ſwallowed up. The ſtrait, called Pentland Frith, which divides theſe iſlands from the county of Caithneſs, is likewiſe very dangerous to thoſe who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents; eſpecially in paſſing the Pentland Skerries, a cluſter of rocks that lie in the E. entrance of the Frith. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of theſe iſlands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fiſh. The heath on theſe mountains ſhelters groufe, plovers, ſnipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of ſheep and ſmall black cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are bear (an inferior kind of barley) and oats, but no other ſort of grain. The climate of theſe iſlands is unfavourable; although they do not ſuffer ſo much from froſt and ſnow, as might be ſuppoſed from their northerly poſition. In general, the air is moiſt; and they are often viſited by dreadful ſtorms of wind, rain and thunder. Their longeſt day is 19 hours and a half; their ſhorteſt four and a half. Thus, for about three weeks in midſummer, they enjoy the ſight of the ſun, almoſt without intermiſſion; but, for the ſame ſpace in winter, that luminary hardly riſes above the horizon, and is commonly obſcured by clouds and miſts. In this gloomy ſeaſon, the abſence of day is ſupplied partly by moon-light. But the radiance of the Aurora Borealis contributes ſtill more effectually to ſupply this want. The almoſt inceſſant corruſcations of theſe meteors, are, indeed, ſublimely beautiful; and we, who only ſee the extremities of theſe northern phænomena, have but a faint idea of their ſplendor and their motions, in the higher latitudes. The inhabitants are robuſt and hardy; the inferior claſſes are active and induſtrious, while thoſe of ſuperior rank are diſtinguiſhed for politeneſs and hoſpitality. The Teutonic, or Pictiſh, language was in general uſe here till the laſt century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are ſtill known by aged people, it is quite loſt. The Engliſh language, with a Norwegian accent, is now generally ſpoken in theſe iſlands, although many of the inhabitants uſe the Norſe. The principal trade of theſe iſlands is with Leith, Hamburg, and Bergen. Their chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, ſtockings, butter, dried fiſh, herrings, oils, feathers, and ſkins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, who are divided into 3 preſbyteries, and 18 miniſteries.

Orchard, Devonſhire, between Taviſtock and Oakhampton. *Orchard*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, 2 miles from Corfe-Caſtle. *Orchard*, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Orchard, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, 2 miles from Bedceiſter.

Orchard, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Orchard-Houſe, Middl. E. of Poplar. *Orchardley*, Somerſ. N. of Frome. *Orchard-Portman*, Somerſetſ. near Taunton. *Orchardſtoke*, Glouceſ. between Cheltenham and Tewkſbury. *Orchard Windham*, Somerſ. in a vale between Samford, Brett, and Nettlecomb. *Orcharton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Orcheſton, St. George* and *St. Mary's*, on or near Saliſbury plain, NE. of Hatchbury.

ORCHIES, an ancient town in the dept. of the North, 14 miles SSE. of Liſle.

ORCHILLA, a ſmall iſland, or cluſter of iſlands, in the W. Indies, near the coaſt of Terra Firma. The only animals found here are goats and lizards. Lon. 65. 20. W.

Orde, E. and *W.* Northumberland, near Norham.

ORDINGEN, a town of Cologne.

ORDUNA, a town in Biſcay, 20 miles SW. of Bilboa.

Ordſall, Nottinghamſ. E. of Redford.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Nericia, ſeated near the weſtern

weſtern extremity of the Lake Hielmar. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapeſtry; and they carry on a conſiderable trade with Stockholm, acroſs the Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; ſending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular to that capital. Orebro is 88 miles SSW. of Stockholm.

OREGRUND, a ſea-port of Upland, Sweden, ſeated on the Gulf of Bothnia, 34 miles NNE. of Upſal.

OREL, a government of Ruſſia. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the rivers Occa and Orel, 176 miles SW. by S. of Moſcow.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURGH, a province and it's capital in the government of Ufa, in Ruſſia, 180 miles S. of Ufa.

ORENSE, a town of Galicia, on the Minho.

ORFA, or ROHA, a conſiderable town of Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh dominions, and is a place of very good trade. They deal in carpets of ſeveral ſorts, ſome of which are made there. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles NE. of Aleppo, and 100 SSW. of Diarbekir.

ORFORD, a ſea-port of Suffolk, ſeated near the mouth of the river Ore. It was formerly a good fiſhing town, but the ſea has retired from it for many years. Here is a handſome church, whoſe ſteeple is a ſea mark, and near it are the ruins of an old caſtle, as alſo of a priory, St. George's-Chapel, and a houſe where ſeamen's wives uſed to pray for the ſafety of their huſbands. It is ſaid to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches; but it has now only about 300 houſes. There is a light-houſe at Orfordneſs, which is of great uſe to ſeamen. It is 18 miles E. of Ipſwich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Monday.

Organford, a village near Poole, in Dorſetſhire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgarſwick, Kent, 3 miles and a half NE. of New Romney.

ORGAZ, a town of New Caſtile.

ORGELET, a town in the department of Jura, ſeated at the ſource of the river Valouſe, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourg.

Orgrave, Staff. near King's Bromley.

ORIA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handſome town in the dept. of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E. India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is good, but not ſpacious, is oppoſite Port Louis, and at the bottom of the ſame bay. It is 5 miles SSW. of Hennebon.

ORIGUELA, a town of Valencia, with an univerſity; and a town of Arragon.

ORJIVA, a town of Granada, in Spain.

ORIO, a town of Guipuſcoa, at the mouth of the river Orio; and a town of Negroponte, in the Archipelago.

ORISSA, a province of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by the northern circars on the SW. and the Bay of Bengal on the SE. The diſtrict of Midniapour, in this province, is ſubject to the Engliſh E. India Company; but all the reſt belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, a town of the Iſland of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; and is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, on a bay of the ſame name, 38 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Oriſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. See ORCADES.

ORLAMUND, a town of Altenburg, Upper Saxony, ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Sala and Orla, 40 miles WSW. of Altenburg.

Orlaſton, Kent, N. of Appledore.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N. coaſt of Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with the Blaiſois and Chartrain, is divided into the three departments of Loir and Cher, Loiret, and Eure and Loir. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a large, ancient, rich, and handſome city of France, capital of the dept. of Loiret. It is built in the form of an oval, and contains 6 principal gates, 22 pariſhes, and about 40,000 people. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but the houſes are generally ill-built. That of the Fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. The commerce conſiſts in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly ſugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. One year with another, 100,000 cwts. of loaf ſugar are ſent from Orleans; great part of which is taken by the merchants of Paris. Sheep-ſkins and ſtockings, both knit and woven, form alſo a conſiderable article of trade. This city has, or lately had, a ſociety of natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, &c. and a

public library. The environs are very pleaſant; particularly the fauxbourg, or ſuburb, of Olivet, which is on the left ſide of the Loire, which has a communication with the city by a bridge, the boldneſs and lightneſs of which are equally admired. It conſiſts of 9 arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. Orleans is ſeated on the river Loire, and is 30 miles NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 1. 59. E.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, croſſes the Foreſt of Orleans and the plain which ſucceeds it, joins the Loing near Montargis, and paſſing by Nemours, falls into the river Seine. It was finiſhed in 1682, and has 30 locks in it's courſe, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, near the city of that name, contains 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the moſt conſiderable of all France; and the ſales of it's timber and underwood produce annually 100,000 livres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louiſiana, built in the time of the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788, ſeven-eighths of it were deſtroyed by fire; but great progreſs has been ſince made in rebuilding it. Here are 2 convents, a pariſh church, magazine, forges, and ſome public buildings. The houſes are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. It never contained above 1500 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, 54 miles from it's mouth. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 89. 53. W.

ORLEANS, an iſland and town in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

Orlton, Herefordſhire, near Richard's-Caſtle. *Orlton*, Shropſ. near Wellington. *Orlton*, Worceſterſhire, near Lindridge.

ORMOND, the northern diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Munſter, Ireland.

Ormeſby, St. Margaret's and *St. Michael's*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, near Caſtor light-houſe. *Ormeſby*, Yorkſ. W. of Gisborough. *Ormeſby, North*, Linc. NW. of Louth. *Ormeſby, South*, Linc. SW. of Alford. *Ormſhead Hall*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Kirby-Steven. *Ormſide*, Weſtmorland, near Appleby.

* ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancaſhire, ſeated near the Grand Canal. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 206 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ORMUS, an iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia, about 10 miles in circumference. Here is neither ſweet water nor graſs, it being, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no better than a rock of ſalt. The very duſt of the country, within land, is white and pure, as well as pungent to the taſte. It was formerly the greateſt mart in the Eaſt, being viſited by ſhipping from India, Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, as well as by caravans, who carried on a regular trade acroſs the country, and brought with them vaſt quantities of the richeſt and moſt valuable commodities. At certain ſeaſons of the year, there was a prodigious reſort of merchants from all countries, beſides factors who conſtantly reſided here, particularly Venetians. The houſes were then about 4000 in number, and contained 40,000 inhabitants. The Portugueſe conquered this iſland in 1507, and kept it till 1622, when the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of an Engliſh ſquadron of 9 ſail, took the place and demoliſhed the houſes. The trade was then transferred to Gambron. It is now almoſt deſerted, yet is ſtill the key of the Perſian Gulf, on account of the commodiouſneſs of its harbour. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 56. 25. E.

ORNANS, a town in the department of Doubs. In it's vicinity is a well, which, during the time of the great rains, overflows in ſuch a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fiſhes which it diſgorges are called *umbres*. There is a ſimilar well about a league from Vetoul. Ornans is ſeated on the Louve, 8 miles SE. of Beſançon.

ORNE, a department of France, part of the ci-devant Normandy. It takes it's name from a river which riſes in it, and paſſing by Sees, Argentan, &c. falls into the Engliſh Channel 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of South America, which riſes in Popayan, within 160 miles of the S. Sea; and, after a courſe of 1380 miles NE. enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 59. 50. W. where it's impetuoſity is ſo great, that it ſtems the moſt powerful tides, and preſerves the freſhneſs of it's waters to the diſtance of 12 leagues out at ſea.

ORONSA, a ſmall, fertile iſland, one of the Hebrides, 16 miles W. of Jura.

OROPESA, a town of New Caſtile; and a town of Valentia.

OROPESA, a town of La Plata, S. America, 180 miles NW. of La Plata.

Orpeth, Durham, in the pariſh of Cheſter-le-Street. *Orpington*, Kent, a mile S. of St. Mary Cray.

ORR, a river of Scotland, which riſes near New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightſhire,

ſhire, and watering the town of Orr, flows ſouthward, and falls into the Solway Frith.

Orrator, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Orrel, Lancaſhire, SW. of Wigan.

Orrery, a barony in Cork, Munſter.

ORSCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mohilev, on the Dnieper.

Orſet, Eſſex, SW. of Horndon. *Orſingbury*, Northamp. near the Walgrave. *Orſlow*, Staffordſhire, N. of Blimhill.

ORSOVA, a town of Servia, on both ſides of the Danube, 75 miles E. of Belgrade, ſubject to the Turks.

ORSOY, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Orſton, Nottinghamſ. E. of Bingham.

ORTA, a town in the Patrimonio; a town in the Milaneſe; and a town in the Capitanata, Naples; all in Italy.

ORTEGAL, a cape and town on the N. coaſt of Galicia. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 35. W.

ORTENBURG, a town of Carinthia; a town of Lower Bavaria; and a town of Hanau Munzenburg, Upper Rhine.

ORTHEZ, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on the river Gave-de-Pau, 20 miles NW. of Pau.

ORTON, a town of Weſtmorland, 12 miles SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

ORTONA, a ſea-port of Abruzzo Citra.

Orton, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Orton*, or *Overton*, Cumberl. near Thurſby. *Orton, Great* and *Little*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Orton-on the-Mount*, Leiceſterſhire, near Hog's Norton.

ORVIETO, a town and diſtrict of Italy, in the Pope's territories, with a magnificent palace. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, to fetch up water by one pair of ſtairs, and aſcend by another. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles NNW. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome.

Orwell, Cambridgeſhire, near Wimble. *Orwell*, Wilts, near Bradford.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which, riſing in the middle of the county, runs SE. by Ipſwich, and uniting with the river Stour from Maningtree, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipſwich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a town of Niphon, Japan, with a large, magnificent citadel. It has a harbour, and is one of the moſt populous and trading places of that iſland. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 133. 45. E.

Oſbaldeſton, Lancaſhire, NW. of Blackburn. *Oſbaldwick*, Yorkſ. near Stockton-Moor. *Oſbaſton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Oſberton*, Leiceſ. NE. of Boſworth. *Oſberton*, Nott. in Worklop pariſh. *Oſborne*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Oſburnby*, Linc. N. of Fokingham. *Oſend*, Eſſex, near the harbour of Harwich. *Oſendike*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Tadcaſter. *Oſeney Iſland*, in the meadows near Oxford; it is formed by the river Iſis.

OSERO, or OSORO, a town and iſland in the Adriatic, lately ſubject to the Venetians, having that of Cherſo to the N. to which it is joined by a bridge. The coaſt abounds with ſardines and mackarel. Lat. 44. 48. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

OSEY ISLAND, or OSITH, ST. in Blackwater-Bay, near Malden, in Eſſex, is ſo covered with wild fowl at certain ſeaſons, that many perſons come hither from London for the purpoſe of ſhooting them. It is in the pariſh of Great Totham; and here the coal-ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

Oſgarby, Linc. near Boothby Pannel. *Oſgathorp*, Leiceſterſhire, near Colorton. *Oſgodby*, Lincolnſhire, near Market-Raiſin. *Oſgodby*, Yorkſhire, near Selby. *Oſgodby*, Yorkſhire, S. of Scarborough.

OSIMO, a town of Ancona.

Oſlaſton, Derbyſhire, in the pariſh of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

OSMA, a town of Old Caſtile.

Oſmaſton, near Derby. *Oſmington*, Dorſetſ. near Weymouth. *Oſmondſton*, or *Schole*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, in the road between Ipſwich and Norwich. *Oſmondthorp*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh. *Oſmondthorp*, or *Oſwinthorp*, Yorkſ. E. of Leeds; once a royal village, and the ſeat of the Northumbrian king, Oſwin. *Oſmotherley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton.

OSNABURGH, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, with an univerſity. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in the other parts of Germany. It is ſeated on the river Haze, 24 miles NNE. of Munſter, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 24. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

OSNABURG, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a province of Weſtphalia, 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is ſpinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarſe kind of linen, which is conveyed by the Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards to Guinea and America, and annually brings into the country a million of rix-dollars. The biſhopric is poſſeſſed by Papiſts and Proteſtants alter-

nately, the Proteſtant being always choſen out of the houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburg. The preſent biſhop is Frederick duke of York, ſecond ſon of the king of Great Britain. Oſnaburgh is the capital.

Osnaburgh Island, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered and named by Captain Wallis, in June, 1767. Some hogs were ſeen. It is called Miatea by the natives. Lat. 17. 51. S. lon. 147. 30. W.

Oſney Abbey, near Oxford.

Osorno, a town of Chili, ſeated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 40 miles SSE. of Baldivia.

Oſpring, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Feverſham. *Oſſet*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Wakefield.

Osseтia, the country of the Ossi, or Osseti, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is fertile, and contains 19 diſtricts, of which one is ſubject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Their language has ſome analogy with that of the Perſian, but their hiſtory is entirely unknown. The Circaſſians and Tartars call them Kuſha; that is, Bones.

Oſſington, Nott. near Carlton on Trent.

Ossory, the weſtern diviſion of the Queen's County, in Leinſter, Ireland; giving name to a biſhopric, the cathedral of which is ſituated at St. Canice, in Kilkenny.

Ossuna, an ancient and well-peopled town of Andaluſia, with an univerſity and an hoſpital, 40 miles SSE. of Seville.

Ostagio, a town of Genoa.

Ostalric, a town of Catalonia.

Ostend, a large and populous ſea-port of Flanders, famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Spaniards, from July 5th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it ſurrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated Marquis Spinola. The Spaniards loſt nearly 80,000 men before this place, although, when it was inveſted, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight. It is ſeated in a marſhy ſoil, among a number of canals, and almoſt ſurrounded by two of the largeſt of them. Ships of great burden enter theſe canals with the tide. It is 22 miles NE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 3. 1. E.

Oſtenhanger Houſe, Kent, in Stamford pariſh. *Oſterley Park*, Middleſex, NW. of Brentford.

Ostia, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tiber. The air being unwholeſome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. It is 12 miles SW. of Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Mantua.

Oſton, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

Ostrogothia, the name of the eaſtern part of Gothland, in Sweden, having Nericia and Sudermanland to the N. the Baltic to the E. and Smaland to the S.

Ostuni, a town of Otranto, Naples, near the Adriatic. It's territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds.

Oſwald, St. Northumberl. on the Picts Wall, N. of Hexham. Here Oſwald defeated Cedwall, a Britiſh uſurper, and here he ſet up the firſt croſs in the kingdom of Northumberland. Oſwald was afterwards ſainted. *Oſwaldeſlaw*, between Worceſter and Speechly. *Oſwaldkirk*, Yorkſhire, S. of Helmſley.

Oswego, a fort of N. America, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 90 miles E. of Niagara Fort.

* Oswestry, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated near the head of a ſmall river. It has ſome trade from Wales in flannels; and is 18 miles NW. of Shrewſbury, and 174 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Oswicczen, a town of Poland, in Cracovia. It has a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the Viſtula, 32 miles W. of Cracow.

Oſyth, St. Eſſex, ſituated near the ſea, 12 miles SE. of Colcheſter.

Otaha, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a ſtrait, which, in the narroweſt part, is not more than 2 miles broad. This iſland is ſmaller than Ulitea, and not ſo fertile, but it has two very good harbours.

Otaheitee, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, ſuppoſed to have been ſeen by Quiros in 1606. It was firſt diſcovered to the Engliſh by Captain Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Iſland. Bougainville next arrived at it in 1768, and ſtaid 10 days. Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither, in 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, ſailed round the whole iſland in a boat, and ſtaid 3 months. It has ſince been viſited twice by that celebrated navigator. It was viſited alſo, in 1774, by two Spaniſh ſhips from Lima. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, conſiſting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, ſugar-canes, and others peculiar

peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, caſuarinas, and dragon trees. The people have mild features, and a pleaſing countenance. They are about the largeſt ſize of the Europeans, of a clear olive or brunette complexion, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque ſhapes, like a turban. The women, who are accounted very handſome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they paſs their heads, ſo that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muſlin, paſſes over this, in various elegant turns, round the body, a little below the breaſt, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn ſometimes falls gracefully acroſs the ſhoulder. "This dreſs," ſays Mr. Forſter, "appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern faſhion we had hitherto ſeen. Both ſexes are adorned, or rather diſfigured by thoſe black ſtains, occaſioned by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. This operation is performed upon the youth of both ſexes, when about 12 or 14 years of age. No language ſeemed eaſier to acquire than theirs, every harſh and ſibilant conſonant being baniſhed from it, and almoſt every word ending in a vowel. The only requiſite is a nice ear to diſtinguiſh the numerous modifications of their vowels." The houſes of the natives conſiſt only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm nut tree, and ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate of this iſland is one of the fineſt in the world, the houſes have ſeldom any walls, but are open on all ſides. Various little birds were found among the ſhrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common report among the Europeans, has denied the powers of harmony to the birds of warm climates. The birds moſt common are two ſorts of paroquets, one of a beautiful ſapphaire blue, another of a greeniſh colour, with a few red ſpots; a king's fiſher, of a dark green, with a collar of the ſame hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; ſeveral ſorts of pigeons or doves, herons, and ducks. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue made of the hibiſcus eſculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of theſe pieces are 2 or 3 yards wide, and 50 yards long. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any known in Europe. Their matting is alſo finer and better, in every reſpect, than any we have in Europe. They are alſo exceedingly neat in making baſket and wicker work. Their fiſhing lines are alſo the beſt in the world, made of a kind nettle which grows in the mountains, holding the ſtrongeſt and moſt active fiſh, ſuch as bonettas and albicores. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this iſland far excel moſt of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and, having no veſſel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made ſolid. The only quadrupeds found upon the iſland, are hogs, domeſtic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants ſuffer to run about at pleaſure, without ever trying to deſtroy them. The ſea ſupplies them with a variety of excellent fiſh. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of diſtinction among the natives, as among the Chineſe, as they imply that ſuch perſons only as have no occaſion to work, could ſuffer them to grow to that length. The two ſexes here eat ſeparately, as in many other countries. Their burying places, called Morai, are built of ſeveral ranges of ſtones, like ſteps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with graſſes, ferns, and ſmall ſhrubs. At a little diſtance is an oblong incloſure round it, made of ſtone, about three feet high. The proviſions of the Otaheiteans are chiefly fiſh, pork, cocoanuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luſcious richneſs which makes it reſiſt the ſtomach ſo ſoon in Europe. The fat is ſaid to be little ſhort of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taſte of veal; the principal cauſe of which ſeems to be the vegetable diet they are uſed to. Beſides, they are much cleanlier than the European hogs, and have not their cuſtom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the ſmall breed, which is commonly called the Chineſe, and have the pendulous ears of oxen. The natives employ ſea-water as a ſauce both to fiſh and pork. A proof of the ſecurity in which they live, appears in this, that their houſes are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their agility in ſwim-

ming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forſter is laviſh in his praiſes of the gentleneſs, good nature, and hoſpitality of this people; and alſo of the beauty, elegance, and graceſulneſs of the air, features, and perſons of many of them, particularly thoſe of the better ſort. On the coaſt are ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, with room and depth of water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips. The whole iſland could furniſh about 6780 fighting men. The ſea affords them a great variety of fiſh, in every expedient for taking which they are exceedingly ingenious.

Otenby, Linc. NW. of Caſtor. *Otes-Hall*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Harlow. *Otford*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Sevenoaks. *Otham*, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Maidſtone. *Otherton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Otley*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Otley*, Suffolk, W. of Dallinghoe.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Wharfe, under a high, craggy cliff, 10 miles NW. of Leeds, and 202 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Otmore, Oxfordſ. near Iſlip.

OTOQUE, an iſland in the Bay of Panama.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the NW. where it is joined to Bari. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; but it is often viſited by locuſts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into ſlavery.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, is a large, handſome place, with a commodious harbour. It is ſeated on the Adriatic, 37 miles SSE. of Brindiſi.

OTRICOLI, a town of Spoleto.

OTTENWALD, a ſmall territory in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Necker, and on the confines of Franconia, and of Mentz.

OTTONE, a town of Genoa.

Otter, a river of Devonſhire, which falls into the ſea near Otterton, 8 miles below St. Mary Ottery. *Otterburn*, Hants, S. of Winchester. *Otterburn*, Northumb. near Elleſdon. A battle was fought here, in 1388, between the Engliſh, under the Earl of Northumberland and his two ſons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under Sir W. Douglas. The intrenchments, and a number of tumili, ſcattered over the adjacent ground, are viſible to this day. *Otterburn*, Yorkſ. S. of Settle. *Otterden*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Lenham. *Otterford* Somerſ. SE. of Wellington. *Otterham*, Cornwall, SE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle. *Otterham Wharf*, Kent, in Upchurch pariſh. *Otterhampton*, Somerſ. near Stokegurſey. *Otteringham*, Yorkſhire, in the S. bailiwick of Holderneſs. *Otterington*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, S. of Northallerton. *Otter-Marſh Land*, Yorkſhire, S. of Otteringham. *Otterſey*, Somerſ. near South Petherton. *Otterton*, Devonſ. SW. of Sidmouth.

OTTERY ST. MARY, or AUTRY, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the ſmall river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Ottery-Mohuns, Devonſ. on the Otter river, above Honiton. *Ottery-Up*, Devonſ. S. of Otterford.

OUDE, a ſoubah, or province of Hindooſtan, ſubject to a nabob, whoſe dominions lie on both ſides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the diſtrict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the mountains of Thibet, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimenſions of Oude and it's dependencies are eſtimated, by Major Rennel, at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The capital is Lucknow. The nabob is in alliance with the Britiſh power, and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on the weſtern frontier, covering Oude as well as Bengal, and keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe. The whole expence of this eſtabliſhment is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of a ſubſidy.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the ſoubah of Oude, the remains of which are ſeated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is ſaid to have been the firſt imperial city of Hindooſtan, and to have been built by their hero Kriſhen. In Colonel Dow's tranſlation of Ferishta's hiſtory, it is mentioned, as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Chriſtian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, the famous Hindoo work in Shanſcrit, (the learned language of the Bramins) under the name of Ajudia. But whatever may have been it's former magnificence, ſcarcely any traces of it are left. It is conſidered as a place of ſanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all quarters of India.

OUDENARD, a rich and ſtrong town of Flanders,

Flanders, on the river Scheldt. They have a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were compelled to raise the siege by the Duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, (commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome) and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent.

OUDENBURG, a town of the late Austrian Flanders, 8 miles SE. of Ostend.

OUDIPOUR, or MEYWAR, a province of Hindoostan, belonging to the Rajpoots, 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The rana, or prince of Oudipour, is a sort of head of the Rajpoot states, receiving homage from them by a long-established custom, but not claiming superiority in any other way.

OUDIPOUR, the capital of a circar in the country of Agimere, Hindoostan.

Ovenden, Yorks. near Halifax. *Over*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Over*, Ches. by the river Weever. *Over*, near Gloucester. *Over*, Glouc. SW. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Overacres*, Northumberl. near Ellesdon. *Over-Arley*, Staff. near Kidderminster. *Overbothillestone*, Northumb. a hamlet of Warkworth. *Overburrow*, Lanc. S. of Kirby-Lonsdale. *Overbury*, Worc. near Tewkesbury. *Overchurch*, Cheshire, near Hyle Lake. *Overcot*, Northamp. NW. of Daventry.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of Holland, in the Maese. Sommerdyck is the capital.

Over-Hall, Essex, a manor of Morton. *Overhall*, Northumb. near Thirlewall-Castle. *Overhill*, Herefords. near Hope. *Over-Isgar*, Northumb. a manor of Felton. *Overland*, Kent, near Ash. *Overley*, Shropsh. NW. of Wem. *Over-Magna* and *Parva*, SW. of Derby. *Over-Milton*, Worc. in Hartlebury parish. *Oversbridge*, near Gloucester. *Oversley*, Warw. in the parish of Arrow. *Overstrand*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Overswell*, Glouc. near Stow-on-the-Would. *Overton*, Ches. N. of Malpas. *Overton*, Chesh. between Upton and Macclesfield-Forest. *Overton*, Flintshire, S. of Wrexham. *Overton*, Glouc. near Arlingham.

* *Overton*, Hants, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke.

Overton, Lancashire, at the mouth of the Lune, SW. of Lancaster. *Overton*, Northamp. between Lamport and Walgrave. *Owly*, Kent, in the Isle of Oxney. *Overton*, Oxfords. S. of Chalgrave. *Overton*, Shropsh. near Billingsley. *Overton*, Staff. on the borders of Cheshire, towards Congleton. *Overton*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Overton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon. *Overton*, Wilts, near Everly-Warren. *Overton*, Glouc. in Presbury parish. *Overton*, Worc. SW. of Evesham. *Overton*, Yorkshire, near Stockton-Moor. *Overton Longville*, Huntingd. near Peterborough. *Overton Sanfye*, Leices. E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Overton-Watervile*, or *Cherry-Overton*, Huntingd. near Overton-Longville.

OVERYSCHE, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

OVERYSSEL, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; on the N. by West Friesland and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel, and part of the Zuyder Zee; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. It's greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of Madajee Sindia, one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 200 miles SE. by S. of Agimere. Lat. 23. 26. N. lon. 75. 56. E.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias, with an university.

Oughteragh, in Waterford, Munster.

OUGHTERARD, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin.

Oving, Bucks, N. of Aylesbury. *Ovingdean*, Sussex, E. of Brighthelmstone. *Ovingham*, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcastle. *Ovington*, Essex, E. of Steple-Bumpsted. *Ovington*, Hants, near Alresford. *Ovington*, Norfolk, N. of Watton. *Ovington*, Northumb. between Corbridge and Ovingham. *Ovington*, Yorks. E. of Barnard-Castle. *Oulcote*, Nott. near Blithe. *Oulcote*, Yorks. NE. of Settle. *Ould*, NE. of Northampton. *Ouldbarrow*, Warw. near Henley in Arden. *Oulston*, Ches. NW. of Sandbach. *Oulnal*, Warw. near Ouldbarrow.

OULNEY. See OLNEY.

Oulpen, Glouces. in Bagpath parish. *Oulston-Hall*, Yorksh. near Easingwold. *Oulton*, Norf. NW. of Aldsham. *Oulton*, Staff. N. of Stone. *Oulton*, Suffolk, two miles from Leostoff.

OULX, a town of Piedmont.

OUNDLE, a uniform little town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, 26 miles NE. of Northampton, and 82 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ounſberry-Topping, Yorkſhire, a ſteep, high, verdant mountain, near Giſborough, in Cleveland, affording a beautiful proſpect, and ſerving mariners as a ſea-mark. *Ounſton*, Derbyſ. near Dronfield. *Ounwell*, Devonſ. W. of Kingſbridge. *Ouram*, Yorkſhire, N. of Hornſey. *Oure*, Kent, near Feverſham. *Oure*, Somerſ. W. of Porlock. *Oure*, Suſſex, N. of Haſtings.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on a mountain, between the towns of Leira and Tomar.

Ouremouth, Suſſex, by Thorney Iſle.

OURIQUE, a town of Alentejo.

Ouſburn, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Ouſby*, Cumberland, near Kirk-Oſwald.

OUSE, a river of Suſſex, riſing from two branches, one of which has it's ſpring in St. Leonard's Foreſt, near the ſource of the Arun; the other, in the Foreſt of Worth; but they ſoon unite to the S. by Lewes, into one ſtream, which, entering the Engliſh Channel, forms the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which riſes near Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, waters Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnſhire Waſhes, or German Ocean.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river which riſes in the S. part of Norfolk, and divides that county from Suffolk, as it flows weſtward. It becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls into the Great Ouſe near Downham.

OUSE, NORTHERN, a river of Yorkſhire, formed by the junction of the Ure and Swale, which riſe near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondſhire. Theſe, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of the Ouſe, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for conſiderable veſſels, and afterward, receiving the Wharfe from the NW. the Derwent from the NE. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. and joined, near it's termination in the Ouſe, by the Dun from the SW. it falls into the Humber.

Ouſgreſs, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Ouſley-Bridge*, Staff. over the Sow, E. of Cank-Wood. *Ouſtern*, Warwickſ. near Merevale-Abbey. *Ouſton*, Yorkſ. N. of Eaſingwold. *Ouſton-Ferry*, Linc. on the Trent, in the iſle of Axholm. *Outchester*, Northumb. near Bamburgh. *Outeſby*, and *Outerſide*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Aſpatrick.

Outlar, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Outſeates, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Outwell*, Camb. SE. of Wiſbeach. *Outwood-Common*, Yorkſ. N. of Wakefield. *Owdeſwell*, Glouc. in Withington pariſh. *Ower-Mayne*, Dorſetſhire.

OWERRA, OVEIRO, or OESE, a territory of Guinea, dependant on Benin, with a town of the ſame name, on the river Formoſa. The air is unwholeſome, and the ſoil dry and lean; however, there are ſeveral kinds of fruits, ſuch as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are ſtout, and are all marked with three inciſions; one on the forehead, and one on each temple.

Owerſey, Linc. NW. of Market-Raiſin. *Owers Rocks*, E. of the Iſle of Wight. *Owghton-Head*, Herts, the ſource of that river, near Hitchin.

OWHYHEE, the eaſternmoſt and largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands. It's greateſt length, from N. to S. is 28 leagues, and it's breadth 24. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, two of which, on the NE. ſide, are ſeparated by a mountain, that riſes in three peaks, perpetually covered with ſnow, and may be ſeen clearly at 40 leagues diſtance. To the N. of this mountain, the coaſt conſiſts of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful caſcades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain, on the NE. ſide, appear to be about half a mile high, and are entirely covered with ſnow. To the S. of this mountain, the coaſt preſents a proſpect of the moſt dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of ſome dreadful convulſion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and interſected in many places with black ſtreaks, which ſeem to mark the courſe of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the ſhore. The ſouthern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is compoſed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in ſhort points; yet, amid theſe ruins, are many patches of rich ſoil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are incloſed by ſtone fences, and are interſperſed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are ſuppoſed to be on this iſland about 150,000 inhabitants. It was here, on Feb. 14, 1779, that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a ſacrifice to a ſudden impulſe of revenge in the natives, with whom

whom he unfortunately had a misunderstanding or dispute. Lat. 19. 28. N. lon. 156. 0. W.

Owlcotes, Derbyf. in Scarfdale. *Owlerton*, Yorkfh. near Sheffield. *Owley*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Owly*, Kent, in Oxney Ifle. *Owmby*, Linc. NW. of Caftor. *Owre*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Owre*, Dorfetf. in Purbeck Ifle, 4 miles NE. of Corfe. *Owre*, Hants, near Calfhot-Caftle. *Owre*, Shropfhire, NE. of Atherley. *Owre-Chapel*, Berks, S. of E. Ifley. *Owre-Moigne*, Dorfetf. NE. of Weymouth. *Owre-Nitty*, Dorfetfhire, near Ower. *Owresby*, Lincolnf. between Normanby and the river Ankam. *Owrum*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkf. in the parifh of Halifax. *Owfden*, Suffolk, near Dalham. *Owfebury*, Hampfh. between Winchefter and Bifhop's-Waltham. *Owfton*, Durham, by the Wear, N. of Chefter-le-Street. *Owfton*, Durham, near Seaton. *Owfton*, Northumb. S. of Stannerton. *Owftwick*, Yorkf. in Holderneſs. *Owthorn*, Yorkf. in the S. bailiwick of Hornfey. *Owthorp*, Nottinghamf. between Cofgrave and Hickling. *Owton*, Cumberl. N. of Wigton. *Owving*, Suffex, near Chichefter. *Oxborough*, Norfolk, SE. of Downham. *Oxbrand*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Oxcliff*, Lancafhire, on the W. fide of the Lune, SW. of Lancafter. *Oxcomb*, Linc. NE. of Horncaftle. *Oxcroft*, Derbyfhire, near Bolfover. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near Eaft Mean. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near Weft Mean. *Oxenden*, Glouc. E. of Tewkefbury. *Oxenden*, Northamp. S. of Harborough. *Oxenfield*, Lancaf. near Hawkfhead. *Oxenford*, Surry, on the Wey, SW. of Godalmin. *Oxenhall*, Durham, a hamlet of Darlington, on the W. fide of the river Ikern. *Oxenhall*, Glouc. near Newent. *Oxenheath*, Kent, between Maidftone and Tunbridge. *Oxenholm*, Weftmorl. 1 mile from Kendal. *Oxey*, Herts, S. of Watford.

*OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordfhire, is feated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almoft furrounded by meadows, except on the E. fide. The whole town, with the fuburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It conſiſts chiefly of two fpacious ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle of the town. The origin of the univerſity is involved in obſcurity; a certain proof of it's great antiquity. Alfred, who reſided at Oxford, together with his three ſons, is ſaid to have founded three ſchools, or colleges here; one for philoſophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity. It is generally ſuppoſed, however, to have been a ſeminary of learning before his time, although it owed it's revival and conſequence to his liberal patronage. About the middle of the 12th century, public lectures on the civil law were read here not more than ten years after a copy of Juſtinian's Inſtitutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were ſaid to be 15,000 ſcholars, if they deſerve that name, the ſole object with many being only to read and write, while the greateſt number attained to neither, and the moſt learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, ſeveral of which ſtand in the ſtreets, and give the city an air of magnificence. It is thought, that there is not ſuch another group of buildings, nor ſuch another univerſity, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided with ſufficient revenues for the maintenance of a maſter, fellows, and ſtudents. In the halls, the ſtudents live, either wholly or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, Univerſity, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Noſe, Corpus Chriſti, Chriſt Church, Trinity, St. John Baptiſt's, Jeſus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worceſter, and Hertford. Of theſe, Baliol College is the firſt, according to Mr. Camden, that was endowed with a regular and permanent income, in 1269. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Theſe laſt were anciently hotels, or inns, and were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford. Among the libraries in the univerſity, the moſt diſtinguiſhed is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; thoſe of All Souls College, Chriſt Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Chriſti. Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Aſhmolean Muſeum, the Clarendon Printing-Houſe, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Obſervatory. It is 20 miles SW. of Buckingham, and 58 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Glouceſterſhire; on the N. by Warwickſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the E. by Bucks, and a part of Berks; and on the S. by Berks. It's extreme length is 48 miles; it's greateſt breadth 36. It contains 14 hundreds, 1 city, 12 market-towns, and 207 pariſhes, and about 450,000 acres. The air is ſweet, mild, pleaſant, and healthy.

The ſoil, though various, is fertile in corn and graſs. The ſouthern part of the county, eſpecially on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, is a hilly and woody country, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The north-weſtern part is alſo elevated and ſtony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous ſtreams, running from N. to S. and terminating in the Thames. Of theſe, the moſt conſiderable are the Windruſh, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame. The latter, although an inconſiderable rivulet, has obtained ſome celebrity from having been ſuppoſed to give name to the Thames, into which it flows above Wallingford. The products of Oxfordſhire are chiefly thoſe common to the midland farming counties. It's hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, uſeful for various purpoſes. Corn and malt are tranſmitted from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheeſe is made in the grazing parts. The greateſt want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminiſhed, it is neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency of fire-wood with ſea-coal, brought, by a long and troubleſome navigation, from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Merſey, by the canal from Braunſton to Hampton-Gay, and by another canal (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793) from Braunſton to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience. The moſt conſiderable foreſt now remaining in Oxfordſhire is that of Witchwood, between Burford and Charlbury. With reſpect to manufactures, the town of Witney, in this county, is famous for blankets.

Oxgate, Middl. a prebend of St. Paul's, in Willdon pariſh. *Oxhill*, Warw. N. of Brailes. *Oxinton*, Glouc. 4 miles E. of Tewkeſbury. *Oxley*, Staff. N. of Wolverhampton. *Oxlinch*, Glouceſ. in Standiſh pariſh. *Oxned*, Norfolk, SE. of Aleſham. *Oxney*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Oxney-Iſland*, Kent, formed by the Rother, near Appledore. *Oxnop*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Keighley. *Oxſpring*, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley. *Oxted*, Surry, in the pariſh of Stoke-Dabernon. *Oxton*, Cheſhire, between Upton and the Merſey. *Oxton*, Devonſh. in Kenton pariſh, near Exmouth. *Oxton*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Oxton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kilham. *Oxwell*, Camb. between Biggleſwade and Cambridge. *Oxwich*, Norfolk, near Rainham-Hall.

Oyſter-Haven, in Cork, Munſter, is ſeldom frequented by veſſels. It is ſufficiently deep, but the entrance is narrow.

Ozleworth, Glouceſ. 3 miles SE. of Durſley.

PABBAY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. It is about 9 miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and paſture.

PABLO, SAN. a lake of Quito, abounding with fiſh and wild fowl. On it's banks is a village of the ſame name.

PACAJES, a juriſdiction of La Paz, in Buenos Ayres. The air is temperate, and the paſtures are good.

PACEM, a town and kingdom on the N. coaſt of Sumatra, dependant on Achen. It is 120 miles SE. of Achen.

PACHACAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, and dedicated to the Supreme Being. When Pizarro took this temple, he found an immenſe quantity of gold in it, beſides what the ſoldiers pillaged. It is about 12 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of European Turkey, S. of Corfu.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwiſe called the SOUTH SEA, lies between Aſia and America, and is upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. This immenſe body of water may be ſaid alſo to ſtretch from pole to pole. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous ſtrait that bears his name, he ſailed three months and 20 days, in a uniform direction toward the NW. without diſcovering land. In the extreme diſtreſs which he ſuffered in this voyage, before he diſcovered the Ladrone Iſlands, he had the conſolation, however, of enjoying ſuch an uninterrupted courſe of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he beſtowed on this ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it ſtill retains. The Spaniards, having paſſed the Iſthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the firſt diſcovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea, although, with reſpect to America, it is more properly the Weſtern Ocean. On one ſide of the equator it is called the N. Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S. Pacific Ocean.

PACKINGTON, Leiceſterſhire, a pleaſant,

ſant, retired town, within a mile of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Packington, Staff. NW. of Tamworth. *Packington, Magna* and *Parva*, Warw. S. of Coleſhill. *Pack's-Hill*, Suſſex, near Horſted-Cayns. *Packwood*, Warwickſ. near Lapworth.

PACY, a town in the depart. of Eure, ſeated on the river Eure, 10 miles E. of Evreux.

PADANG, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, with a Dutch fort and ſettlement. Lat. 1. 0. S.

Padbury, SE. of Buckingham.

Paddington, a village of Middleſex, which lies W. by N. of London, or rather contiguous to it, and yet the pariſh contains many ſequeſtered rural ſpots. *Paddingwick*, Middl. near Hammerſmith. *Paddinham*, Lancaſ. SE. of Clitheroe.

PADERBORN, a conſiderable city of Weſtphalia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. The rivulet Pader riſes here under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated univerſity, and is 37 miles SW. of Minden, and 43 ESE. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 8. 55. E.

PADERBORN, THE BISHOPRIC OF, is a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in Weſtphalia, about 44 miles in it's greateſt length, and 36 in it's greateſt breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron-mines; but the reſt of the country is fertile in corn and paſtures. It is moſt remarkable for it's bacon, or hams, and veniſon. The biſhop is a prince of the empire.

Padfield, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Paddleſworth*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Elham. *Paddleſworth*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Weſt Malling. *Padley*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, near Scarſdale. *Padmore-Chace*, Staffordſ. E. of Bloreheath. *Padongre*, Warwickſ. near Studley.

PADRON, EL, a town of Spaniſh Galicia, on the Ulla.

Padſide, Yorkſh. S. of Patley-Bridge. *Padſton*, or *Paxton*, Northumb. on the Tweed, W. of Berwick. *Padſtow*, Devonſ. between Harherley and the Merlands.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the country, is a place of ſome trade to Ireland, Briſtol, and London. The harbour is capable of containing many large ſhips, but is of dangerous acceſs, without a ſkilful pilot, being rocky on the E. ſide, and barred with ſea-ſand on the W. The chief buſineſs here, and along this coaſt, next to the trade in ſlate-tiles, is fiſhing for herrings in October. It is 26 miles SSW. of Launceſton, and 243 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an univerſity. It is capital of the Paduano, but is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general ſo thinly inhabited, that graſs is ſeen in many places, in the interſtices of the ſtones with which the ſtreets are paved. The houſes are built on piazzas, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flouriſhing ſtate, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a gloomy air. The ſtreets, alſo, in general, are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The Franciſcan church is dedicated to St. Anthony, accounted the great patron of the city. "The body of this holy perſon," ſays Dr. Moore, "is incloſed in a ſarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is ſaid to emit a very agreeable and refreſhing flavour. Pious Catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the ſaint's body; while heretics aſſert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balſams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. I never preſume to give an opinion on conteſted points of this kind; but I may be allowed to ſay, that if this ſweet odour really proceeds from the holy Franciſcan, he emits a very different ſmell from any of the brethren of that order whom I ever had an opportunity of approaching." The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noſes, and every part almoſt of the human body, in token of cures performed by this ſaint; for whatever part has been the ſeat of the diſeaſe, a repreſentation of it is hung up in ſilver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. Near this building is a place, called the School of St. Anthony, where many of his actions are painted in freſco; ſome of them by Titian. The church of St. Juſtina, built from a deſign of Palladio's (reckoned by ſome one of the moſt elegant he ever gave) is remarkable, among many other things, for it's rich Moſaic pavement. The hall of the town-houſe is one of the largeſt in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the hiſtorian, who was a native of Padua. The univerſity, formerly ſo celebrated, is now, like every thing elſe in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufactory; and it is ſaid, that the inhabitants of Venice (the nobles not excepted) wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, ſwarms with beggars, who do not aſk charity in the name of God,

but

but in the name of St. Anthonio. Padua is ſeated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 22 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 22. N. lon. 12. 1. E.

PADUANO, a ci-devant province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It's ſoil is well watered, one of the moſt fertile in Italy, and is about 35 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. Padua is the capital.

Padworth, Berks, near Aldermarſton.

Padyngen, Surry, in Abinger pariſh.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, ſeated near the river Motter, 8 miles W. of Haguenau.

Pagen, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Pageſtreet, Middl. E. of Edgworth.

Pagham, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel.

Pagleſham, Eſſex, E. of Stambridge.

Pagmore, Yorkſ. a mile from Barneſley.

PAGO, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 20 miles long and 6 wide. It was till of late ſubject to the Venetians. The air is cold, and the ſoil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains ſalt-works.

Pagrave, Magna and *Parva*, Norfolk, near Swaffham.

Pailington, Warwickſ. N. of Harborough.

PAINBOEUF, a town in the depart. of Lower Loire, lying at the mouth of the river Loire. It is a very conſiderable ſea-port, whence all the ſhips belonging to Nantes take their departure, and where they anchor on their arrival; but at the beginning of this century, was only a village. It is 20 miles W. of Nantes.

Painpéll, Dorſetſh.

Pains, Suſſex, between Cuckfield and Ditchling.

Pain's-Caſtle, Radnorſhire.

Painsford, Devonſh. in Aſhprington pariſh.

Pain's Hill, Surry, near Cobham.

Painſley, Staff. NW. of Leigh.

PAINSWICK, a town of Glouceſterſhire, has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a ſtone, remarkable for it's beauty and neatneſs, for the pavement of floors. It is 7 miles SE. of Glouceſter, and 101 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town or Renfrewſhire, in Scotland. It contains ſeveral broad and regular ſtreets, which have names deſcriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants; ſuch as Silk-Street, Cotton-Street, Lawn-Street, Gauze-Street, Incle Street, &c. in which are many good houſes. The principal manufactures are in ſilk and thread gauze, which are ſo neat and beautiful, that they have been diſplayed at court in the birth-day dreſſes. The extenſive cotton-works employ not only numbers of women, but even of very young girls. Some of the principal manufacturers here, who have become opulent, have built elegant houſes for their reſidence; and an idea of their great ſucceſs may be formed from this circumſtance, that they have been known to pay to the people they employ 500l. a week. "A fertile country," obſerves a late writer, "cheap labour, a ſober and ſteady people, abundance of coal, and water-carriage, were circumſtances that firſt invited Engliſh manufacturers to ſettle in this country; and the juſtneſs of their views has been fully evinced by the moſt proſperous ſucceſs." At preſent the ſilk branch, which for ſome years paſt out-did that of Spitalfields, is on the decline, but the muſlin has come in it's room, and the thread manufacture has conſiderably increaſed. Here are alſo conſiderable tan-works, ſome ſoap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. According to a calculation made in 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley, in ſilk-gauze, lawn, linen-gauze, and white ſewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on. The magnificent abbey for which Paiſley was once noted, is now partly in ruins; but there is a chapel entire, which is famous for a ſurpriſing echo. The flap of a door produces the effect of thunder; and a melodious tune delights the ear with the idea of celeſtial harmony. Paiſley is ſuppoſed to contain about one-third of the number of the inhabitants of Glaſgow; but it ſtands on nearly as much ground. It is 6 miles W. of that city.

PAITA, ST. MICHAEL DE, a town of Quito, in S. America, containing about 200 families. The bay or harbour is a ſecure anchoring place, the beſt on the coaſt, and is frequented by all veſſels coming from the north, which are bound to Callao, the port of Lima. Paſſengers alſo, from Acapulco or Panama, diſembark here, and travel by land to Lima, there being a tolerably good road parallel to the coaſt, with many towns and villages for the accommodation of travellers. Here is a ſmall fort, ſurrounded with a brick wall, and mounted with 8 pieces of cannon, but neither ditch nor out-work. Paita has been often taken by the Engliſh, and particularly by Commodore Anſon, in 1741, who plundered and burnt the town, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. Lat. 6. 12. S. lon. 81. 19. W.

PAIX, a town in the NW. coaſt of St. Domingo, has a pretty good harbour.

PALACIOS,

PALACIOS, a town of Andaluſia.

Pakefield, Suffolk, near the ſea, S. of Leoſtoff. *Pakenham*, Suffolk, 3 miles from Bury. *Pakenhill* Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Stroud. *Pakington*, Worceſterſhire, near Bromſgrove.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of Belleiſle. Lat. 47. 18. N. lon. 3. 2. W.

PALAIS, ST. a town and diſtrict in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees; a mountainous country, which produces ſcarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits, of which they make cider. This town and diſtrict, with thoſe of St. Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, annexed to France by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albret. The town of St. Palais is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 15 miles SSE. of Bayonne.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town and kingdom on the E. part of Java.

PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town and province in the Carnatic, 74 miles SSW. of Madura. Lat. 8. 43. N. lon. 77. 54. E.

PALAMOS, a ſea port of Catalonia.

PALANKA, a town of Bulgaria; a town of Beſſarabia; and a caſtle of Hungary, 22 miles NE. of Gran.

PALAPOLI, a town of Caramania.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, adjoining France. It's greateſt extent is about 80 miles, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though rather mountainous, abounding with fine vineyards, fields, foreſts, meadows, gardens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electoral reſidence. This electorate is alſo called the Lower Palatinate, to diſtinguiſh it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria,

PALATINATE, UPPER, OF BAVARIA. See BAVARIA.

Palatine-Town, in Carlow, Leinſter, ſo called from a colony of induſtrious people, who were driven from their native country, by the perſecuting arms of Lewis XIV. of France.

PALAUDE. See PALUDA.

PALAZZUOLO, a town in the Breſſan, Italy; and a town in the Val di Noto, Sicily.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon.

PALERMO, anciently PANORMUS, a rich and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara; the ſeat of the viceroy, and capital of the iſland. It is ſituated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains; but the country that lies between the city and theſe mountains, is one of the richeſt and moſt pleaſant ſpots in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit-trees of every ſpecies, particularly oranges, lemons, and Indian figs, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets, that form a variety of windings through this charming plain. From the ſingularity of this ſituation, as well as from the richneſs of the ſoil, Palermo has had many flattering epithets beſtowed upon it, particularly by the poets, who have denominated it the Conca d'Oro, the Golden Shell, which is at once expreſſive both of it's ſituation and richneſs. It has likewiſe been ſtyled Aurea Valle, Hortus Siciliæ, &c. The inhabitants of Palermo are eſtimated by Mr. Brydone, at 150,000. Two great ſtreets interſect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handſome ſquare, called the Ottangalo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this ſquare is ſeen the whole of theſe noble ſtreets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. Theſe gates are each at the diſtance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. They are elegant pieces of architecture, richly adorned; particularly the Porta Nuova, and the Porta Felice, terminating the great ſtreet called the Corſo, that runs from SW. and NE. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a beautiful walk, that conſtitutes one of the great pleaſures of the nobleſſe of Palermo. It has on one ſide the wall of the city, and on the other the ſea, whence there is always an agreeable breeze. In the centre of the Marino is an elegant kind of temple, which, in the ſummer, is made uſe of as an orcheſtra. The concert does not begin till the clock ſtrikes midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot; and there is an order, that no perſon, of whatever rank, ſhall preſume to carry a light. The flambeaux are extinguiſhed at the Porta Felice, where the ſervants wait for the return of the carriages; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in darkneſs, except when it is moon-light. The concert finiſhes about two in the morning. Many of the churches of Palermo are very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large, ancient, Gothic ſtructure, ſupported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, ſome of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Roſolia, the patroneſs of Palermo, who is held in great veneration. The relics of the

ſilver, curiouſly wrought, and enriched with precious ſtones. Many miracles, it is pretended, are performed by them; and they are conſidered as the greateſt treaſures of the city. The monuments of their Norman kings, ſeveral of whom are buried here, as alſo of the emperors Henry V. and Frederic II. are of the moſt beautiful porphyry, ſome of them near 700 years old. The church of the late Jeſuits is equal in magnificence to moſt of the ſtructures in Italy. The Chieſa-del-Palazzo is entirely encruſted over with ancient Moſaic, and the vaulted roof is all of the ſame. "But it is endleſs," ſays Mr. Brydone, "to talk of churches: here are "upward of 300." Palermo is crowded with ſtatues of ſovereigns and tutelar ſaints, placed in ſmall courts and ſquares upon pedeſtals of coloſſal proportion and taſteleſs form. In the ſtreets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dreſs in this iſland. The city is well lighted with reverberating lamps, and, in wet weather, moveable wooden bridges are provided for croſſing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. The harbour is very dangerouſly open to the ſwell and ſea from the NE. quarter, and, even at the anchoring place, ſhips lie in peril whenever a weſterly wind blows, as it ruſhes with great impetuoſity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. In former times, the haven was within the town, compoſed of 2 long creeks, about 100 paces broad, and ſhut up with a boom. They were ſufficiently capacious for the ſlight tonnage then in uſe, but, about the year 1520, were choked with ſand thrown in by the ſea, or waſhed down by rain, and no poſſibility appearing of reſtoring a proper depth of water, they were quite filled up, and built upon. Indeed this city has ſuffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made uſe of as a receptacle for the dead. It conſiſts of four wide paſſages, each about 40 feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the ſides of theſe are niches, in which the bodies are ſet upright, clothed in coarſe garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this ſituation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a ſlow fire, till all the fat and moiſture are conſumed. The ſkin, which looks like pale-coloured-leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in ſome degree preſerved. Except the bodies of two reputed ſaints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inſcription on a ſmall piece of paſteboard hung to the arms of every corpſe, ſignifying the name of the perſon, and the time of his deceaſe. In ſome of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the floors are handſome trunks, containing the bodies of perſons of diſtinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and ſtuffs. Palermo is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains an univerſity. It is ſeated on the NW. ſide of the iſland, at the bottom of the bay of the ſame name, 162 miles S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 13. 23. E.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Aſia, ſo called from the Philiſtines, who inhabited it's ſea-coaſt. It is alſo called Judæa, from the Patriarch Judah; the Land of Canaan, and the Promiſed Land. From it's having been the ſcene of the birth, miniſtry, and death of Jeſus, it has been ſuperſtitiouſly denominated the Holy Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deſerta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deſerts of Arabia Petræa on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might ſupply the neighbouring country with all theſe, as it anciently did, were the preſent inhabitants equally induſtrious. The parts about Jeruſalem, it's capital, are the moſt mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently PRÆNESTE, a town of Italy, in the Compagna-di-Roma, near which formerly ſtood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules.

PALESTRINA, one of the largeſt and moſt populous of the iſlands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the wealthy have country houſes. The principal harbour has alſo the ſame name.

Palgrave, Suff. near Diſs in Norfolk.

PALICATA, a ſea-port on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N. of Madras.

PALIMBUM, a kingdom and it's capital in the SE. part of Sumatra, 50 miles from the ſea. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchaſe

purchaſe large quantities of pepper at a low price.

Pallas-Inn, in King's County, Leinſter.

Palling, Norfolk, on the coaſt, NE. of Hickling. *Pallington*, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet of Affpiddle.

Pallis, in Limerick, Munſter.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, the largeſt being about 15 miles long, and 9 broad. Lat. 15 to 16 S. lon. 146 to 147 W.

PALMA NUOVA, a town of Friuli, ſeated on a canal which communicates with the Lizonzo. It is 10 miles SSE. of of Udino, and 55 NE. of Venice.

PALMA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura.

PALMA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

PALMA, a town of Lavora; and a town of Calabria Ultra; both in Naples.

PALMA, a ſea-port of Mazara, Sicily.

PALMA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 60 miles in circumference. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, ſugar-canes, fruits, and here are quadrupeds and birds of all kinds. The town of Palma has a ſafe harbour, and is much frequented by foreign veſſels for wines: 12,000 pipes, at leaſt, are exported annually to the W. Indies, and elſewhere. Lat. 28. 36. N. lon. 18. W.

PALMA DI SOLO, in Sardinia.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands, SE. of Mindanao.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Guinea, on the Grain Coaſt. Lat. 4. 26. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

PALMELA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, 6 miles N. of Setuval.

Palmer's-Bay, Kent, near the North Foreland. *Palmer's-Green*, Middleſex, near Southgate.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, and viſited by him in his laſt voyage. It conſiſts of a group of ſmall iſlands, about 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvy-graſs, and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than 3 feet above the level of the ſea. It conſiſts entirely of a coral ſand, with a ſmall mixture of blackiſh mould, which appeared to be produced from decayed vegetables. "Notwithſtanding this poor ſoil," ſays Cook, "it is covered with a variety of trees and buſhes. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almoſt even with the ſurface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the moſt enchanting proſpects, that nature has any where produced. It's baſe was fixed to the ſhore, but reached ſo far in, that it could not be ſeen; ſo that it ſeemed to be ſuſpended in the water, which deepened ſo ſuddenly, that at the diſtance of a few yards, there might be 7 or 8 fathoms. The ſea was at this time, quite unruffled; and the ſun, ſhining bright, expoſed the various ſorts of coral in the moſt beautiful order; ſome parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures; all which were greatly heightened by ſpangles of the richeſt colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interſperſed. But the appearance of theſe was ſtill inferior to that of the multitude of fiſhes, that glided gently along, ſeemingly with the moſt perfect ſecurity. The colours of the different ſorts were the moſt beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce. Their various forms, alſo, contributed to increaſe the richneſs of this ſubmarine grotto, which could not be ſurveyed without a pleaſing tranſport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work ſo ſtupendouſly elegant, ſhould be concealed in a place where mankind could ſeldom have an opportunity of rendering the praiſes juſtly due to ſo enchanting a ſcene." With reſpect to the animal creation, the moſt ſingular that Captain Cook obſerved, were ſome large eels, beautifully ſpotted, which, when followed, would raiſe themſelves out of the water, and endeavour, with an open mouth, to bite their purſuers. There was alſo a brown ſpotted rock fiſh, about the ſize of a haddock, ſo tame, that inſtead of ſwimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Had they been in abſolute want, a ſufficient ſupply might have been had; for thouſands of the clams already mentioned, ſtuck upon the reef, ſome of which weighed 2 or 3 pounds. Lat. 18. S. S. lon. 162. 57. W.

Palmerſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter, 3 miles from the metropolis.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Syria, capital of a kingdom, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. The ſtupendous ruins of this city were viſited by Meſſrs. Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and a ſplendid account of them, illuſtrated by

plates,

the ſaint are preſerved in a large box of plates, was publiſhed by Mr. Wood, in 1753. This place, called likewiſe Tadmor in the Deſert, appears to have been built originally by Solomon, but the architecture of it's admired remains, is Grecian, in the opinion of the beſt judges, and thought to be coeval with the time of the Seleucidæ. The preſent inhabitants, conſiſting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the ſpacious court of a magnificent temple of the ſun. Palmyra is ſituated in the midſt of a large ſandy plain, 90 miles E. of Damaſcus. Lat. 33. 20. N. lon. 38. 50. E.

PALNAUD, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, included in the Carnatic, though ſituated between Golconda and the Guntoor Circar, S. of the river Kiſtna. It is about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Zimerycotta is the capital.

PALOS, a town of Andaluſia, with a tolerable tide harbour, at the mouth of Rio Tinto. Columbus ſet ſail from here on his firſt adventurous voyage, in 1492.

PALOS CAPE, a promontory of Murcia, S. of the town of Palos, and 18 miles E. of Carthagena.

PALOTTA, a town of Lower Hungary.

PALTA, or JAMDRO, a famous lake of Thibet, lying about 24 miles to the S. of Laſſa. According to the Lama's map, it is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large iſland. On the W. ſhore of this iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the *Lamiſſa Tarcepamo*, or *the Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as it is in the *Great Lama*. The word *Lama* ſignifies a prieſt, or miniſter of religion, and *Lamiſſa* is the feminine of Lama. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Burrampooter, or Sanpoo.

Palterton, Derbyſhire, S. of Bolſover.

Paltons, Hants, NE. of the New-Foreſt.

PALUDA, a town of Erzerum, ſeated near the Euphrates, and inhabited by Mahometans and Chriſtians. The prince is in ſome reſpects independent of the Grand Signior.

Pamber, Hampſhire, N. of Baſingſtoke.

Pamel Bridge, Suſſex, near Winchelſea.

PAMIERS, a town in the department of Arriege, ſeated on the river Arriege, 8 miles NNW. of Foix.

Pamington, Glouceſt. near Tewkeſbury.

PAMPELLONNE, a town in the department of Tarn, 12 miles N. of Alby.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre. It's ſquares are handſome, and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandiſe. It is ſeated on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 172 NNE. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 47. N. lon. 1. 35. W.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for it's mines of gold, and numerous flocks of ſheep. It is 200 miles S. of Maricaibo, and 300 NE. of Popayan. Lat. 6. 30. N. lon. 70. 30. W.

Pamphil, Dorſetſhire, near Winborn.

Pampisford, Cambridgeſ. near Wittlesford.

Pampocalta, Yorkſhire, SW. of Wetherby.

Pan, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

PAN, or PAHAN, a ſea-port on the E. coaſt of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Lat. 3. 15. N.

PANAMA, a city of S. America, capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, with ſtraight and broad ſtreets, and elegant public buildings. The merchandiſe of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly the gold and ſilver, and all the commodities brought up the river Chagre. The ſhips unload at a ſmall iſland, 3 miles from this place, becauſe the water is ſo ſhallow as not to admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Captain Morgan, a buccaneer, in 1670, and the preſent town is 4 miles diſtant from it, in a more advantageous ſituation. The province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancherias*, or aſſemblages of Indian huts. Here are alſo ſeveral gold mines, but they are neglected for the ſake of the pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name. Lat. 8. 48. N. lon. 80. 15. W.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari Iſlands, lying in the Tuſcan Sea. It is barren and very inconſiderable, being only 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles NNE. of Lipari, and 30 N. of Sicily; ſubject to the king of Naples.

PANAY, an iſland of the Philippines, of a triangular form, lying E. of Paragua. It is 180 miles in circumference, and is the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces vaſt quantities of rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is about 17,000.

Panborough, Somerſetſhire, W. of Wells.

Pancras, a village of Middleſex, a little to the NW. of London. The burying ground here, is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Romaniſts. At a public houſe, near it there is a medicinal ſpring. Here is an hoſpital for

for inoculation, to which now is added the ſmallpox hoſpital formerly at Clerkenwell. Here alſo is the Veterinary College eſtabliſhed in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble ſtables, and anatomical theatre, are finiſhed, but the preſent college is only a temporary building.

Pancras-Wick, Devonſ. near Bradworthy.

Panfield, Eſſex, near Bocking and Braintree.

PANGO, a town and diſtrict of Congo, in Africa, on the river Barbela.

Pangborn, Berkſhire, by the Thames, NW. of Reading. *Pangden*, Suſſex, SW. of Ditchling.

PANJAB, a country of Hindooſtan, being that which is watered by the 5 eaſtern branches of the Indus. It was the ſcene of Alexander's laſt campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conqueſts. It forms a ſquare of about 250 miles, and includes the whole ſoubah of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marſhy, and inundated, like Bengal, by the periodical rains which fall during our ſummer.

Pannal, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough.

Pannanach Wells, a village of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for it's mineral waters, which are of a diuretic quality. A lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent this place in ſummer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Delhi, in Hindooſtan. In a plain near this town, a battle was fought in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. They loſt the flower of their army, with their beſt generals, and the number of Mahratta priſoners taken was almoſt incredible. From that period their power has been ſenſibly on the decline. Panniput is 50 miles NW. of Delhi.

Panſanger, 2 miles NW. of Hertford.

Panſton, Northumberland, S. of Learmouth.

Pant, a river in Eſſex, which falls into Blackwater-Bay.

PANTALARIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coaſt of Tunis, about 25 miles in circumference, and containing 3000 inhabitants. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, capers, olives, and figs; but the inhabitants import their corn from Sicily. It belongs to the king of Naples. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 12. 31. E.

Panteage, Monmouthſhire, N. of Pontipool. *Pantley*, Glouceſterſhire, NE. of Newent. *Panton*, Lincolnſ. near Ancaſter.

PANUCO, a town, province, and river of Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are veins of gold, and ſalt-works, which are the principal riches of the inhabitants. It is ſeated near the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 23. 0. N. lon. 98. 9. W.

Panxford, Norfolk, between Norwich and South Walſham.

PA-OOM, of the New Hebrides, S. of Mallicollo.

PAPA, a town of Hungary, 45 miles W. of Buda,

Papacaſtle, Cumberland, a hamlet of Bridekirk. It is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, within a mile of Cockermouth; and the Derwent meanders beautifully through the intervening vale.

PAPHOS, a decayed city of Cyprus.

PAPOUL, ST. a town in the department of Aude, ſeated on the river Lembe, 8 miles NE. of Caſtelnaudry.

PAPPENHEIM, a town and county of Aichſtatt, Franconia.

Papplewick, Nottingh. near Newſted. Here are ſeveral large cotton-mills. *Papworth, Agnes* and *Evered*, 11 miles W. of Cambridge. *Papworth, Nether*, Huntingdonſhire, between Great Paxton and Hilton.

PARA, or BELEM, a town, river, and juriſdiction in Braſil, on the N. ſide of the river Orellana. This government comprehends that part of Guiana which belongs to the Portugueſe, and extends 600 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. Lat. 1. 30. S.

Paracomb, Devonſ. near Comb-Martin.

PARAGUA, the moſt weſterly of the Philippine Iſlands, 180 miles in length, and 40 breadth. The Spaniards have a fort here, but the king is ſaid to be tributary to Borneo.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It contains 6 provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is alſo called La Plata, and has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the 3 principal are the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana, the united ſtreams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. Theſe rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their receſs, leave them enriched by a ſlime, that renders the ſoil extremely fertile. This vaſt country is far from being wholly ſubdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being ſtill unknown to them, as well as to every other European nation. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that which is called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name. This

province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for ſeveral hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infuſion of which is drunk in all the Spaniſh provinces of S. America, inſtead of tea. They have alſo a variety of fruits, and very rich paſtures; but the country has but few woods or foreſts. The air is remarkably ſweet and ſerene. The Spaniards diſcovered this country, by ſailing up the Rio-de-la Plata in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, on the S. ſide of the river. In 1580 the Jeſuits were admitted into theſe fertile regions, where they afterward founded, at the commencement of the 17th century, and with the permiſſion of Philip III. the famous miſſions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jeſuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They undertook not only to make proſelytes to the church, but to open a new ſource of wealth to the mother country. To this end they repreſented, that they ought to be independent of the Spaniſh governors; and that as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and deſtroy the great objects of the miſſions, no other Spaniards ſhould be permitted to enter the country. To theſe terms the court agreed; they conſenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and to ſome other ſtipulations in favour of the crown. In proceſs of time, the Jeſuits, by the moſt wonderful addreſs and perſevering patience, and without the leaſt degree of force, acquired the moſt abſolute dominion, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, over the natives, whom they even inſtructed in military diſcipline. In 1757, the king of Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. ſhore of the river Uraguay for the Portugueſe colony of St. Sacrament, which cauſed that river to become the boundary of the reſpective poſſeſſions of the two crowns. This produced an inſurrection of the Indians, who were defeated by the Spaniſh governor, with the loſs of 2000 of them killed. In 1767, the court expelled the Jeſuits from S. America, and the natives, in courſe, were put upon the ſame footing with the other Indians of the Spaniſh part of that vaſt continent.

PARAIBA, a town and juriſdiction of Braſil, on the S. bank of a river of the ſame name, 9 miles from the ſea, and 60 miles N. of Fernambuco. The ſoil is pretty fertile, and produces ſugar-canes, and great number of trees of Braſil wood.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, ſo named from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parbold, Lancaſhire, NW. of Wigan.

Parcaſſick, Monmouthſ. N. of Chepſtow.

PARCHIM, a town of Mecklenburgh.

PARDO, a royal palace near Madrid.

Pardſhaw, or *Pardſey*, Cumberland, a hamlet of Dean, near the Lake of Lowſwater, 4 miles from Cockermouth.

PARENZO, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Iſtria.

PARGA, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Albania, oppoſite the Iſland of Corfu, and 26 miles W. of Arta. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albaneſe, and is ſeated on a rock.

Parham, Suffolk, on the river Ore, near Framlingham. *Parham*, Suſſex, near Amberley.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of Terra Firma, E. of Cumana, and NE. of the river Oronoko. Between the continent and the iſland of Trinidad, is a large bay, called the Gulph of Paria.

PARIA, a diſtrict of La Plata, in S. America.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, 50 miles S. of Truxillo.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which croſſes it, forms 3 ſmall iſlands, called the Iſland of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which laſt is the ancient city of Paris. The iſland of the Palace takes it's name from a building which was formerly the reſidence of the kings, and afterwards was reſigned to the parliament. Clovis I. after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. It's circuit was much extended by Philip Auguſtus. It was greatly embelliſhed by Francis I. and his ſucceſſors. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. It is 2 leagues in diameter, and 6 in circumference, including the ſuburbs. It is ſuppoſed to contain 875 ſtreets, and 24,000 houſes, among which are many of five, ſix, and even ſeven ſtories. The rivers Yonne, Marne, and Oiſe, by their junction with the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of Burgundy, Champagne, and Picardy; and this laſt river furniſhes it with the riches of Normandy, and the ſea, which is at the diſtance of 42 leagues. By means of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, and, by the Vienne, it has

has communications with the other parts of the country. There are 9 principal bridges in Paris, 2 of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf and the ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the unfinished ci-devant Pont de Lewis XVI. begun in 1787. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in honour of their kings, and in compliment to royalty, have been totally changed, since the abolition of monarchy, toward the close of 1792. The Pont Neuf, the finest and most frequented of all the bridges, is 1020 feet long, by 72 broad, and has 12 arches; 7 of which are on the side of the Louvre, and 5 on the side of the street Dauphine. In the second arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is the Chateau de la Samaritaine (the Woman of Samaria) a small timber building of 3 stories, constructed, in 1712, on piles, and lately repaired. In the inside is a pump, which raises the water of the river, to distribute it by pipes to the Louvre, the Tuileries, &c. In the front, are two figures larger than the life, to represent Jesus at the well with the Woman of Samaria. A large shell, placed between these two figures, receives the water from the pump; and from this shell it falls, in a sheet, into a basin called Jacob's Well. Above is a sundial; and the whole is crowned by a leaden turret, which contains a set of chimes. The other bridges are Pont St. Michel, Pont-au-Change, le-Petit-Pont, Pont-Notre-Dame, Pont-de-la-Tournelle, Pont-Marie, and the Pont-Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Isle-du-Palais and Isle St. Lewis. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them there is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c. are also numerous and elegant. The finest are the Place-Dauphin, of a triangular form, built, and so named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Lewis XIII.; the Place Royale, in which was the equestrian statue, of Lewis XIII. in bronze; the Place-Vendome, a square, with the angles truncated, in which was the equestrian statue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place-des-Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by the heathen goddess Victory, with this arrogant inscription, Viro Immortali; and the Place-de-Lewis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place-de-la-Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and afterward of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoinette, the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. There are 3 triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Port St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated dyers, settled in this city in 1540) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Lewis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visiters, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches were St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du-Mont, the old one of St. Genevieve, the new one of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) those of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Val-de-Grace. The finest college in Paris was that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, it's founder. There were lately 6 academies in Paris; namely, the French Academy, founded by the cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Lewis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture; Architecture; and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. The other libraries are those of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine. That of St. Germain-des-Prés, one of the richest in France, containing between 15 and 20,000 manuscripts, and near 100,000 volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood formed a part of the erection. The Botanical Garden is extensive. The 4 principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais-Royal, now le Palais d'Egalité, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long and 30 broad, which joins it to the Tuileries,

was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Lewis XIV. who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments, the ancient academies, viz. the French Academy, for the improvement of the French language; the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; the Royal Academy of Sciences; and the Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture; have held their sittings; and in others are the work-shops and lodging-rooms of artists. The Tuileries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Lewis XIV. takes it's name from it's situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns *(tuileries)* which for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The riding-house, belonging to it, is the place chosen by the national assembly for their sittings, when they removed from Versailles in 1789. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged populace on the 10th of August 1792, the unhappy Lewis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal, in the interior, has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of Luxemburg, also form a fine promenade. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Lewis XIV.; as is the Military School, in the Champ-de-Mars, which was founded by Lewis XV. Here are also grand theatres. The Monnoie, or Mint, is an elegant building, situated on that side of the Seine, which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place-de-Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Before the revolution, Paris was the see of an archbishop, and contained 51 parish churches, 21 parochial, 17 collegiate churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbeys, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbeys, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries, and 16 hospitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deserted children. Paris forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France, and is 245 miles SE. of London, 625 NW. of Vienna, and 630 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Park, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Broad-Windsor. *Park*, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Park*, Staffordshire, near Oswestry. *Park*, Westmorland, S. of Crosby Ravensworth. *Parkbury*, Hertfordshire, near Colney-Street. *Park-End*, Gloucestershire, in Haresfield parish. *Park-Farm-Place*, Kent, in Eltham parish. *Park-Gate*, Middlesex, W. of Muswell Hill.

PARKGATE, a sea-port of Cheshire, at the mouth of the Dee, 10 miles from Chester, and 194 from London.

Park, Great, Leicest. between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Stanton-Harold. *Park-Hall* or *Priory*, Essex, near St. Osyth. *Park-Hall*, Essex, SE. of Epping. *Park-Hall*, Northumberl. near Castle Bromwich. *Park-Hall*, Shropsh. N. of Oswestry. *Park-Hall*, Staff. SE. of Bucknell. *Parkham*, Devonsh. W. of Monkleigh. *Parkhead*, Northumb. near Harbottle Castle. *Park-hill*, Staffordsh. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Park-house*, Yorksh. near Gisborough. *Park-house*, Hants, E. of Lemington. *Park-lathes*, Nottinghamsh. in Kelham lordship. *Park, New*, Lancash. near Ormskirk. *Park of the Hay*, Yorksh. between Boroughbridge and Knaresborough. *Parkpill*, Monm. near Caerleon. *Parkston*, Dorsetsh. 2 miles from Pool. *Parkstreet*, Herts, S. of St. Albans. *Parlieu*, Hampshire, NW. of Christchurch. *Parlington*, Yorkshire, between Leeds and Tadcaster.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest and most beautiful opera-house in Italy, which will contain 12,000 spectators. The dome, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. In 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Carlos above mentioned. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 40,000. The principal trade of the place consists in stockings, and some other articles in silk. It is seated on the river Parma, 64 miles SSE. of Milan. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

PARMA, the duchy of, a province of Italy,

Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuſcany and Genoa, and on the W. by Genoa and the territory of Pavia. Under this name are commonly included the duchy of Parma Proper, the duchy of Placenza, and the duchy of Guaſtalla. The air is very wholeſome, and the inhabitants often live to a great age. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheeſe is in high eſteem. Here are ſome conſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles. In 1345, the pope granted this duchy to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius, or Farneſe, the founder of the family of Farneſe. Elizabeth Farneſe, the only heireſs of the laſt duke, becoming queen of Spain, obtained Parma and Placenza for her ſons, and ſo it was ſettled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Parmſted, Kent, near Kingſton.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a celebrated mountain of Livadia, in Greece. It has two heads, one of which was formerly famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top is a proſpect as far as Corinth. Here alſo is a fine fountain, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia. It is 8 miles N. of Livadia.

Parndon, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, between Nettleſwell and Roydon. *Parnham*, Dorſetſhire, 5 miles N. of Bridport.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 36 miles in circumference, and containing about 1500 families. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, and calicoes; and in fine white marble alſo, which has long been in eſtimation for ſculpture. Before the war of Candy, it produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they ſell very cheap. Thoſe excellent ſtatuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of it's excellent wines. The famous Arundelian marbles at Oxford, were brought from this iſland. It lies W. of Naxia, and Paros is the capital.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the Iſle of Paros, which was anciently the largeſt town of the Cyclades; but it is at preſent much reduced. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed long-wiſe. Some of them that ſtand upright, ſupport cornices of amazing ſize. The natives build their houſes with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands, but they do not much trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewiſe are incloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos; however, the Engliſh, French, and Venetians have carried away the fineſt pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors, and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſalt-cellars. It is ſeated on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

Parr, Lancaſhire, 3 miles from Preſcot.

PARRAMATTA, a town or ſettlement of Engliſh convicts, in New S. Wales. It is ſeated at the head of the harbour of Port-Jackſon, 11 miles W. of Sydney-Cove, between Roſe Hill and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. In November 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpoſe. The ſoil, in moſt places, was found to be remarkably good, and to want cultivation only to be fit for any uſe, for the ground that has been the longeſt in cultivation bears the beſt crops. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 39. E.

PARRET, a river of Somerſetſhire, which riſes in the ſouth part of the county, receives the Ordred, Ivel, and Thone, and enters the Briſtol Channel at Bridgewater-Bay. The tide ruſhes up this river with prodigious velocity and roaring.

Parret, North, Somerſ. near Crewkern and the ſource of the Parret. *Parret, South*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Parrocks*, Kent, in Graveſend pariſh. *Parrys*, Eſſex, near North Weald. *Parſonby*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Plumbland, near Aſpatria. *Parſon Drove*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Parſon's-Green*, Middleſex, in Fulham pariſh. *Parſon's-Street*, Middleſex, near Hendon.

Parteen, in Clare, Munſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the Shannon.

PARTENKIRCH, a town of Freyſing, Bavaria.

PARTHENAY, a town in the dept. of Two Sevres, trading in corn and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Thoue, 17 miles SSW. of Thouars.

Partington, Cheſhire, NW. of Altringham. *Partney*, Lincolnſ. N. of Spilſby.

PARTON, a ſmall ſeaport of Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Whitehaven.

Parton, Cumberland, a hamlet in Thurſby pariſh. *Partridge-Green*, Suſſex, in

the parish of East Grinstead. *Partrick*, Derbyshire, in Ashborn parish.

PARYS, a mountain in the Isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of it's sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

PAS, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SW. of Arras.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, one of the departments of France, containing the late districts of Pays Reconquis, the Boulonnois, and part of Artois.

Pashey, Sussex, near Tisehurst.

PASSAGES, LOS, a sea-port of Spain, in the territory of Guipuscoa. The harbour is very spacious within, though narrow at the entrance, and remarkably secure from all winds. It is 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian.

Passage, Cornwall, by Helford-Haven. *Passage*, Gloucestershire, by Tewkesbury.

PASSAGE, in Cork, Munster, opposite Great Island, on which the town of Cove is situated. Large vessels are lightened here before they can go up to the city of Cork, the channel higher up admitting only those of 150 tons, when laden, though it stretches from shore to shore, above a mile.

PASSAGE, in Waterford, Munster, situated on the N. side of a steep hill. Here is an excellent road, where 500 sail of ships may ride safely, and which is the station of the packet-boats from Waterford to Milford-Haven.

PASSARO, a town of Noto, Sicily.

PASSARO, CAPE, anciently called PACHINUS, the SE. point of the Island of Sicily. It is not a peninsula, as represented in the maps, but a wretched barren island, about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the neighbouring country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on this part of the coast. This island and fort are separated from the rest of Sicily by a strait about half a mile broad. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 15. 22. E.

PASSARO, a cape of Janna, in Greece, between the Gulfs of Arimiro and Zeton.

PASSARUAN, a town and kingdom of Java, on the NE. coast, 30 miles W. of Panarucan.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town in the circle of Bavaria. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. It is seated on the Danube, at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 28. N. lon. 13. 37. E.

PASSAU, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lying between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. It's largest extent is no where above 20 miles; and it has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

Passelows, Essex, in Dagenham parish. *Passelows*, Essex, near High Ongar. *Passeners*, Essex, near Parnden. *Passenham*, or *Pasham*, Northamptonshire, on the Ouse, opposite to Stony-Stratford.

Pass if you can, in Dublin, Leinster, N. of Finglais. *Pass if you can*, and *Pass of Kildare*, in W. Meath, Leinster.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Perugiano, on the N. coast of the lake.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of Popayan, Terra Firma, seated in a fine, fertile valley, watered by several rivers. It is 80 miles NNE. of Quito. Lat. 1. 50. N. lon. 76. 55. W.

Paston, Norf. NE. of North Walsham, near the sea. *Paston*, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Paston*, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, near Harelaw-Hill.

PASTRANA, a town of New Castile.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S. America, where a race of people have been discovered, who leading an unrestrained and savage life, are reported to be of a gigantic stature. "They are supposed," says Dr. Robertson, "to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the river De-la-Plata to the Straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the banks of the river Negro; but in the hunting season they often roam as far as the straits which separate

Terra

Terra del Fuego from the main land. The firſt accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who deſcribed them as going naked, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the climate, above eight feet high, and of ſtrength in proportion to their uncommon ſize. Some of the inhabitants ſeen by Captain Byron, in 1764, were about ſeven feet in height. Captains Wallis and Carteret, in 1766, found ſome of them to be from ſix feet, to ſix feet five and ſeven inches in height; but that of the greateſt part was from five feet ten inches to ſix feet. Mr. de Bougainville ſaw none below five feet ten inches, and none above ſix feet two inches; but the people of the Etoile had ſeen, in a preceding voyage, ſeveral that were ſix feet four inches and a half high. The leaſt of thoſe whom Giraudais ſaw, in 1766, were above five feet eleven inches high. M. Duclos Guyot, in the ſame year, ſaw none that wanted more than half an inch of meaſuring ſix feet. In the interior parts of the country, according to Mr. Falkner, there are tribes of a ſtill greater ſize. The great Cacique Cangapol was above ſeven feet high; and he had ſeen Indians of the tribe of the Puelches, more than an inch or two taller than Cangapol. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the ſame manner: the circles round the two eyes are ſome white and red, and ſome red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet. They have no other clothing than ſkins, which they wear with the hair inward, together with a piece of leather uſed as an apron. This ſeemingly barren country produces good paſtures; and numerous droves of wild horned cattle and horſes, firſt brought hither by the Spaniards, now cover the face of it. To the N. of La Plata it is covered with wood; but not a ſingle tree or ſhrub, fit for any mechanical purpoſe, is to be ſeen in all the country ſouthward of that river.

PATANE, a kingdom of Malacca, on the eaſtern coaſt, ſubject to Siam. The inhabitants are partly Siameſe, Chineſe, Malays, and Europeans; but they are all accounted very voluptuous. The air is wholeſome, though very hot, and they have no ſeaſons but the winter and ſummer; the former of which is more properly the rainy ſeaſon, and holds about 3 months, during the ſhorteſt of our days. The woods abound with elephants, and many wild animals. The Siameſe cultivate the land, and the Chineſe are artiſans. The principal town of the ſame name has a harbour, and contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants. Lat. 6. 15. N.

PATAY, a town in the dept. of Loiret,

Patcham, Suſſex, E. of Arundel-Foreſt. *Patcham*, Suſſex, W. of Lewes. *Patching*, Suſſex, E. of Stening.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of Mexico, near a ſilver mine. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 99. 55. E.

Patenham, Bedf. near Odehill. *Pathhead*, a manufacturing village of Fifeſhire, adjoining Kirkcaldy. *Pathlow*, Warwickſ. a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty, containing ſeveral towns, between Warwick and Alceſter. *Patley-Bridge*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, over the Nid by Netherdale. *Patmer-Hall*, Herts, N. of Biſhop's Stortford.

PATMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called Patino, ſituated on the coaſt of Natolia, between the Iſles of Samos and Nicaria; and about 20 miles in circumference. It is one of the moſt barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago. A few valleys only are capable of ſome cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. In the midſt of the iſland riſes a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with it's irregular towers and maſſy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the proprietors of the country; but their domains would be inſufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the poſſeſſion of ſome lands in the neighbouring iſles, and the certain tribute they derive from the ſuperſtition of the Greeks. The abbot pays annually 1000 crowns to the grand ſignior, beſides preſents to the captain pacha. Theſe monks, called Caloyers, are ſpread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all underſtand how far the empire of ſuperſtition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the moſt abſolute ſubjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they ſhare, and ſometimes engroſs. Not one of the piratical veſſels is without a Caloyer, in order to give them abſolution in the very inſtant of committing the moſt dreadful crimes. Cowardly and cruel, theſe wretches never fail to maſſacre the crews of the veſſels that fall into their power; and, after plundering them, they ſink the captured ſhip, that not a trace of their outrages may be left; then, inſtantly proſtrating themſelves before the prieſt, a few words preſently reconcile them to the Deity, quiet their conſcience, and encou-

rage them to the perpetration of future crimes, in thus affording what they deem a certain remedy againſt future remorſe. Theſe abſolutions are rated, and every prieſt has a table of the ſins that may be forgiven. They do more; they relieve, by anticipation, the alarms that guilt excites in ſome flagitious wretches, who mingling the terrors of ſuperſtition with their ferocious paſſions, tremble with the dread of periſhing in the very act of crime, before the Caloyer can grant them abſolution. Theſe apprehenſions the prieſt endeavours to allay, exciting them to the perpetration of the moſt atrocious deeds, by ſelling the pardon to them beforehand. When theſe monſters return into port, they previouſly ſet apart the portion of the prieſt, who, in exchange, grants them the privilege of ſailing again on their piratical expeditions; and thus furniſhed with paſſports to heaven, and provided with anticipated abſolutions, they put to ſea again with a conſcience lulled into ſecurity, invoking Heaven, perhaps, for a rich cruiſe of plunder, adulteries, and aſſaſſinations. The inhabitants of Patmos are moſtly Greek Chriſtians, ſailors or ſhip-builders; they ſail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, &c. ſtockings of their own manufacture. The hermitage of the Apocalypſe is ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to their church, which is ſupported againſt a grotto in the rock; and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the aſylum of John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they ſay, he wrote the Book of the Revelation; and they pretend to ſhew the very chinks in the rocks through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inſpiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain ſpecific againſt a thouſand diſorders, and particularly againſt evil ſpirits. The Greek monks do not fail to vend this remedy as well as the abſolutions, nor do they bluſh at this ſcandalous traffick. Tournefort, who viſited the Archipelago in 1700, repreſents the women of Patmos as naturally pretty, and with vanity innocent enough to render them agreeable to ſtrangers, were it not for their exceſſive uſe of paint, with which they perfectly diſfigured themſelves. A merchant of Marſeilles having married one of them, they imagined that not a ſtranger could land in their iſland but with ſimilar views; and when this great botaniſt declared, that he came not in ſearch of wives, but of plants, they appeared exceedingly ſurpriſed. Their behaviour to ſtrangers is now the reverſe of what it was in the time of Tournefort. The ſprightly aſſiduities of vanity have given place to a ſavage ſhyneſs; and a ſtranger no ſooner appears in a ſtreet, than every door is cloſely ſhut againſt him. It is 16 miles SW. of Samos. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 26. 24. E.

PATNA, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar, and the reſidence of a governor. It is an extenſive and populous place, built on an eminence, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and ſmall citadel. In this citadel were confined the priſoners taken by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, in 1764, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. Near Patna, in the ſame year, a battle was fought between the troops of Sujah Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and a diviſion of the Britiſh army, under Major Monroe, when the former were defeated. The Engliſh loſt 2 officers killed, 6 or 7 wounded, about 60 Europeans, and 600 ſeapoys. The enemy left full 7000 behind them, 130 pieces of cannon, all their tents, baggage, &c. together with ſome camels and elephants. Sujah Dowlah fled to one of his moſt diſtant cities. The buildings of Patna are high, but the ſtreets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 250 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 35. N. lon. 85. 21. E.

Patney, Wilts, E. of the Devizes.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

Patow Beacons, Hampſhire, W. of the Candovers.

PATRANA. See PASTRANA.

PATRAS, a ſea-port in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four ſynagogues. There are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, oil, honey, wax, cheeſe, and manna. There are very lofty cypreſs trees, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the ſea, 20 miles SW. of Lepanto.

PATRICIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 8 miles E. of Oſtia.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, or THE PATRIMONIO, a province of Italy, in the pope's territory, ſituated S. of the Orvietan, and with the Mediterranean on the SW. It is about 43 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiaſcone, Bolſena, Civita Caſtellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrick's, St. in Waterford, Munſter.

Patrick's,

Patrick's Iſle, St. on the coaſt of Dublin, Leinſter, oppoſite Balruddery. *Patrick's Well, St.* in Limerick, Munſter.

Patrick Brumpton, Yorkſhire, W. of Bedall. *Patrickſborn*, Kent, SE. of Canterbury.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a river that runs into the Humber, 20 miles ESE. of Hull, and 191 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Patſhall, Staffordſhire, 5 miles NW. of Wolverhampton. *Patſwick*, Eſſex, NW. of Coggeſhal.

PATTA, or PATI, an iſland on the E. coaſt of Africa, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, inhabited chiefly by Arabians. The Engliſh and others trade here for ivory and ſlaves. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Patterdale, a recluſe valley of Weſtmorland, near Ulles-Water. *Patteſhal*, Northamptonſhire, near Bugbrook. *Patteſley*, Norfolk, near Oxwich.

PATTI, a town and gulf of Demona, Sicily, 32 miles W. of Meſſina.

Pattingham, Staffordſ. near Patſhall.

PAU, a large ill-built town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Gave. It was the ancient reſidence of the kings of Navarre, and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. It was alſo the ſeat of a parliament, and contained an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, and ſeveral convents. It is 34 miles SE. of Dax.

Paverel, Eſſex. *Paul*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, on the Humber, SSW. of Headon.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Milan, in Italy, and capital of the Paveſan, with a celebrated univerſity. In 568, Pavia was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom, which terminated with Didier, in 774, who was made priſoner by Charlemagne. The Paveſan, or duchy of Pavia, is bounded on the N. by the Milaneſe, on the E. by the Lodeſan and Placentin, on the S. by Genoa, and on the W. by the Lumellin and Tortoneſe. It is 17 miles S. of Mila. Lat. 45. 13. N. lon. 9. 15. E.

PAUL, ST. a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 16 miles NW. of Arras.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Braſil, in the captainſhip of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, compoſed of the banditti of ſeveral nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and thick foreſts. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 45. 52. W.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES, a town in the dept. of Gard, ſeated on the river Egli, 30 miles NE. of Montpellier.

PAUL-LES-VENCE, ST. a town in the dept. of Var, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 SE. of Paris.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. a town in the dept. of Drome, 16 miles S. of Montelimar.

PAULA, a town of Calabria Citra.

Pauleſpury, Northamp. 4 miles from Luffield. *Paulet*, Somerſ. near Fairfield. *Paulholm*, Yorkſ. near Headon. *Paulton*, Cornw. near St. Breage. *Paulton*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Frome. *Paunkin*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Paunſton*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of S. Sidenham. *Pauntley*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles from Newent. *Paunton, Great* and *Little*, Lincolnſhire, on the river Witham, S. of Grantham.

PAVOASSAN, a town of Africa, capital of the Iſle of St. Thomas, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, with a good harbour. It is held by Portugal, and lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. E.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of faſhion generally drive through this paſſage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain alſo, is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and ſhaded with branches, ſhrubs, and buſhes; an ancient bay-tree overhanging it.

PAUZK, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, 24 miles NW. of Dantzick.

Pawton, Cornwall, near Lawhittom. *Paxford*, Glouceſ. near Camden. *Paxton, Great*, Hunts. E. of the Ouſe, NE. of St. Neot's. *Paxton, Little*, Hunts. W. of the Ouſe, near Hale Weſton. *Paynton*, Devonſhire, near Torbay.

PAZ, LA, a city, province, and archbiſhopric of Peru, in S. America, 180 miles ESE. of Arequipa.

PAZZANO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

PEAK, a mountain in Derbyſhire, which gives name to a diſtrict parted from Staffordſhire by the Dove, and having the Derwent on the E. both which rivers have their riſe in the Peak. It is a rocky, rough, and barren tract, but abounds in lead, iron, coals, antimony, millſtones, whetſtones, &c. and the vales feed conſiderable numbers of cattle and ſheep. It is much viſited on account of it's extraordinary

dinary caverns, perforations, and other curioſities; and the "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in proſe and verſe

Peak, Hants, NW. of Eaſt Mean.

Peak, in Cork, Munſter, near Aghabollogue. At this place a great number of ſubterraneous rooms or caverns were diſcovered in 1755, ſome of which contained conſiderable quantities of human ſkeletons.

Peak-Dean, Suſſex, S. of Chittingley. *Peak Foreſt*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Peakirk*, Northamp. between Paſton and Market-Deeping. *Peamont*, Devonſhire, in Exminſter pariſh. *Pearching*, Suſſex, N. of New Shoreham..

PEARL ISLANDS, iſlands lying in the Bay of Panama, ſubject to Spain. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are ſupplied with fruit, garden ſtuff, and other proviſions.

Peaſmerſh, Suſſex, near Rye. *Peathfoot*, or *Peyſworth*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

PEATHS, or PEESE, as it is pronounced, a vaſt chaſm in the mountains at the NE. part of Berwickſhire, more than 160 feet deep. Over this chaſm, a large bridge of four arches has been lately built, which, from it's vaſt height, greatly reſembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Peatling, Great and *Little*, Leiceſ. NE. of Lutterworth. *Pebworth*, Glouceſ. N. of Camden. *Peckforton*, Cheſhire, in Bunbury pariſh. *Peckham*, Kent, in Hadlow pariſh. *Peckham*, Surry, in the pariſh of Camberwell; a noted fair on Auguſt 21ſt. *Peckham, Eaſt*, or *Great*, and *Weſt*, or *Little*, Kent, near Weſt Malling. *Peckham Rye*, Surry, S. of Peckham. *Peckleton*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Hinckley. *Peckmanſton*, Kent, near Newchurch.

PECQUENCOURT, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Douay.

PEDEE, GREAT, or YADKIN, a river which riſes in N. Carolina, near the borders of Virginia, in ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, and entering S. Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the ocean, after a ſouth-eaſterly courſe, 6 miles below George-Town.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of S. Carolina, which falls into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough.

PEDENA, a town of Iſtria.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, 20 miles E. of Achen.

Pedmandown, Cornwall, between the Land's-End and Whitſand-Bay. *Pedmerſh*, Eſſex, near Halſtead. *Pedmore*, Worceſterſhire, near Stowbridge.

PEDRO, POINT, a cape on the N. coaſt of Jamaica, in lon. 78. 12. W.

PEDRO, ST. one of the Marqueſas Iſlands.

Pedwanſack, Durham, near Hunſterworth. *Pedwardine*, Herefordſhire, near Brampton Brian.

PEEBLES, an ancient town, the capital of Peeblesſhire. It is ſeated on a ſmall river called Peebles, which ſoon after joins the Tweed, has a manufacture of carpets and ſerges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Peebles is 20 miles S. of Edinburgh.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland bounded on the N. and NE. by Edinburghſhire, on the E. by Selkirkſhire, on the SE. and S. by the counties of Selkirk and Dumfries, and on the W. by that of Lanerk. It is 23 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 18 broad. In this county there is not much arable land. It's hills (among which are the rugged and heathy mountains of Tweedſmuir, in the S. of the county) abound with ſalubrious ſprings, and feed numbers of ſheep and cattle. There are few plantations, except round particular houſes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Lynne, and Yarrow.

PEEL, a ſea port on the W. coaſt of the Iſle of Man, in lat. 54. 13. N.

Peel-Heath, Middleſex, between Collon-Green and Cowley.

PEER, a town and county of Liege.

PEESE. See PEATHS.

Peggleſworth, Glouceſterſhire, in Dowdeſwell pariſh.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Old Caſtile.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Beira.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Old Caſtile; and a town of Leon.

Pegton, or *Pigdon*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

PEGU, a conſiderable kingdom of India, lying to the SE. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by Aracan and Ava, on the W. by part of Aracan and the Bay of Bengal, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam, and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. It has a town of the ſame name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at preſent not one-twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the king of Burmah, who, in 1751, reduced this, till then, independent kingdom, to the ſtate of a dependent province. The products of this country are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees-wax, ſtick-lac, iron, tin, petroleum,

troleum, rubies, diamonds, and ſapphires. The rubies are the beſt in the world, but the diamonds are ſmall. They have alſo ſaltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals; and deer and game are in great plenty. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulſe, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribands; but they have cottons, ſilks, and ſilver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and they wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings. The women are much fairer than the men, ſmall, and ſhapely. If the wife prove falſe, the huſband may ſell her for a ſlave; and if he go aſtray, ſhe, not having redreſs, ſometimes contrives to diſpatch him by a doſe of poiſon. There are a vaſt number of temples in this country, but moſtly of wood, which are varniſhed and gilt. The inhabitants are partly Peguers, and partly Bramas, or Burmahs, who are at preſent maſters of the country; they are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their dreſs and features. The prieſts, who are called Talepoy, or Talapoins, obſerve celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock, girt with a leather thong four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms. They have no ſtipends, and in caſe the few acres, which every one who builds a temple beſtows for their maintenance, be not ſufficient, they ſend novices abroad to beg alms. They have idols in their temples, with very large ears, in a ſitting poſture, like taylors. They have various ſorts of muſic, but the pipe and tabor are eſteemed the beſt. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houſes upon ſtakes, and in time of inundations, communicate with each other by boats. The city of Pegu, in 1600, was one of the largeſt and moſt populous in Aſia, but being beſieged, in 1592, by the kings of Aracan and Tangue, the king was obliged to ſubmit for want of proviſions. Since that time Pegu ceaſed to be the royal city, and fell to decay; ſo that, although 6 or 7 leagues in compaſs, not one-twentieth part of it is now inhabited. It is ſtill, however, the ſeat of the viceroy, governing for the king, who reſides now at Ava. Lat. 18. 5. N. lon. 96. 42. E.

Pehembury, Devonſ. NW. of Honiton.

PEINA, a town of Hildeſheim, Lower Saxony.

PEIPUS, or TCHUDSKOI, a large lake of Ruſſia, between the governments of Peterſburgh and Riga, 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. It has a communication with the Lake of Wertzerwe; and the river Narova iſſues from this lake, by which it has a communication alſo at Narva, with the Gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PITSHOUR, a conſiderable city of India, in the country of Cabul, 50 miles NNW. of Attock.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China, ſituated in a fertile plain. It obtained this name, which ſignifies the Northern Court, to diſtinguiſh it from Nanking, or the Southern Court, where the emperors formerly reſided. It is an exact ſquare, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tartar City, ſo called becauſe it is inhabited by Tartars, ever ſince they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chineſe. The circuit of both together, is 52 Chineſe lays, each of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are lofty and well arched, ſupporting buildings of 9 ſtories high; the loweſt of which is for the ſoldiers, when they come off guard. The gates are 9 in number, and before each is an open ſpace, which ſerves for a parade. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, moſt of them 3 miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. The concourſe of people in the ſtreets is prodigious; here are alſo vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, and carriages. It is ſingular, however, that no women are ever ſeen; although the number of women in China, as well as in every other country, is ſuperior to that of the other ſex. All the riches and merchandiſe of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney horſes and chairs, in various parts, which ſtand ready to be hired for a trifle. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day, with ſabres hanging from their girdles, and whips in their hands, to correct, without diſtinction, thoſe who excite quarrels, or make diſturbances. The little ſtreets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night, and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vaſt extent, and ſurrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompaſſed by galleries ſupported by columns. Thoſe who have computed the compaſs

compaſs of this city a different way, obſerve, that the two cities, without the ſuburbs, are 18 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at leaſt, 2,000,000; that the walls of the Tartar city are ſo high, that they cover the town, and are broad enough for twelve horſemen to ride eaſily abreaſt; and there are ſtrong towers a bow-ſhot diſtance from each other. The walls of the immenſe palace of the emperor, including that and the gardens, are upwards of four miles in circumference, and the architecture of the ſtructures entirely different from that of the Europeans; they are covered with tiles of a ſhining beautiful yellow. The palace never fails to ſtrike beholders, by it's extent, grandeur, and the regular diſpoſition of it's apartments. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of vaſt buildings, extenſive courts, and magnificent gardens. The temples and the towers of this city are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Proviſions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandiſe, chiefly brought from other parts by means of canals, which are always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes. No police can be more active. It is rare, in a number of years, to hear of houſes being robbed, or people aſſaſſinated. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes. In this city a Ruſſian church is eſtabliſhed, with a ſeminary, in which the ſtudents are permitted to reſide, for the purpoſe of learning the Chineſe language. Since this eſtabliſhment, many intereſting publications have made their appearance at Peterſburgh, relative to the laws, hiſtory, and geography of China, tranſlated from the originals publiſhed at Pekin. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 116. 30. E.

Pele, Lancaſhire, N. of Wigan. *Pele*, Lancaſhire, W. of Warrington.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N. coaſt of Sicily, about two miles W. of Palermo. The proſpect from it is beautiful and extenſive. Moſt of the Lipari Iſlands are diſcovered in a clear day, and alſo a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the diſtance of almoſt the whole length of Sicily.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between 130. and 136. deg. E. lon. and 5. and 9. N. lat. They were probably firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Iſlands, from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which, at a diſtance, have the appearance of maſts of ſhips; the word *palos*, in the Spaniſh language, ſometimes ſignifying a maſt. There is, however, ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no European had ever landed upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, and commanded by Captain Wilſon, was wrecked there in 1783. The captain found the natives ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, friendly in their diſpoſition, and, in ſhort, a people that do honour to the human race. The aſtoniſhment which thoſe, who firſt diſcovered the Engliſh, manifeſted on ſeeing their colour, plainly ſhowed, that they had never before ſeen a white man. The clothes of the ſtrangers alſo puzzled them exceedingly; for it ſeemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether theſe and their bodies did not form one ſubſtance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who reſided on an iſland at ſome diſtance from that on which they had ſaved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing ſpectators were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were exceedingly amazed on ſeeing it's effects. The weapons uſed in their battles were bamboo ſpears, about 12 feet long, with the pointed end exceedingly hard, and barbed tranſverſely. They had alſo bamboo darts pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree, which is very hard and heavy; with ſhorter ones for diſtant marks, which are thrown by means of a ſtick, with a notch in it, wherein the head of the dart was fixed. With reſpect to property in theſe iſlands, a man's houſe, or canoe, is conſidered as his own, as is alſo the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaſes, or to thoſe who ſolicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber-trees, the trunks of which furniſh the natives with canoes, ſome large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of ſubſiſtence, are attended to with the utmoſt care. The other trees were the ebony; a ſpecies of manchineel; a tree that, being pierced with a gimlet, there ran from it a thick liquid, of the conſiſtence of cream; and a ſingular tree, like a cherry-tree, but with leaves reſembling a myrtle, ſo extremely hard, that few of the tools which the Engliſh had could work it, the wood breaking

their

their edges: the colour of the interior was like mahogany. They had alſo the cabbage-tree; a tree whoſe fruit nearly reſembled an almond; the wild bread-fruit tree; plantains, bananas, Seville oranges, and lemons. Their common drink was the milk of the cocoa-nut; on particular occaſions, adding certain ſweetmeats and a ſweet beverage obtained by the aid of a ſyrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the ſugar-cane. No quadrupeds were ſeen, except ſome browniſh grey rats in the woods, and a few meagre cats in ſome of the houſes. They had plenty of common cocks and hens, which, though not domeſticated, yet loved to get near their houſes and plantations. The houſes are raiſed about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large ſtones, whence ſpring the upright ſupports of their ſides, which are croſſed by other timbers grooved together, and faſtened by wooden pins, the intermediate ſpace being cloſely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inſide is without any diviſion, forming one great room. As to domeſtic implements, they have little baſkets, very nicely woven from ſlips of the plaintain-tree, and wooden baſkets, with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with ſhells. No one ever ſtirs abroad without a baſket, which uſually contains ſome betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The beſt knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyſter, ground narrow, and the outward ſide a little poliſhed. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſhing-hooks are of tortoiſe ſhell; and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain-leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain-leaf at meals, inſtead of a plate; and the ſhell of a cocoa-nut, which they poliſh very nicely, ſupplies the place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthenware, of a reddiſh-brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks, tied together, ſerves them for a broom, and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets, or ciſterns. The ſhell of the tortoiſe is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have diſcovered the art of moulding it into little trays, or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some of the women have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with ſhells. The natives, in general, are a ſtout people, rather above the middling ſtature, and of a very deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large looſe curl round their heads. The men are without cloaths; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth are made black by art. The men had their left ear bored, and the women both; with beads or leaves wore in the perforated ear. The cartilage between the noſtrils was alſo bored, in both ſexes, through which they often put ſome ſprig, bloſſom, or ſhrub. Both ſexes are very expert at ſwimming, and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea which attracts their notice. The conduct of theſe people toward the Engliſh was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeneſs which ſurpriſed thoſe who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the iſland entertained of the Engliſh, that, on their departure, he ſuffered his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this amiable youth died of the ſmall-pox, in 1784, at about 20 years of age. Theſe iſlands are encircled on the W. ſide by a reef of coral.

Pelham-Aurſa, or *Brent*, *Pelham-Furnux*, and *Pelham Stockin*, Herts, on the borders of Eſſex, towards Clavering.

Pelin, Cornwall, S. of Leſtwithiel.

PELISSA, a town and county in Hungary, 15 miles N. of Buda.

Pell, Suſſex, on the coaſt, by Bexill.

PELLA, an ancient town of Theſſaly.

Pellamontain, Cornwall, W. of Trerife.

Pelles, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven.

Peloe, Durham, near Cheſter-le-Street.

PELOPONNESUS. See THE MOREA.

Pelſhal, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Pelſton*, Shropſ. N. of Newport. *Pelton*, Durham, near Cheſter-le-Street.

PEMBA, a province of Congo, in Africa. Banza, or St. Salvador, is the capital.

Pemberton, Lancaſhire, near Wigan.

PEMBRIDGE, a ſmall town of Herefordſhire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth, ſeated on the river Arrow, 12 miles NW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

* PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeſhire, commodiouſly ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford-Haven, over which are two handſome bridges. It is well-built and well-inhabited, and next to Carmarthen and Brecon, is the richeſt town in S. Wales. Here are merchants who employ near 200 ſail on their own account. It is 10 miles SE. of Haverfordweſt, and

256 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

PEMBROKESHIRE, the moſt weſtern county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, 18 in it's mean breadth, and ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the NE. and E. where it is bounded by Cardiganſhire and Carmarthenſhire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market-towns, and 145 pariſhes. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cledhue. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, conſiſting of rich meadow and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coaſt, near Fiſhguard, to the borders of Carmarthenſhire. This, however, yields good paſture for ſheep and cattle. There is probably more rain here than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by weſterly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county conſiſt of a cotton-mill, near Haverfordweſt, which employs about 150 perſons; a forge at Blackpool, and ſome iron and tin works on the Tivy. The county-town is Pembroke.

Pembury, Kent. *Pen*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Wincaunton.

Penalth, S. of Monmouth, on the Wye.

PENALVA, a town of Beira.

PENAUTIER, a town in the dept. of Aude, 4 miles NW. of Carcaſſonne.

Penbrook, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Perrot. *Pencher*, Durham, near Houghton-le-Spring. *Pencle*, Staff. near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Pencomb*, Heref. SW. of Bromyard. *Pen Court*, Kent, near Hollingbourn. *Pencoyd*, Heref. W. of Roſs. *Pencoyd*, Monm. E. of Caerleon. *Pencreek*, Cornwall, near Leſkard. *Penden*, Cornwall, near Leſkard. *Fenden*, and *Pendene-Vozve*, Cornwall, on the N. coaſt, near Morvath. *Pendennis*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, is a peninſula of one mile and a half in circumference, on which Henry VIII. erected a caſtle, oppoſite to that of St. Maw's, on the other ſide of the bay, which he alſo built. Some additional works were alſo made by Queen Elizabeth. It is one of the largeſt caſtles in the kingdom, and is built on a high rock. It is ſtronger by land than St. Maw's, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks. *Pendennock Point*, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard. *Pender*, Cornwall, near St. Burien. *Pend-Hill*, Surry, in Blechingley pariſh. *Pendle Foreſt* and *Hill*, Lancaſ. near Clithero. *Pendleton*, Lancaſ. W. of Pendle-Hill. *Pendock*, Worceſ. NW. of Tewkeſbury. *Pendomer*, Somerſetſ. between Crewkern and Melbury. *Pendragon Caſtle*, Weſtmorl. S. of Kirby-Steven, on the Eden. *Pendreſtone*, Cornwall, near Bliſland, NE. of Bodmin.

PENEMUNDER, a town and fort in the iſland of Uſedom, Upper Saxony.

Penfoot, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Penford*, Staff. E. of Codſall. *Pengelly*, Cornwall, in the pariſh of Breage. *Pengerſick*, Cornwall, E. of Mount's-Bay.

PENGUIN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the Cape of Good Hope; an iſland near the S. coaſt of Newfoundland; and an iſland in Adventure-Bay, New Holland.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, on the coaſt of Patagonia. Lat. 47. 48. S.

Pengweryon-Point, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay.

PENHA-GARCIA, a town of Beira.

Penhale, Cornwall, W. of St. Dennis. *Penhall*, Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Penhill-Beacon*, Yorkſ. near Midlam. *Penhow*, Monmouthſ. S. of Strogle-Caſtle. *Penhurſt*, Suſſex, W. of Battle. *Penibout*, Carmarthenſhire. *Peniburt*, Radnorſhire.

PENICHE, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, with a citadel and harbour.

PENIGK, a town of Schonberg, Upper Saxony, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a pottery.

PENISCOLA, a town of Valencia, on a high point of land, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean.

Peniſtreet, Merionethſh. in Trawsfinwydd. *Penk*, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Saw, below Stafford. *Penkenel*, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Penketh*, Lancaſ. SW. of Warrington.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordſhire, formerly large and handſome, but now greatly reduced. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday. A fair on Sept. 2, and a great horſe fair on October 10th.

Penland, Heref. S. of Kington. *Penlene*, Cornwall, NE. of Bottreux-Caſtle. *Penlet-Point*, Cornwall, W. of Plymouth-Harbour. *Penley*, or *Pentley*, Hertfordſ. NW. of Berkhampſtead, near Tring. *Penley*, Wilts, by Weſtbury. *Penmachno*, Carnarvonſhire.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain of Carnarvonſhire, 1545 feet high, and overhanging the ſea at ſo vaſt a height, that few are able to look down the dreadful ſteep. On the ſide next the ſea, a road is cut out of the rock, which winds up a ſteep aſcent, and is ſecured by a ſubſtantial wall, breaſt high, along the brink of the frightful precipice. To this great and uſeful work the city of Dublin largely contributed,

contributed, it being in the high road to Holyhead. Here the sea is seen dashing it's waves 40 fathoms below, while the mountain rises as high above the traveller's head. This road was long narrow, bad, and stony, but since 1772, it has been made better and wider, and defended from the precipice by the wall above-mentioned. The wall before was very slight, in some parts about a yard high, and in other parts there was only a bank, that scarcely rose a foot above the road.

Penman-Ross, a mountain in Denbighsh. *Penmorfa*, Carnarvonsh. *Penn*, Bucks, 2 miles from High Wycomb. *Penn, Nether* and *Over*, Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Asturias.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Andalusia.

Pennant, Cornwall, in St. Clere parish.

PENNAR, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the kingdom of Mysore, and watering Gooty-Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Nellore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennard, E. and *W.* Somersetsh. near Glastonbury. *Pennervaen*, a steep mountain, with a sharp summit, S. of Brecknock. *Pennigent Hill*, Yorksh. NE. of Settle. *Pennington* Hants, near Ringwood. *Pennington*, Lancas. near Ulverston. *Pennyston*, Yorks. W. Riding, N. of Middop.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE-VELEZ, a sea-port of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It is in the possession of the Spaniards, is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by New York and Jersey; on the W. by states not settled; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Delaware and Maryland. It extends 250 miles from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. By means of the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, large ships come up into the heart of the country. The soil is, in some places, a yellow or black sand; in some, loamy gravel; and in others a fat and fruitful mould, easy to be cleared. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable, in the utmost plenty. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the W. India Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe-staves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. This country is now one of the most flourishing in the New World. It was granted to William Penn, son of Sir W. Penn, by King Charles II. in consideration of sundry debts due to him from the crown. When he went to America, he purchased the soil, at a very low rate, of the Indians, expending also large sums in transporting his followers, and supplying them with all necessaries. His lands also were sold at a very easy purchase, and he gave the settlers a noble charter of privileges. The Germans compose a quarter, if not a third part of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania; in 1787, the whole number of inhabitants were reckoned at 360,000: they are now much more numerous. Philadelphia is the capital.

Pennyzwell, Herts, near Watford.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N. America, on the S. coast of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious, and lined with a cluster of small islands. The river Penobscot is navigable, for vessels of 100 tons, to the falls, which are 50 miles from the sea.

Pen Park-Hole, Glouces. 3 miles from Bristol. *Penpoll*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Penpont*, Cornw. SE. of Padstow-Haven. *Penpurgh*, Northumb. by Whitfield.

PENRISE, a sea-port of Glamorganshire, with a good harbour for ships. It is 20 miles SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

*PENRITH, a large well built town of Cumberland, seated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther. It has a spacious market-place, and is a great thoroughfare, lying on the post-road between London and Glasgow. Here are some noted tan-works, and some manufactures of check and cotton. It is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 280 NNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Fair on Whit Tuesday.

Penrith, Old, Cumb. in Lazenby parish, 5 miles from Penrith, and 13 from Carlisle. It was formerly a Roman station, and here are still to be seen great ruins of a town. *Penrose*, Cornw. near Helston. *Penrose*, Cornw. at the Land's End. *Penrose*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Penrose*, Monm. N. of Ragland-Castle. *Penrudlock*, Cumberland, in Greystock parish.

PENRYN, a considerable town of Cornwall, seated on an eminence near Pendennis-Castle, at the entrance of Falmouth-Haven. It has a considerable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery, and is 2 miles NNW. of Falmouth, and 266 WSW. of London.

London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

PENSACOLA, the principal town of W. Florida, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms a commodious harbour, safe from all winds. Lat. 30. 32. N. lon. 87. 12. W.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a populous town of Cornwall, seated on a creek of Mount's Bay. In 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, in four galleys, surprised this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire; but it was soon rebuilt, made one of the coinage towns, and has now many ships belonging to it. It is 10 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's End, and 286 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Pensand, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Pensax*, Worc. in Lindridge parish. *Pensett-Chace*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Chew. It is noted for it's hats and bread, and has a manufactory of cloth. It is 7 miles SSW. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Pen's Green, Surry, between Peckham and Beckenham. *Pen's-Place*, Hertfordsh. on Aldenham-Common. *Pensham*, Worc. near Pershore. *Pensheret*, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Pensherst*, or *Penchester*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge. *Pensherst-Halymote*, alias *Oxford Wilt*, Kent, near Pensherst. *Pensignance*, Cornwall, near Redruth. *Pensthorp*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Penterry Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Chepstow. *Pentbrant-Mon*, Anglesea, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris. *Pentire, Hill, Fort, and Point*, Cornwall, near the entrance of Padstow-Haven. *Pentire, E.* and *W.* Cornwall, on the Bristol-Channel, near Crantock, SE. of Penhale.

PENTLAND FRITH. See ORCADES.

PENTLAND-SKERRIES, three small rocky islands, on the N. coast of Scotland, 4 miles NE. of Duncansby-Head. On the largest of these, two lighthouses were erected in 1794.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending about 10 miles from SW. to NE.

Pentlow, Essex, on the Stour, between Long Melford and Clare. *Pentney*, Norf. on the river Lyn, between Seche and Castleacre. *Penton Grafton*, Hampsh. near Weyhill. *Penton-Mewsey*, Hampsh. near Andover. *Pentregayer*, Shropsh. W. of Oswestry. *Pentrepant*, Shropsh. N. of Oswestry. *Pentridge*, Derbyssh. SW. of Alfreton. *Pentridge*, Dorsets. by Cranborn-Chace. *Pentry*, Carmarthenshire. *Pentvan*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Pentwynbarth Hill*, Montmouthsh. W. of Caerleon. *Penvose*, Cornwall, SE. of Padstow-Haven. *Penwarn*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Penwarren*, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven. *Penwortham*, Lancash. on the Ribble, near Preston. *Penyard Castle*, Heref. near Ross. *Penny-Clawth*, Monm. E. of Ragland-Castle. *Peover, Upper* and *Nether*, Cheshire, E. and NE. of Northwich.

PENZCORSKOE, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Kasan. It's capital, Penza, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 53. 25. N. lon. 45. 45. E.

Pepenbury, or *Pembury*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Pepbull*, Cheshire, W. of Macclesfield. *Pepingstraw*, Kent, in Offham parish. *Peplew*, Shropsh. S. of Hodnet. *Pepperharrow*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Pepperhill*, Shropshire, near Parshall in Staffordshire. *Peppering*, Sussex, SE. of Arundel. *Pepperness*, Kent, the S. point of Sandwich Haven. *Pepperstock*, Bedfords. near Luton-Hoo. *Pepplesham*, Sussex, near Hastings.

PEQUIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Somme, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE. of Abbeville.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Greek and other Christians, and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Peramarzusthal, Cornwall, N. of Penryn. *Peramuchno*, Cornw. E. of Mount's Bay. *Peran-in-the-Sands*, Cornwall, NE. of St. Agnes. It has from time to time been almost overwhelmed with the sea-sand driven into it by the NW. winds, so that the inhabitants were obliged once to remove their church.

PERAY, ST. a village in the dept. of Ardeche, noted for it's wine. It is seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in Kiof.

PERCHE, a ci-devant province of France, now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Percy-Lodge, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Pere, St.* Monm. S. of Chepstow.

PEREKOP. See PRECOP.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name.

PERGA, a town of Turkey, in Albania.

PERGAMO, an ancient decayed town of Natolia, inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians.

Pergamus

Pergamus was anciently the capital of a kingdom, which began in the year 470, from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years; when the laſt king, Attalus III. dying without children, left the Roman people his heirs. Here the manufacture of parchment was firſt invented.

PERIGORD, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town, the capital of the department of Dordogne. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. This town is famous for it's partridge-pies, which are ſent all over Europe. It is ſeated on the river Ille, 50 miles SW. of Limoges.

Perivale, Middl. N. of Great Ealing and Caſtlebare-Hill. *Perlethorp*, Nott. in Edenſtow pariſh.

PERM, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan. It is divided into two provinces; namely, Perm, the capital of which is of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegochekha, in lat. 57. 40. N. lon. 54. 6. E. and Catharinenburgh, the capital of which, of the ſame name, is ſeated not far from the ſource of the river Iſſel, in lat. 56. 36. N. lon. 60. 30. E.

PERNAMBUC. See OLINDA.

Permondley, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh.

PERNE, a town in the depart. of the Mouths of the Rhone; and a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais.

PERNO, a town of Nyland, Sweden.

PERNOV, a town in the government of Riga.

PERONNE, a town in the depart. of Somme, ſeated on the river Somme, 27 miles SW. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris.

Peroſe, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Valleys, to one of which it gives name.

PERPIGNAN, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late province of Rouſſillon, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Tet, 3 miles from the ſea, (over which there is a handſome bridge) 26 miles S. of Narbonne.

Perrot, South, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Cheddington. *Perry*, Huntingdonſ. in the pariſh of Great Stoughton. *Perry Bar*, Staff. N. of Birmingham. *Perry-Bridge*, Somerſetſ. S. of Wrinton. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Cliff. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Preſton. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Wye. *Perry-Hall*, Staff. near Perry-Bar. *Perry-Hill*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Perry-Street*, Kent, near Sydenham. *Perry Wood*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Perſe-Bridge*, Durham, on the Tees, W. of Darlington.

PERSEES, a people of Perſia, now ſcattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worſhippers of fire, or at leaſt they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwiſe called Guebres. On the conqueſt of Perſia, by the Mahometans, they removed to India. Zoroaſter was the founder of their ſect. They regard it as a great crime to extinguiſh fire of any kind; and have lamps in their temples, which, they aſſert, have burnt for many ages.

Perſendrove, Camb. W. of Wiſbeach.

PERSEPOLIS, ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia, properly ſo called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perſuaded, when in liquor, by the courteſan Thais, to ſet it on fire. It is thought to be the ſame as is now called Kilminanar, of which there are magnificent ruins ſtill remaining. Some travellers that have ſeen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inſcriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which ſhow that this place muſt be extremely ancient; almoſt all parts of the ruins are full of ſculptures, repreſenting men and beaſts. It is 50 miles NE. of Schiras, and 200 SE. of Iſpahan.

Perſhal, Staffordſ. near Eccleſhal.

*PERSHORE, a neat old town of Worceſterſhire, with a manufacture of ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Avon, 9 miles ESE. of Worceſter, and 102 WNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Aſia, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It's power and extent have greatly varied both in ancient and modern times, and it's preſent boundaries are not exactly known, eſpecially towards Ruſſia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the N. by Ruſſia, the Caſpian Sea, and Independent Tartary; on the E. by India; on the S. by the Arabian Sea and the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Georgia, Armenia, Curdiſtan, and Arabia. Perſia is divided into the following provinces: Schirvan; Adirbeitzan; Ghilan; Mezanderan, with Taberiſtan; Perſian Irak, or ancient Parthia; Chuſiſtan; Farſiſtan; Kerman, or Keriſtan; Mecran; Segeſtan; Sableſtan; and

Chorasan; including Asterbat and Dagestan. Candahar is considered as a province of Persia, although it is now an independent kingdom. The chief rivers are the Tygris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE. parts sandy and desart; and in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces the various sorts of pulse and corn. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels, buffaloes, and horses. In several places naptha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, beside manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also the various sorts of fruits, fairer and better than the choicest European; excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms; likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. Their horses are the finest in the East; and they have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former of which are of a monstrous size. They are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

Persian Gulf, a large gulf of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length, near Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, 420 miles.

Persint, Hampsh. near Rumsey. *Pertenhall*, Bedfordsh. near Swineshead.

Perth, a town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name. It is a very handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay, over which is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels. The kings of Scotland before James II. in 1437, were crowned at Scone, and resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the kingdom. The town is supposed to have increased one third in buildings, since the year 1745. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000. The manufacture of linen and cotton is very considerable; 150,000l. being annually exported, with 50,000l. worth of salmon, and 10,000l. worth of wheat and barley. Perth is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Perthneer Chapel, near Monmouth.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the E. by Angusshire and the Frith of Tay; on the SE. and S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It extends about 60 miles from N. to S. and upwards of 50 from E. to W. The northern district, called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; the others, viz. Braedalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern, are more champaign, and fertile in corn and pasture.

Perth Amboy, a sea-port in the state of New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, included between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, has one of the best harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles SW. of New York.

Perton, Staffordsh. near Wolverhampton.

Pertuis, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Aix.

Pertwood, Wilts, NW. of Hindon.

Peru, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by the river of Guayaquil, which divides it from New Granada; on the S. by the depopulated territory of Atacama, which parts it from Chili; on the E. by a horrible desart of more than 500 leagues in extent, which separates it from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It's extent from N. to S. is from 420 to 450 leagues, and from E. to W. from 100 to 120 leagues. It was stripped of the kingdom of Quito, which has generally been considered as a part of it, in 1718, and of those provinces, at the distance of 40 leagues E. of Lima, which, towards the E. constitute the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in 1778. It scarcely ever rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless toward the top of the mountains; for when the mathematicians from France were there, to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water fall down from thence, as overflow the country for a considerable space. The best houses here are made of a sort of reeds, like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. They have a kind of galleries,

or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole ſtructure ſhrink, or ſhake. Here are large foreſts on the ſides of the mountains, which advance near the ſea; but the trees are different from thoſe in Europe. The birds are much ſuperior to the European for the beauty of their plumage; but their notes are very diſagreeable. There are few birds near the ſea, and the monkeys, alſo, keep at a diſtance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as it's body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fiſh. It has been generally ſaid there are lions here, but that which they call ſo is more like a wolf than a lion, and never attacks man. The tigers are ſaid to be as large and as fierce as thoſe of Africa, though not of the ſame colour; however, there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and ſeveral ſorts of them dangerous; particularly the rattle-ſnake, which does not get away from men like the reſt. There are ſeveral inſects like thoſe in Europe, but they are vaſtly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are alſo ſpiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monſtrous ſize, and will ſuck the blood of horſes, mules, and even of men who ſleep in the fields; and they have entirely deſtroyed the great cattle, which the miſſionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a contor, or condor, as, perhaps, the largeſt in the world, for it is ſaid to make nothing of carrying off ſheep and heifers. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor in any other country. It is commonly called a camel-ſheep, and has ſomething of the ſhape of a camel, but without any bunch on it's back. There are two ſorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddiſh wool, or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but ſmall in compariſon of a camel, and were uſed to carry burdens of about 50 pounds weight, before horſes were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and the native Americans. The latter, who live among the foreſts, form, as it were, ſo many ſmall republics, which are directed by a Spaniſh prieſt, and by their governor, aſſiſted by the original natives, who ſerve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The ſame man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, conſtructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but, if a large houſe is to be built for common uſe, every one lends a helping hand. Their ſkins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarſe. Thoſe that are not much expoſed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the reſt. Their garment is a ſort of a ſack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their employers as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and Spaniards ariſes a third kind, called Meſtics, who are accounted illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the perſons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this ſort: theſe behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themſelves, inſomuch that the governor is obliged to repreſs their inſolence. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; the Spaniards alſo have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive very well, and the fruits they produce are delicious. A great part of the territory of Peru is occupied either by barren and rugged mountains; ſandy plains, which reach from one extremity of the coaſt to another; or lakes of many leagues in extent, ſome of which are ſituated on the ſummits of the mountains. The breaks, however, and the valleys, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, preſent an extenſive range of delightful plains, filled with cities and towns, the climate of which is highly ſalubrious and agreeable. It's commerce has been conſiderably augmented, ſince the arrival of merchant veſſels from Spain, by Cape Horn, has been permitted, and the removal of thoſe reſtrictions, by which it was oppreſſed in the time of the galleons, and the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. The manufactures conſiſt almoſt entirely of a few friezes, worn by Indians and negroes; and ſome manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking-glaſſes, &c. inconſiderable in number. The mines are the only ſource of the riches of Peru. In 1790, 534,000 marks of ſilver, and 6038 of gold, were ſmelted and refined in the royal mint of Lima; and 5,162,239 piaſtres, in both materials, were coined there. About half of the ſilver, which is annually ſmelted and coined, is extracted from the mines of Gualgayoc and Paſco; the former in the

district of Truxillo, and the latter situated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombon. The mine of Guantajaya, in Arequipa, and that of Guarochiri, in Lima, do not flourish in proportion to the richness and abundance of their metals, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring necessaries for working, subsistence, &c. The fishery is exclusively in the hands of the Indians, but being unskilful, and unprovided with proper boats and fit instruments, they venture but a small distance out to sea. Hence a scarcity and dearness of fish is experienced in Lima, and in all the places along the coast. The bad and uneven roads, together with the delay and expence of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal commerce of this province, and render the subsistence of the inhabitants precarious, and dependant on foreign aid. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbishopric of Lima, and the bishopries of Arequipa, Cusco, Guamanga, and Truxillo, each of which is subdivided into jurisdictions. Lima is the capital.

PERUGIA, a town in the pope's territories, capital of Perugiano. It is a handsome and populous city, with a university, and three academies. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is 75 miles N. of Rome.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, 8 miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugiano. It is almost round, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains three islands. It was formerly called *Lacus Thrasimenus*, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.

PERUGIANO, a province in the pope's territories, E. of Tuscany, about 25 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Peryton, Somersets. near Wellington.
Pery-Town, Kent, near Westwell.

PESCARA, a town and river of Abruzzo Citra.

PESCHIERA, a town in the Veronese.
Pescotter, a river in Cardiganshire.

PESENAS, a town in the dept. of Herault, seated on the river Herault, 12 miles NE. of Beziers.

Pesnall, Suffolk, W. of Yoxford.
Pessebury, Hertfordshire, near Sawbridgworth.

PEST, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, opposite Buda.

Peston, Shropsh. near Chirbury.

PETAW, a town of Stiria, seated on the river Drave.

PETCHE-LI, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in summer; but it seldom rains very long, or at any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces the various sorts of corn; and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about it's neck and head, like the lion, and hanging ears. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

Petches, Essex, by Tinchingfield.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. or PETROPAULOWSKOI, a town and port of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutzk. The town consists of some miserable loghouses and a few conical huts. Capt. King places it in lat. 53. 0. 38. N. and lon. 158. 43. E.

*PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, over which is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, having but one parish-church, besides the cathedral, but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber. The cathedral, formerly a monastery, is a majestic structure, full of curious work. It is 30 miles SSW. of Boston, and 81 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peterborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.
Peter-Church, Herefords. on the river Doier, in the Golden Vale. *Peterley*, Bucks, in Missenden parish.

PETER-LE PORT, ST. a town in the SE. part of Guernsey, consisting of one long, narrow street. It is defended by two castles, the Old Castle and Gornet Castle; the latter is situated on a rock, separated from the land by an arm of the sea, fordable at low water. Here is a good road for shipping; and the pier, a great work, affords not only security to vessels, but a pleasant and extensive walk to the inhabitants, with a fine prospect of the sea and the neighbouring islands.

PETERHEAD, a handsome town of Aberdeenshire, situated near the mouth of

the river Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A conſiderable trade is carried on, both in the fiſhery, and to the Baltic for the productions of the North. Here is alſo a manufacture of ſewing thread. The mineral ſpring here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the ſea-bathing, bring a great reſort of company. It lies a little to the N. of Buchanneſs, the moſt eaſtern promontory of Scotland.

Peter's, St. Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Peter's St.* Suffolk, S. of Bungay. *Peter's, St.* Worceſ. near Droitwich. *Peter's-Chapel in-the-Wall St.* Eſſex, at the mouth of Blackwater river.

PETERSBURGH, a town of Virginia, ſeated on an unhealthy ſpot, on the S. ſide of the river Appamatox, 18 miles S. of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Ruſſia, in the government of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon ſome iſlands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of this century the ground on which Peterſburgh now ſtands was only a vaſt moraſs, occupied by two ſmall fiſhermen's huts. It is about 6 Engliſh miles in length, and as many in breadth, and has neither gates nor a wall. At firſt it was deſigned only for a place of arms, in the Swediſh war, and the public edifices and private houſes were built only with timber, the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth, nor were the ſtreets paved. But after the victory of Pultowa, and the conqueſt of Livonia, Peter determined to render this infant city the capital of his empire. Upon this, he ordered the citadel to be built with ſtone, the admiralty to be walled in with the ſame materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handſome and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In 1714, he removed the council to Peterſburgh, and handſome houſes were erected, in a ſtraight line, for the public offices, which, in 1718, were alſo tranſlated hither. In Peter's time, this city became large and ſplendid, and having received additional improvements under his ſucceſſors, it is now ranked among the largeſt and moſt elegant cities of Europe. The czar, Peter the Great, firſt began this city in the year 1703, building a ſmall hut for himſelf, and ſome wretched wooden hovels. The ſtreets, in general, are broad and ſpacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at leaſt two miles in length. Moſt of them are paved, but a few are ſtill ſuffered to remain floored with planks; and, in ſeveral parts of this metropolis, wooden houſes, ſcarcely ſuperior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houſes are ornamented with a white ſtucco, which has led ſeveral travellers to ſay, that they are built of ſtone. The manſions of the nobility are vaſt piles of building; furniſhed with great coſt, in the ſame elegant ſtyle as at Paris or London; and ſituated chiefly on the S. ſide of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the ſuburbs of Livonia and Moſcow, which are the fineſt parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandeſt and moſt lively ſcenes imaginable. That river is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London: it is alſo deep, rapid, and as tranſparent as cryſtal; and it's banks are lined on each ſide with a continued range of handſome buildings. On the N. the fortreſs, the academy of ſciences, and the academy of arts, are the moſt ſtriking objects. On the oppoſite ſide are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the manſions of many Ruſſian nobles, and the Engliſh line, ſo called becauſe (a few houſes excepted) the whole row is occupied by the Engliſh merchants. In the front of theſe buildings, on the S. ſide is the quay, which ſtretches for 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that ſpace, has been embanked, by order of the late empreſs, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Peterſburgh, although it is more compact than the other Ruſſian cities, and has the houſes, in many ſtreets, contiguous to each other, yet ſtill bears a reſemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very ſtraggling manner. It has been lately incloſed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. Notwithſtanding all the improvements it has received by ſucceeding ſovereigns, and particularly the late empreſs, who may, without exaggeration, be called it's ſecond founder, it is ſtill, as Mr. Wraxall obſerves, "only an immenſe outline, which will require future empreſſes, and almoſt future ages, to complete." From it's low and marſhy ſituation, it is ſubject to inundations, which have occaſionally riſen ſo high, as to threaten the town with a total ſubmerſion. The oppoſite diviſions of Peterſburgh, ſituated on each ſide of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large maſſes of ice driven down the ſtream from the Lake

Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 126,700. The value of the exports, in British ships, in 1777, amounted to 1,508,782 sterling; and the goods imported in the same year were estimated at 423,942l. Petersburgh is 540 miles NNE. of Warsaw. Lat. 59. 56. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

*Petersfield, a town of Hampshire, seated on the river Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peter's-Green, Herts, in the road from Kempton to Luton. *Petersham*, Dorsets. near Winborn Minster.

Petershagen, formerly Hockeleve, a town of Minden, Westphalia.

Petersham, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond-Hill, near 10 miles WSW. of London. *Peterston*, Monmouthsh. SW. of Newport-Haven. *Peterstow*, Herefordsh. W. of Wilton-Castle.

Peterwaradin, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. It is chiefly remarkable for the signal victory obtained near it over the Turks, by Prince Eugene, in 1716.

Petestree, Suff. E. of Dalingho. *Petesworth*, Kent, near Bradherst. *Petham*, Kent, S. of Canterbury. *Petham-Court*, Kent, near Eynsford. *Pethaugh*, Suffolk, S. of Debenham.

Petherton, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Petherton, North, Somers. 12 miles NW. of Petherton. *Petherwick*, or *St. Petrock, Little*, Cornwall, near Padstow-Haven. *Petherwin, North*, Devonsh. near Warrington. *Petherwin, South*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany.

Petiguavas, a sea port of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, 200 miles E. of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 27. N. lon. 72. 25. W.

Petley Wood, Sussex, E. of Battle. *Peton*, Shropsh. near Cortham Castle.

Petrikow, or Peterkau, a town of Sirdia, Poland.

Petrinia, a small town of Croatia.

Petswell, Essex, near High Ongar. *Pett*, Kent, near Little Chart.

Pettapolly, a sea-port on the coast of Coromandel, in the circar of Guntoor, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 15. 49. N. lon. 80. 46. E.

Petterel, a river in Cumb. running into the Eden, near Carlisle. *Petterel-Wrey*, Cumb. by Petterel river and Inglewood-Forest. *Pett House*, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Pettigoe, in Donegal, Ulster.

Pett-Level, Sussex, S. of Winchelsea. *Petton*, Devonsh. NE. of Bampton. *Petton*, Shropsh. near Baggeley. *Petts*, Kent, near Charing. *Pett's*, or *Pott's Court*, Kent, near Bapchild.

Pettycur, a harbour of Fifeshire, about a mile distant from Kinghorn, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of the passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here.

*Petworth, a small town in Sussex. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arun, 12 miles NE. of Chichester, and 49 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Pevensey, or *Pemsey*, Sussex, SE. of Beachy-Head. It was anciently a famous haven, but is now accessible only by small boats, that crowd up a little rill to it. *Pever*, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weever, near Northwich. *Peverel-Point*, Dorsets. by Swanwich-Bay. *Pevington*, Kent, S. of Lenham, in Pluckley parish. *Pewet-Island*, Essex, between Harwich and Gunfleet.

Pewsey, Wilts, near Manningford.

Pewsham Forest, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Pexhall*, Cheshire, W. of Macclesfield. *Peysmore*, Berks, SW. of Ilsley. *Peyton*, Suffolk, in Boxford parish.

Pezaro, Pesaro, or Pesano, a large town of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic. The streets are paved with bricks, and the harbour is excellent. The environs produce figs and olives, which are in great estimation. It is 15 miles NE. of Urbino.

Pfafenhoffen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Ilm; and a town of the Upper Palatinate; both in the circle of Bavaria: also a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia: and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

Pfirt, or Forette, a town in the depart. of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W. of Basil.

Pfortzheim, a town of Baden, Suabia.

Pfreimb, a town of Leuchtenburg, Bavaria.

Pfullendorf, an imperial town of Suabia.

Phanagora, a town of Asia, on the E. side of the Strait of Caffa, in Kuban, a district of the Russian government of Caucasus.

Pharaby,

Pharahy, in Cork, Munſter, 3 miles NW. of Glanworth.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite Alexandria, in Egypt, the ſpace between which and the continent forms a ſpacious harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a ſtone cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, whence the iſland took it's name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, the ancient Theſſaly; famous for the deciſive battle fought in it's plains, between Julius Cæſar and Pompey. Hence Lucan's poem on the civil wars between theſe two great rivals was called Pharſalia. This town is ſeated on the river Enipeus, is an archiepiſcopal ſee, and is 10 miles S. of Lariſſa.

PHASIS, a large river of Aſia, which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey, in Aſia, extending from Arabia Deſerta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Paleſtine. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damaſcus, and Balbec. It is but a ſmall territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of navigation, and, according to ſome, of letters. It's inhabitants were the firſt, which we have any account of, that traded with England for tin. They frequently ſent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded conſiderable towns.

Philack, Cornwall, on St. Ives Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia, ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus. The Greeks retain it's ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Chriſtians, who form four churches or congregations. It is 40 miles ESE. of Smyrna.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennſylvania, and at preſent, of all the United States of N. America, is ſituated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W. that is from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N. and S. is 4837 feet. Not two-fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themſelves within the original limits of the city, but have built N. and S. along the Delaware, 2 miles in length. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if, we include Kenſington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is interſected at right angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite acroſs the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street are 10 ſtreets, nearly equidiſtant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill are 9 ſtreets, equidiſtant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other ſtreets, running E. and W. from river to river, and interſecting the croſs ſtreets at right angles. All theſe ſtreets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the ſtreets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are alſo 50 feet wide. There were 4 ſquares of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reſerved for public uſes; and in the centre of the city, at the interſection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a ſquare of 10 acres, reſerved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Moſt of the houſes have a ſmall garden and orchard; and from the river are cut ſmall canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and ſpacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, and the water ſo deep, that a veſſel of 500 tons burden may lay her broadſide to it. The ware-houſes are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ſhipbuilding are ſo well adapted to their purpoſes, that 20 ſhips have been ſeen on the ſtocks at a time. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, a Quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 common council-men, a ſheriff, and clerk. The Quakers, from this period, acquired a political conſequence in the weſtern hemiſphere; while their brethren in Europe were, and continue, excluded from ſharing in the full rights of citizenſhip, by partial and impolitic laws. Philadelphia, in 1749, numbered 2070 houſes, and 11,600 inhabitants. In 1792, it contained 5000 houſes, in general, handſomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants. The ſtate-houſe is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant court-houſe was built on the left of the ſtate-houſe; and on the right a philoſophical hall. South of the ſtate-houſe is the public gaol, built of

ſtone, and one of the moſt elegant and ſecure ſtructures of the kind in America. Here, likewiſe, is a public obſervatory, and ſeveral other public buildings. An univerſity was founded here during the war: it's funds were partly given by the ſtate, and partly taken from the old college. The places ſet apart for public worſhip, are 26 for Chriſtians of different denominations, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. In 1786, 910 veſſels were entered at the cuſtom-houſe in Philadelphia; and in 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, beef, and rice. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW. of New York, 356 SW. of Boſton, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 39. 57. N. lon. 75. 8. W.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, eſq. governor of New S. Wales. They are about 5 miles aſunder; but almoſt joined together by a long ſandy ſpit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the diſtance from the eaſternmoſt, or largeſt iſland, to the moſt weſterly, which is the ſmalleſt. They are covered with ſhrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. The eaſtern iſland is in lat. 8. 6. N. lon. 140. 3. E.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, ſeated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the Gulf of Conteſſa, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Auguſtus. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. An amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of it's ancient grandeur remain. Lat. 41. 13. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

PHILIPPINE, or MANILLA ISLANDS, a very large cluſter, or group of iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by Magellan in 1521. They are ſaid to be 1200 in number, of which 5 or 600 are of importance. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil fertile in rice, and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of theſe iſlands are Magilla, or Luconia; Mindanao; Samar, or Tanday, ſometimes called Philippina; Maſbate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragua; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sebu, Cibau, or Zebu; Negro's Iſland; St. John's and Xolo, or Sooloo. In 1564, Don Louis de Velaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then on the throne of Spain. They have ever ſince remained ſubject to that crown. Lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N. lon. from 113. 13. to 127. 13. E.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwiſe called PALAOS, iſlands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Ladrones. They are ſaid to be 87 in number, but they are little known to Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a conſiderable town of Romania, founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and is 90 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Market on Friday.

PHILIPS, ST. a town of Mechoacan, Mexico.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine: alſo a town of Jerſey; and a town of New York, both in N. America.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wermeland, ſeated in the midſt of a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was totally deſtroyed by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt. It is 30 miles NE. of Carleſtadt, and 130 NW. of Stockholm.

Philipſton, or *Philſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Winborn-All-Saints.

*PHILIPSTOWN, the county town of King's County, in Leinſter, 38 miles SSW. of Dublin.

PHILIPVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, ſeated on an eminence 25 miles SE. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris.

Phillis-Court, Oxfordſhire, near Henley upon Thames. *Philly*, Cornwall, on a branch of Falmouth-Haven.

PIACENZA. See PLACENZA.

PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont.

PIANOSA, an iſland of Tuſcany.

PIAVA, a river which riſes in the Tyroleſe, and falls into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. of Venice.

PICARA, a large province of S. America,

rica, in New Granada, bounded on the E. by the Andes.

PICARDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the Engliſh Channel. It forms the department of Somme, the department of the Aiſne, and part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

Pichcote, Bucks, NW. of Ayleſbury. *Pichford*, Shropſhire, near Condover. *Pickarſdane*, Kent, a valley below Wye-Down. *Pickenham*, *N.* and *S.* Norfolk, SE. of Swaffham.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated in a vale, to which it gives name. It has an old caſtle, in which they keep their courts for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

Pickering Grange, Leiceſ. near Huckleſcot. *Pickeſtock*, Shropſhire, between Drayton and Newport. *Picket*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of South Perrot. *Picketh-End*, Herts, NW. of Hemel Hempſtead. *Pickets*, or *Newbury*, Herts, in Aldenham pariſh. *Pickhall*, or *Pickhill*, Yorkſ. NW. of Thirſk. *Pickhill*, Middl. in the pariſh of Waltham-Croſs. *Pickle-Scot*, Shropſ. near Shrewſbury. *Pickmere*, a river in Cheſhire. *Pickmere*, Cheſhire, by Great Budworth. *Pickrells*, Eſſex, near Fyfield. *Pickwell*, Leic. near Burrow, S. of Melton-Mowbray. *Pickwell*, or *Pidekeſwell*, Devonſhire, near Barnſtaple. *Pickwick*, Wilts, NW. of Corſham. *Pickworth*, Lincolnſhire, near Fokingham.

PICO, the moſt populous of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, about 45 miles in circumference. The mountain which gives name to the iſland, is filled with caverns, which vomit out flames, ſmoke, and aſhes. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent: the vine and it's juice are in equal perfection. Beſides cedar and other timber, there is a kind of wood, ſolid, hard, and veined, which, when finely poliſhed, reſembles a rich ſcarlet tabby. This tree is felled only for the king's uſe, and grows the more beautiful the longer it is kept. The inhabitants live wholly on the produce of the iſland, in great plenty and comfort. Lat. 38. 29. N. lon. 28. 21. W.

Picotes, Herts, near Biſhop-Stortford. *Picton*, Cheſhire, on the Gowy, near Delamere Foreſt.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, was continued from W. to E. acroſs the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth. It was firſt built of earth by the Emperor Adrian, in 123; Severus afterwards built it of ſtone, with turrets at every mile; and Ætius, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, in 430. It was 8 feet thick and 12 feet high. There are many Roman coins and other antiquities found near it.

Piddinghoe, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Piddington*, E. of Durham. *Piddington*, Oxf. SE. of Biceſter. *Piddle*, or *Trent*, a river of Dorſetſ. diſcharging itſelf into the ſea at Pool. Along this river are ſituated *Piddle Hinton*, *Piddle-Muſterton*, *Piddle-Parva*, *Piddle-Town*, which had formerly a market, *Piddle Trenthide*, &c. *Pidle*, Worceſterſ. near Fladbury, on the banks of the Avon, about a mile E. of Perſhore. *Pidle*, *North*, E. of Worceſter. *Pidley*, Huntingdonſhire, near Somerſham.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, bounded on the N. by the late Savoy; on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice, and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by France. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, fertile and pleaſant as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of ſeveral kinds, and the foreſts afford a great deal of game. They carry on a great trade in raw ſilk; and the country produces alſo plenty of corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almoſt united to each other by villages. There are above 30 rich abbeys in Piedmont, beſides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monaſteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro, the Stura, and the Doria. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuſcany.

PIEPUS. See PEIPUS.

Piercefield, Monm. near Chepſtow.

PIERRE-LE-MOUTIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Nievre, ſeated in a bottom, near a lake. It is 15 miles NNW. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. They were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1793. Lat. 46. 39. N. lon. 56. 0. W.

PIGEON ISLAND, a ſmall iſland about 8 miles

8 miles from the coaſt of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore: alſo an iſland near Ceylon, 10 miles N. of Trincomale.

PIETRO, St. an iſland SW. of Sardinia.

Pigborn, Yorkſhire, NW. of Doncaſter. *Pigions*, Suſſex, E. of Petworth. *Pigmarſh*, Surry, near Mitcham.

PIGNEROL, a fortified town of Piedmont, 16 miles SW. of Turin.

PIGNAN, a town in the department of Herault, 4 miles W. of Montpellier.

Pigſhall, Northumb. W. of Newcaſtle. *Pigſtreet*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Stanley-Kings. *Pikale*, Linc. E. of Spalding. *Pilbury Grange*, Derbyſhire, SW. of Bakewell. *Pile of Foudray*, Lancaſ. near Fourneſs and Walney Iſle. *Pilham*, Linc. SW. of Kirton. *Pilkington and it's Park*, Lanc. S. of Bury. *Pill*, Cornw. SE. of Leſtwithiel. *Pill*, Devonſ. near Yarneſcomb.

PILL, a ſmall town of Somerſetſhire, with a road for ſhipping, at the mouth of the Avon, about 4 miles below Briſtol. The moſt beautiful and romantic proſpects are preſented in continual and ſtriking changes, in navigating the intervening channel. Here rich plantations and beautiful lawns riſe upon the view; fertile fields and woods, in ſome parts clothe the hills to their very ſummits; while in others, the lofty rocks riſing at once from the oppoſite ſides of the river, preſent the awful appearance of the moſt tremendous precipices, and ſeem to mock every attempt of art to reduce their ſavage aſpect. Yet, at the baſes of theſe precipitous rocks, along the banks of this extraordinary channel, where the river and tide find their ſinuous way through chaſms and fiſſures of the mountains, and where the largeſt veſſels appear diminutive from the grandeur and ſublimity of the ſurrounding ſcenery, the ſeamen find the neceſſary accommodations for mooring, hauling, &c. in the maſſive bolts and rings, which have been fixed in the rocks.

Pill, Somerſetſ. S. of Shepton Mallet. *Pilamountain*, Cornwall, NW. of Crantock St. Michael. *Pilland*, Devonſ. in Pilton pariſh. *Pillaton*, Cornwall, by Liver river, SE. of St. Ives. *Pillaton-Hall*, Staffordſhire, between Penkridge and Cannock.

PILLAU, a ſea-port of Samland, Pruſſia, ſituated at the entrance of the Friſch Haff. It is defended by ſtrong, handſome, and regular fortifications, and has a good harbour. Veſſels of great burden take in their loading here, as there is not ſufficient depth of water to carry them up to Konigſberg, from which it is diſtant 22 miles SW.

Pill-Bridge, Somerſ. over the Ivel, near Ilcheſter. *Pillerton*, *Nether* and *Over*, Warwickſ. SW. of Kington. *Pilleſdon*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Beminſter. *Pillygate*, Northamptonſhire, near Burghley-Houſe. *Pilley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Pilling-Hall*, and *Moſs*, Lancaſ. between Garſtang and the ſea. In 1745, a part of Pilling-Moſs was obſerved to riſe to a ſurpriſing height; after a ſhort time it ſunk as much below the level, and moved ſlowly towards the S. ſide, and in half an hour's time it covered 20 acres of land. A man going over the Moſs, eaſtward, when it began to move, perceiving, to his great aſtoniſhment, that the ground under his feet moved ſouthward, he turned back ſpeedily, and eſcaped being ſwallowed up. A family was driven out of their dwelling houſe, which was quite ſurrounded and tumbling down. The improved land adjoining that part of the moſs which moved, was a concave, circular tract of nearly 100 acres; and this was well nigh filled up with moſs and water, to the depth, it was thought in ſome parts, of five yards.

Pilltown, in Waterford, Munſter.

PILSEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, particularly rich in ſheep.

Pilſley, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Pilſley*, Derbyſhire, N. of Alfreton.

PILSNA, a town of Sandomir, Poland.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name.

Pilton, Devonſ. adjoining Barnſtaple. *Pilton*, or *Pilkton*, Northamp. on the Nen, between Oundle and Thrapſton. *Pilton*, Rutlandſ. near Luffenham. *Pilton*, Somerſetſhire, 2 miles from Shipton-Mallet. *Pimpern*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Blandford; formerly of note as it gave name to the hundred. *Pinbury*, Glouceſ. near Dunteſbourn. *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnſ. on Boſton Dyke. *Pincheley*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Pinchingthorp-Hall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Stokeſley. *Pinchpoles*, Eſſex, near Manenden. *Pichpool*, Glouceſ. in Winruſh pariſh. *Pindale-End*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Pines*, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

PINES, ISLE OF, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, off the S. end of New Caledonia, about 14 miles over, in a SE. and NW. direction. It is high, and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, ſloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. Lat. 21. 38. S. lon. 167. 43. E.

PINHEL, a town of Beira.

Pinhoo, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Pinkeneſs*, 3 miles from Glouceſter. *Pinley*, Warwickſhire, between Henley-in-Arden

and Warwick. *Pinley*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Coventry.

PINNEBURG, a town and lordſhip of Holſtein, Lower Saxony.

Pinnels, Wilts, near Caln. *Pinnenden*, or *Pickenden-Heath*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Pinner*, Middleſex, 2 miles NW. of Harrow. *Pinnock*, Glouceſterſhire, near Winchcomb. *Pinnock*, *St.* Cornwall, SW. of St. Neot's. *Pinnow-Hill*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Kighley.

PINOS, an uninhabited iſland, near the S. coaſt of Cuba, mountainous and covered with pines. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and abounds with excellent paſtures. Lon. 83. 10. W.

PINSK, a town of Brzeſc, Ruſſian Lithuania, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks.

Pinſwell, Glouceſterſhire, in Cubberley pariſh. *Pinvin*, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore. *Pinxton*, Derbyſh. E. of Alfreton.

PIOMBINO, a ſea-port, principality, and gulf of Tuſcany.

Pipe, N. of Hereford. *Pipe*, Warwickſhire, in the precincts of Erdington. *Pipe*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Lichfield. *Pipe-Hill*, Staffordſhire, near Lichfield.

PIPERNO, a town in the Campagna of Rome, 9 miles NNW. of Terracina.

Pipleton, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore.

PIPLEY, a town of Bengal, 22 miles NE. of Balaſore; a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country; and a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar.

Pippenford, Suſſex, W. of Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Pipwell*, Northamptonſhire, N. of Rothwell.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be ſeen 50 miles off. Lat. 42. 51. N. lon. 0. 22. W.

PIRANO, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Iſtria.

Pirgo, Eſſex, near Havering-Bower. *Piricroft*, Warw. near Tamworth. *Pirie*, or *Pery*, a manor adjoining the city of Worceſter. *Pirie*, or *Pury-Burr* and *Hall*, Staffordſhire, SE. of Weſt-Bromwich. *Piriton*, or *Pirton*, Hertfordſhire, W. of Ickleford, and NW. of Hitchin.

PIRITZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

Pirton, Oxfordſhire, near Watlington. *Pirton*, Worceſterſhire, W. of Perſhore. *Pirton*, or *Parton*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Churchdown. *Pirton*, Glouceſterſhire, in Lidney pariſh. *Pirton-Paſſage*, Glouceſterſ. over the Severn, to Berkeley.

PISA, an ancient, large, and handſome city of Italy, in Tuſcany, and capital of the Piſano, with a univerſity. The town is ſeated on the river Arno, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Piſa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is conſtructed with marble. The city does not contain at preſent above 16,000 inhabitants, although they were computed formerly at 100,000; and grats is ſaid to grow in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir, is the leaning tower, ſo much talked of. The Grand Duke's palace, and the exchange, are magnificent buildings, worth notice. The Piſans were formerly a free, commercial people, and maintained long and bloody wars againſt the Florentines, who at laſt ſubdued them. The neighbourhood of Leghorn, formerly of little or no trade, but now the chief port in the Mediterranean, has contributed greatly to the decay of Piſa. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

PISANO, a territory of Italy, and one of the fineſt countries in Tuſcany. It lies along the Mediterranean Sea, and is about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

PISCATAWAY, or PISCATAQUAY, a river of New Hampſhire, N. America, the mouth of which forms the only port in that ſtate, and is 60 miles N. of Boſton: alſo a town of Virginia.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a road well ſheltered from the uſual winds, and capacious enough to hold a royal navy. Here are about 300 families, among whom there are few whites. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they ſend to the reſt of the Spaniſh ſettlements. It is about a mile from the ſea, and 110 SSE. of Lima.

PISELLO, the moſt northern cape of Natolia, in Aſia, which projects into the Black Sea, oppoſite the Crimea.

Piſford, Northamptonſ. between Northampton and Harborough.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

Piſhill, or *Paſhill*, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Britwell. *Piſſingford Bridge*, Eſſex, over the Roding, near Stapleford. *Piſtock*, Kent, near Rodmerſham.

PISTOYA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are 27 churches, and 26 convents, beſides palaces; the ſtreets are large and the houſes generally well-built; but notwithſtanding this, it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants. Theſe are loaded with taxes, and moſtly very.

very poor. Here is an Academy of Sciences, founded in 1745. It is ſeated near the river Stella, 20 miles NW. of Florence.

Piſtre, Suffolk, near Ludham.

PITCAITLY WELLS, ſaline ſprings, near Perth, in Scotland, whoſe waters are deemed beneficial in ſcorbutic caſes.

Pitchcomb, Glouceſterſ. near Painſwick. *Pitchley*, Northamptonſ. S. of Kettering. *Pitcomb*, Somerſ. E. of Caſtle-Cary. *Pitfall, Upper* and *Lower*, Surry, NW. of Hallemere. *Pitfield's Ferry*, Eſſex, over the Lea, by Waltham-Abbey.

PITHEA, a ſea-port of W. Bothnia, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 80 miles SW. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 18. N.

Pitleſden, Kent, near Tenterden. *Pitmead*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Pitmiſter*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Taunton. *Pitney*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Somerton.

PITSCHEN, a town of Brieg, Sileſia.

Pitſey, Eſſex, in Little Bradfield. *Pitſey*, Eſſex, E. of Vange-Hall, near North-Benfleet, gives name to a creek of the Thames.

PITSHOUR. See PEISHOUR.

Pitſton, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Pitt*, Hampſhire, NW. of Wincheſter.

PITTENWEEM, a ſea-port of Fifeſhire, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Forth, 21 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

Pitton, Wiltſhire, between Winterſlow and Clarendon Park.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT-PITT, a town of Pennſylvania, beautifully ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land near the confluence of the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. The town is laid out on William Penn's plan; is a thoroughfare for the vaſt number of travellers from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the ſettlements on the Ohio; and increaſes greatly. This was formerly the French fort Du Queſne, but was abandoned by their troops in 1758, on the approach of General Forbes, and it's name changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the illuſtrious miniſter by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Allegany firſt takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 26. N. Lon. 79. 48. W.

Pitzhanger, Middleſex, SE. of Perriwale.

PIURA, a town and juriſdiction of Truxillo, Peru.

Pixam, near Worceſter. *Pixton*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

PIZZIGHITONE, a town in the Cremoneſe.

PIZZO FERRATO, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

PIZZO DI GOTTO, a town of Demona, Sicily, 6 miles S. of Melazzo.

Place-Houſe, Kent, near Greane Iſland.

PLACENTIA, a ſea-port of N. America, in Newfoundland, with an excellent harbour, greatly frequented by ſhips employed in the cod fiſhery. Near it is the Great Strand, a drying place for fiſh, lying between two very ſteep hills, large enough to dry fiſh ſufficient to load threeſcore veſſels. There is alſo another called the Little Strand. It is ſeated on a bay on the S. part of the iſland, in lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 55. 10. W.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel. The public buildings, ſquares, ſtreets, and fountains, are beautiful. It contains, beſides the cathedral, 1 collegiate, 12 parochial, and 38 other churches; 8 abbeys, 16 convents, and a univerſity; with about 20,000 inhabitants. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW. of Parma.

PLACENZA, THE DUCHY OF, extends about 30 miles from N. to S. and from 8 to 15 from E. to W. and is politically included in the duchy of Parma. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, copper, and vitriol, with ſalt ſprings, from which they make very white ſalt. It's principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra.

Plainfield, or *Fairfield*, Somerſetſ. near Quantocks-Heads. *Plainmeller*, Northumberl. near Haweſel. *Plaiſtow*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Weſt-Ham. *Plaiſtow*, Kent, near Bromley. *Plaiſtow*, Suſſex, near Michelham Park. *Pleiners*, or *Palſters*, Kent, in Shoreham pariſh.

PLANIEZ, an iſland near Marſeilles.

Planke, or *Plankeford*, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham.

PLANO, an iſland in the bay of Alicant.

Plardwick, Staff. E. of Forton. *Plaſby*, Shropſ. between Alſtretton and Weniock.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Xera, 95 miles WSW. of Madrid.

PLASENTIA, a town of Guipuſcoa.

PLASSENDAL, a fortreſs 3 miles E. of Oſtend.

PLASSEY, THE PLAINS OF, in Hindooſtan Proper, and in the ſoubah of Bengal, diſtant from Moorſhedabad about 25 miles S. and from Calcutta 70 N. Near this place, Colonel Clive, in 1757, defeated the vaſt army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; a victory which laid the foundation of the preſent extenſive Britiſh empire in India.

PLATA,

PLATA, on iſland on the coaſt of Quito, in Peru, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks, and about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience. It has mines of ſilver, which they have left off working, ſince thoſe of Potoſi have been diſcovered. It is ſeated on the river Chimao, 500 miles SE. of Cuſco. Lat. 19. 16. S. lon. 63. 40. W.

PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a large river of S. America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It was diſcovered in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spaniſh navigator, who imprudently going aſhore with 10 men, they were all murdered by the ſavages. It croſſes Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35. S. It is 150 miles broad at it's mouth; at Monte Video, above 100 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be diſcerned on either ſhore, when a veſſel is in the middle of the channel, and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher ſtill, the oppoſite ſhore is not to be diſcerned from that town. This river abounds with ſurpriſing plenty and variety of fiſh, and the water is clear, ſweet, and wholeſome. It ſometimes overflows it's banks, and fertilizes the adjoining lands like thoſe of Egypt.

PLATA, LA, a province and archbiſhopric of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into 14 juriſdictions, and is ſituated on both ſides the river Plata, extending 200 leagues from N. to S. and 100 from E. to W. The country is greatly infeſted by ſerpents.

Platford, Hants, NW. of Whorwell. *Platford*, Wiltſhire, E. of Downton.

PLAUEN, or PLAN, a town of Mecklenburg; a town in the Vogtland, and a town of Schwaitzburg; both in Upper Saxony; and a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Plaiſworth, a colliery 2 miles and a half from Durham. *Plaxtoole*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Wrotham. *Playford*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Pleaden*, Suſſex, N. of Rye. *Plealey*, Shropſhire, W. of Condover. *Pleaſley*, Derbyſhire, NW. of Mansfield. *Pledgden*, or *Priſon Hall*, Eſſex, in Henham pariſh, near Clavering.

Plemſton, Cheſhire, on the Gowy, NW. of Tarven.

PLESCOP. See PSCOP.

Pleſh Bridge, Cornwall, between Leſkard and Launceſton. *Pleſhet-Park*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes. *Pleſhey*, Eſſex, 7 miles N. by W. of Chelmsford.

PLES, or PSZCZYNA, a town of Ratibor, Sileſia.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a ci-devant royal palace of France, near Tours, in the department of Indre and Loire. It was built by the profligate and ſuperſtitious Louis XI. who died here in 1483, notwithſtanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics, and would never permit Vincent de Paul (who was ſent for from Italy on purpoſe) to be out of his ſight.

Pleſſy, Northumberland, near Stannington. *Plewland*, Yorkſ. near Partington.

PLEYBURGH, a town in Carinthia.

Plint, Cornwall, NW. of Weſt-Low.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Maſſovia, Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. The churches are magnificent, and richly ornamented. It is built upon a hill, near the Viſtula, 64 miles WNW. of Warſaw.

PLOEN, a town of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name, 22 miles NNW. of Lubeck.

PLOERMEL, two ſmall towns in the department of Morbihan.

Pluckley, Kent, 4 miles and a half from Aſhford.

PLUDENTZ, a town in Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Ill.

Plumber, Dorſetſ. on the river Direliſhe, 2 miles and a half from Lidliuch. *Plumford*, Kent, in Oſpring pariſh. *Plumland*, Cumberl. on the river Elen, oppoſite Aſpatria. *Plumley*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Plumpton*, Cumb. E. of Inglewood-Foreſt, in Lazonby pariſh. *Plumpton*, Lancaſ. by Ulverſton. *Plumpton*, Lancaſhire, W. of Kirkham. *Plumpton*, Suſſex, SE. of Dickling. *Plumpton*, Warwickſ. E. of Kingſbury. *Plumpton-Tower*, Yorkſhire, near Knaresborough. *Plumſted*, Kent, near Woolwich: had formerly a market. *Plumſted, Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Norwich. *Plumſted*, Norfolk, S. of Baconſthorp. *Plumtree*, SE. of Nottingham. *Plungar*, Leiceſ. W. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Plurinden*, Kent, near Wood-Church. *Pluſh*, Dorſetſhire, by Buckland-Newton. *Pluſterquyne*, Glouceſterſhire, in Woolaſton pariſh.

PLUVIERS, or PITHIVIERS, a town in the department of Loiret, 20 miles NNE. of Orleans.

*PLYMOUTH, a large and populous ſea port of Devonſhire, ſeated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar. There are properly ſpeaking, 3 harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The firſt is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a ſafe and commodious harbour for merchants' ſhips, but is ſeldom entered

entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. It is in itself well calculated to give complete protection to such ships as are moored in it, and has lately been farther secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for near a hundred sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. between the sea and the town, which contains a large storehouse, and 5 regular bastions. This last is situated on a hill, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good landmark for mariners. What is called THE DOCK, is a separate town, situated about 2 miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itself. Here are two docks, the one wet, the other dry, built in the reign of William III. and two others, which have been built since, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. Plymouth Dock is furnished with large magazines, storehouses, &c. containing arms, stores, and all things necessary to equip a fleet. Here are also spacious and commodious barracks, for the marines, with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. The town is well supplied with fresh water, first brought hither, from a place 7 miles off, at the cost of Sir Francis Drake. It has a good pilchard-fishery, drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is 43 miles SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 10. W. Markets on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port of Massachusets, N. America, seated at the S. end of Plymouth-Bay, and 15 miles SE. of Boston. It is the first town that was built in New England.

PLYMPTON, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Plym, 5 miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Plympton, St. Mary's, near Plympton.

Plymtree, Devonshire, E. of Bradninch.

PLYNLIMMON, or SNOWDON, a very high mountain in Cardiganshire, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. On it's E. side rise the Severn and Wye; and from the W. side flow the Ryddal and Ystwith.

PO, a large and celebrated river of Italy, which has it's source at mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Monferrat, the Milanese, and Mantua; thence it runs on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese it divides at Ficheruolo, and enters the Adriatic by a number of mouths. In it's course it receives several rivers, and often overflows it's banks, doing a great deal of damage; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Pockley, Yorkshire, NE. of Helmsley.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles SE. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

PODENSAC, a town in the department of the Gironde.

Podick, Old and *New*, Norfolk, in the Fens, W. of Downham.

PODLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, N. of that of Lublin. Bielsk is the capital.

Podmore, Staff. in the manor of Sugnell.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, S. of Volhinia and the Ukraine. The river Dniester runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from NW. to SE. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, or the palatinate of Podolia, of which Kaminieck is the capital; and that of Bracklaw.

Poffil, or *Poughill*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Poick*, or *Powick*, S. of Worcester, on the opposite side of the Severn. *Pointington*, Somersetshire, NW. of Milbourn-Port. *Pointon*, Cheshire, near Stopford. *Point-Pleasant*, Surry, by Wandsworth. *Point-Pleasant*, Surry, near Kingston-upon-Thames

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, with a palace of the Great Duke. Also two towns of Genoa.

POGGIOBONZI, a town of Tuscany.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Chieri, Piedmont, 15 miles SE. of Turin.

POISSY, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 3 miles NNW. of St. Germain.

POITIERS, an ancient town, capital of the department of Vienne. It would be one of the most considerable places in France, were it's population in proportion to it's extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within it's circuit; and the inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished.

molished. There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Vipers are found in the environs in such numbers, that they are exported even to Venice, to make treacle. In 1356, a memorable battle was fought near this town, between the English and French, in which the latter were defeated. The English army, which amounted to only 16,000 men, was commanded by Edward the Black Prince; that of the enemy, commanded by King John, was estimated at 60,000. King John and his son Philip were both taken prisoners and brought to England. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SSW. of Tours.

POITOU, a ci-devant province of France, lying S. of the Loire, fertile in corn and wine, and feeding a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres; but was formerly in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time.

Pokenborn, Cornwall, near St. Earth.

Pokington, Somersetsh. NE. of Ilminster.

POL, ST. See PAUL, ST.

POLA, an ancient, decayed town of Istria, with about 800 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour, 44 miles S. of Trieste.

POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

POLANA, a town of Sicily.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Pomerania, Silesia, and Moravia; on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Prussia, Courland, and Russia; and on the E. by Russia. Poland, in it's utmost latitude, included 13 provinces; viz. Great Poland, containing the palatinates of Posnania, Kalish, Siradia, Leuczicz, and Rawa; Cujavia, containing the palatinates of Biesskic and Wladislaw; Massovia, containing the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielsk; Little, or Red Russia, containing the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemburg; Podolia, containing the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw; the palatinate of Kiob; and Volhinia. Besides these, Lithuania has been considered as a part of Poland; as likewise Samogitia and Courland. The government is monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of "the king and republic of Poland." The king is the only elective sovereign in Europe: he is chosen by a general diet, called together by the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. After his coronation, he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes, or change any law. The aristocracy consists in the senate and general diet. The senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom; and are to prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. The Poles, or Polanders, are large and robust. The peasants are poor, miserable, clownish, and mere slaves to those called gentlemen. It is not said that they have so much a year, but that they have so many peasants. The Polish towns are mostly built of wood, and the villages consist of mean huts. The nobles have from time immemorial resided in their seats or castles, in their own villages, maintaining themselves by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Such was the state and constitution of Poland, before the memorable year 1772, when a partition of the country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia, and Maria Theresa, empress of Germany. By this partition, Great Poland, Polish Prussia, (the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted) and part of Lithuania, were annexed to Prussia; Little Poland and Red Russia, to Austria; and the remaining, and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Polesia, Podolia, Volhinia, and the palatinate of Kiow, were seized by Russia, so that only Samogitia, Massovia, and Podlachia, were left to constitute the kingdom of Poland. Of these dismembered countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000; the first containing 1,500,000, the second, 2,500,000, and the third, 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland, are excluded; none can be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately

ately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and the permanent council is eſtabliſhed, in which the executive power is vetted. By this change the houſe of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faineſt proſpect of an hereditary ſovereignty is removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equeſtrian order are confirmed in their utmoſt latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, are ſtill further diminiſhed. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almoſt unanimouſly, and without any foreign intervention, eſtabliſhed another conſtitution. By this the broils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almoſt every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the houſe of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic, (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peaſants,) were alike equitably conſulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty deſpot dictating a conſtitution to his people, nor on the other, a proud ariſtocracy, or a mad democracy, that wreſted from their ſovereign his juſt prerogatives; but it was the univerſal wiſh of the nation, the ſentiment that inſpired which, was univerſal happineſs. A few of the nobility, however, diſcontented at the ſacrifices of ſome of their privileges, repaired to the court of Ruſſia; and their repreſentations concurring with the ambitious views of the empreſs, ſhe ſent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the conſtitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be reſiſted, and this new conſtitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Ruſſian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empreſs had planned, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, a ſecond partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793. By this the empreſs obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beſide the voiwodthips, or provinces of Poſen, Gneſen, Kaliſh, Siradia, Wielun, Lentſchitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotſk, &c. with the city and monaſtery of Czentſtokow (the Loretto of Poland) and it's rich treaſures, the king of Pruſſia obtained the great object of his wiſhes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Some attempts were made, by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from it's oppreſſors, and they were at firſt ſucceſsful; but the brave Koſciuſko being taken priſoner, and his army defeated, no farther efforts were made. Koſciuſko was carried into Ruſſia, and the king formally reſigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795. Since then the country has undergone a farther partition, and is now entirely ſwallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the ſpoil. Poland therefore is at preſent a country, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing it's paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate, may ſay with a ſigh, "Such things were."—By the conſtitution of 1772, the Romiſh religion is declared the eſtabliſhed; but although the Diſſidents continue excluded from the diet, the ſenate, and the permanent council, they are capable of ſitting in the inferior courts of juſtice, and enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The univerſities of Poland, are Cracow, Wilna, and Poſen. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it yields ſuch plenty of grain, that near 4000 veſſels and floats, moſt of which are laden with corn, annually paſs down the Viſtula to Dantzic: 80 or 90000 oxen are alſo driven every year out of Poland. They have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, ſaltpetre, honey, wax, and mines of ſalt of great depth, out of which they dig rock-ſalt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneiſter, and the Bog. Warſaw is the capital.

Polbrook, Northamp. by Oundle. *Polder's Farm*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Pole*, Cumberl. S. of Penrith. *Pole*, Kent, in Southfleet. *Polehill*, Herts, E. of Hodſon.

POLERON, one of the ſpice iſlands in the Indian Ocean, producing nutmegs, and till lately held by the Dutch. It is 60 miles S. of Ceram.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſc, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DE-ROVIGO, a diſtrict in the ci-devant territory of Venice, between the Ferrareſe and Paduan. It is about 42 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital.

Poleſworth, Warwickſhire, SE. of Tamworth. *Polgreen*, Cornwall, 4 miles W. of St. Columb. *Polhampton*, Hampſhire, E. of Overton. *Polharma*, Cornwall, SW. of Leſtwithiel.

POLICANDRO, an iſland in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages and a caſtle, but no harbour; and the

the ſurface, in general is rocky. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos.

POLICASTRO, a town and gulf of Principato Citra.

POLIGNANO, a town of Bari, Naples, ſeated near the ſea.

POLIGNI, a town in the department of Jura, 16 miles SW. of Dole.

Poling, Suſſex, SE. of Arundel. *Polington*, a little N. of Dorcheſter.

POLIZZI, a town of Mezzara, Sicily.

Polkeryes, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Pollington*, Yorkſhire, near Snaith.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a conſiderable manufacturing town of Renfrewſhire, ſeated on the river White Cart.

Polmarique, Cornwall, E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Polmere*, Cornwall, at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Polnam*, or *Polruan*, Cornwall, E. of Fowey Haven.

Polomorgan, Cornwall, S. of Bodmin.

POLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic.

POLOTSK, a town and government of Ruſſia, in Lithuania, on the Duna, 168 miles SE. of Riga.

Polperry, Cornwall, a harbour between two hills, W. of Killagarth, by Talland Point. *Polres*, Kent, in Harbledown pariſh. *Polrudden*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Polſden*, Surry, near Mickleham and Leatherhead. *Polſgrave*, Hants, between Fareham and Portſmouth. *Polſham*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Wells. *Polſted*, Suffolk, SW. of Hadley. *Polſted*, Surry, in Compton pariſh.

POLTEN, ST. or ST. HYPOLITE, a town of Auſtria.

Polterworgy, Cornwall, W. of Camelford. *Poltimore*, Devonſhire, near Exeter. *Polton's*, Kent, near Aſhe. *Polverbach*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Polwhele*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

POMECUE, one of the three iſles of Marſeilles, in France, near the iſland of If.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. On the N. it has the Baltic, on the E. Pomerelia, and on the W. Mecklenburg. One part of it belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Perſanet, the Wipper, the Stolp, and the Lebo, are the moſt conſiderable. The air is pretty cold, but compenſated by the fertility of the ſoil, which abounds in paſtures and corn, of which a great deal is tranſported into foreign countries. The geeſe are remarkably large; and in general, the dried Pomeranian geeſe, hams, ſauſages, and ſalmon, paſs for the beſt in Germany. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and foreſts, and has ſeveral good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralſund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided by the Oder, into the Hither and Farther Pomerania; and the river Pene, for a conſiderable part of it's courſe, divides the territories of Sweden and Pruſſia in this duchy. Stettin is the capital of the Pruſſian part, and Stralſund of the Swediſh.

POMERELIA, a late diſtrict of Poland, having Pruſſia on the E. Pomerania on the W. the Baltic on the N. and Poland on the S. It has been lately ſeized by the king of Pruſſia, and now forms a part of Southern Pruſſia. Dantzick and Stargard are the principal places.

Pomeroy, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

POMONA. See MAINLAND.

Ponallon, Cornw. E. of Boſcaſtle. *Pond*, Cornwall, near Plymouth. *Pond*, Middl. NE. of Hounſlow. *Ponder's-End*, Middl. in Enfield pariſh, on the banks of the New River, near Edmonton.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Montferrat.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 75 miles S. of Madras. In 1693 it was taken by the Dutch, who erected 7 regular baſtions, and rendered it one of the moſt complete fortreſſes in India. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, who made it the chief ſeat of their Eaſt India Company. The Engliſh took it in 1761, and deſtroyed the fortifications, but reſtored it to the French by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the Engliſh. Lat. 11. 56. N. lon. 80. 0. E.

PONDICO, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, 2 miles N. of Negropont.

Pond Street, Middleſex, near Hampſtead Ponds.

PONFERRADA, a town of Leon.

Pongdill, *Podhill*, or *Pokil*, Devonſhire, N. of Crediton.

PONS, a town in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral ſpring, 10 miles SSE. of Saintes.

PONS, ST. a town in the dept. of Herault, ſeated in a valley, wherein are fine marble quarries, 24 miles NW. of Narbonne.

Pons Belli, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Aldby. *Ponſonby*, Cumberland near Goſforth, by the river Calder. *Pont*, a river in Northumberland, running into the ſea at Blythe's Newk.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Meurthe. It had once

a univerſity, which was removed in 1768 to Nancy. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles NNW. of Nancy.

PONT-ARLIER, a town in the department of Doubs, ſeated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura.

PONT AUDEMER, a town in the department of Eure, 13 miles NW. of Louviers, and 85 NW. of Paris.

PONT-DE-CE, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Loire, 3 miles from Angers, and 178 SW. of Paris.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town in the department of Ain, ſeated on the river Reſſouſſe, 16 miles NW. of Bourg-en-Breſſe.

PONT-DE-VESLE, a town in the department of Ain. It has a manufactory of ſtuffs called Auguſtines, and alſo of tapeſtry for the coverings of arm-chairs and ſofas, of the ſame kind as thoſe of Aubuſſon. It is ſeated on the river Veſle, 12 miles NNW. of Bourg.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD.

PONTE-DE LIMA, a town of Douro, Portugal, ſeated on the river Lima, 13 miles NW. of Braga, and 190 N. of Liſbon.

PONTEBA, or PONTE IMPERIAL, a town of Carinthia.

PONTEBA VENETA, a town of Friuli.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated at the conflux of the Are and the Dun. It is ſituated in a rich ſoil, and is noted for it's nurſery grounds, and large plantations of licorice. It's caſtle, now in ruins, has been the ſcene of various tragical events in the Engliſh hiſtory. Richard II. after being depoſed, ended his days here; and here Anthony, Earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by Richard III. It is 22 miles SSW. of York, and 175 NNW. of London. A great ſhow of horſes begins on February 5. Market on Saturday.

Pontefbury, and *Pontesford*, Shropſhire, on the Mele, SW. of Shrewſbury.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Montferrat, at the confluence of the Stura and Po.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated almoſt at the mouth of the river Leris; famous for it's fiſhery of ſardins (a kind of pilchards) which makes it's principal riches.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town in the department of Puy-de-Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a ſilver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW. of Clermont.

Pontiland, or *Pont-Eland*, Northumberland, 6 miles NW. of Newcaſtle.

PONTIPRIETHE. See TAAFE.

PONTIVY, a ſmall town in the department of Morbihan, ſeated on the river Blavet.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, ſeated on the river Touque, 10 miles N. of Liſieux.

PONTOISE, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, taken by the Engliſh in 1345, by a ſingular ſtratagem. The ground being covered with ſnow, the aſſailants dreſſed themſelves in white, with ladders painted white, and ſcaled the walls before the centinels could perceive their approach. Charles VII. retook it by ſtorm in 1442. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is ſeated on the rivers Oiſe and Vienne, 17 miles NW. of Paris.

PONT ORSON, a town in the department of the Channel, ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 20 miles SSE. of St. Malo.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuſcany.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a ſmall, ill built town in the dept. of Gard. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, built in the middle of the thirteenth century; it conſiſts of 19 great, and 4 ſmall arches. The extreme lightneſs of the ſtructure, compared with the depth, rapidity, and width of the river, fills the mind with aſtoniſhment. To facilitate the paſſage of the water in time of floods, apertures have been made through each pier, about 6 feet above the common level of the river; and to leſſen the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. Pont St. Eſprit is 17 miles S. of Viviers.

PONT ST. MAXENCE, a town in the department of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 5 miles N. of Senlis.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the department of Aube, ſeated on the river Seine, 4 miles NNE. of Nogent-ſur-Seine, and 55 SSE. of Paris.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town in the department of Yonne, ſeated on the river Yonne, 8 miles NNW. of Sens.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthſhire, ſeated on the river Avon, which turns ſeveral mills for the working of iron plates. It is noted for a manufactory of japanned ware. It is 15 miles SW. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFE.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a ſmall iſland on the

the coaſt of Naples, in the Gulf of Gaeta, belonging to the duchy of Parma.

* POOL, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſituated upon a peninſula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming ſeveral iſlands. The harbour is one of the beſt in the Channel for merchant ſhips, admitting veſſels of 400 tons burden up to the quay, and the ground is every where ſoft. Pool roſe firſt into conſequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell to decay. It now ranks pretty high among the Engliſh ſea-ports, and it's trade and population are rapidly increaſing. Two hundred and thirty ſail of ſhipping, burden 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men, belong to this port. Of theſe, about 140 ſhips are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coaſting and fiſhing. The principal branch of buſineſs here is the Newfoundland fiſhery. It alſo ſends ſhips to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. and has a fine coaſting trade, particularly in corn and coals. The cuſtoms, in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyſter bank, from which vaſt quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Eſſex and the Thames. It is 40 miles WSW. of Wincheſter, and 105 SW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thurſday.

Pool, Devonſhire, in Tiverton pariſh. *Pool*, Cornwall, in Minhenoit pariſh. *Pool*, Yorkſhire, E. of Otley. *Pool*, or *Pole-Cains*, Wiltſhire, NE. of Malmſbury.

POOLE. See WELSHPOOL.

Pooles, Cheſhire, 3 townſhips N. of Namptwich. *Pooley*, Weſtmorl. a village at the foot of Ulleſwater. *Pool Hall*, Cheſhire, N. of Stanney. *Pool-Houſe*, Eſſex, NW. of Mapleſted. *Pool, South*, Devonſ. in Slapton pariſh. *Pools-Hole*, Derbyſhire, in the Peak, near Buxton. *Pooly*, Warwickſhire, near Poleſworth. *Poolbank*, Weſtmorland, in Croſthwaite pariſh, 6 miles from Kendal. Here is a remarkable cavern, called Fairy Hole, from which a ſtream of water iſſues after a fall of rain.

POONAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour, capital of the Weſtern Mahrattas. It is ſmall and meanly built, and is 30 miles E. of the Gauts, and 100 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 73. 55. E.

Poonings, or *Poynings*, Suſſex, E. of Stening.

POORANDAR, a fortreſs of Viſiapour, Hindooſtan, where the archives of government are kept. It is ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles SSE. of Poonah.

POOR-HEAD, a bold and lofty cape, near Kinſale-Harbour, in Cork Munſter.

Poorſtock, Dorſetſhire, N. of Bridport. *Poorton, N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Pooton-Lancelot*, Cheſhire, near Eaſtham.

POPA MADRE. See MADRE DE POPA.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, waſhed on the W. by the South Sea, and bounded on the E. by New Granada, and by Quito on the S. It is about 440 miles long, and from 70 to 240 broad. The temperature and ſoil vary according to the ſituation of the country, in the plains, or on the ſides of the mountains. In ſome places it is rather cold than hot, and in others the reverſe; while at Popayan, the capital, there is a perpetual ſpring throughout the year. In general, the ſoil produces a great abundance of grain and fruits, and breeds vaſt numbers of cattle and ſheep, ſome of which are ſold in the towns, and others are driven to Quito. Popayan is one of the beſt trading countries in Terra Firma. It has a tranſitory commerce with Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there: as alſo with Quito, ſending horned cattle and mules, and receiving cloths and baize in return. It's active commerce conſiſts in dried beef, ſalted pork, roll-tobacco, hogſlard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other ſmall wares.

POPAYAN, the capital of the province of the ſame name, is the conſtant reſidence of the governor, who is always chief magiſtrate or corregidor. The magiſtracy, or corporation, as in all other cities of this country, conſiſts of regidores, who are perſons of diſtinction, with the corregidor at their head; and from them are annually choſen two ordinary alcades, for maintaining order in the city. Popayan is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains ſeveral convents and a univerſity. The inhabitants are about 25,000. It is 190 miles NNE. of Quito.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territories of Venice; on the E. by the Adriatic; on the SE. by the kingdom of Naples; and on the S. and SW. by the Mediterranean, Tuſcany, and Modena; extending from SW. to NE. 240 miles, and about 60 in it's mean breadth. It is divided into the following provinces: the Campagna of Rome; St. Peter's Patrimony; Umbria, or Spoleto; Ancona; Urbino; Romagna; the Bologneſe; the Ferrareſe; the Orvietan; Sabina; duchy of Caſtro; county of Caſtello; and territory of Perugia. Some authors have obſerved, that conſidering the pope's dominions generally conſiſt of a fertile and excellent ſoil; that his harbours,

both on the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean, are advantageously situated for trade; that he receives considerable sums from Spain, Germany, &c. which might be supposed to be no small ease to his subjects; that his country is visited by foreigners of distinction, who cause much wealth to circulate; the pontifical government seems well calculated for the happiness, and the country might be supposed to be very flourishing. But the very reverse of this is the case. The country is ill cultivated, and thin of inhabitants, the Bolognese alone excepted. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for the fertility of the soil, which furnishes the inhabitants with dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. Their numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned, as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents, and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. The reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free enquiry, has enlightened many even of the Romish countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The origin of this monstrous usurpation, which for ages held the Christian world in the most degrading subjection, belongs more properly to ecclesiastical history. The pope has the title of *Holy Father* and *Holiness*, and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled *his Eminence*; and their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, but this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for it's protector. Beside the ecclesiastical state, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, worth about 6000 crowns a year. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. This pontiff bears arms, and, as an emblem of his pastoral office, the crozier, or crook, forms a part of the insignia. His military force is inconsiderable. His body-guard consists of 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few gallies, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUE, a town of Flanders county, on a river of the same name, 6 miles NNW. of Ypres.

Pope's, Herts, in the parish of Hatfield-Bishop's. *Pope's-Hall*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Pope's-Hole*, Surry, on the river Wey, in Frensham parish. *Pophall*, Sussex, W. of Haslemere. *Popham*, Hampshire, between Basingstoke and Oldstoke. *Poplar*, Middlesex, so called from the trees with which it once abounded, is situated on the Thames, E. of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney.

POPO, or PAPA, a territory of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, about 8 leagues in extent. The soil is flat and sandy, without either hills or trees, and the inhabitants have scarce any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. They are so harassed by their neighbours that they cannot cultivate their lands in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved, if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Poppleton, Upper and *Nether*, Yorkshire, E. of Hesley-Moor. *Popyhall*, Kent, near Coldred.

PORCAH, a town of Travancore, Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, held by the Dutch. It is 75 miles NW. of Travancore. Lat. 8. 11. N. lon. 74. 35. E.

PORCO, a town and jurisdiction of La Plata, in S. America, extending about 20 leagues. Here is the mountain of Porco, from whose mine the Yncas extracted all the silver for their expences and ornaments; it was accordingly the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. It is about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata.

Porke'lys, Cornwall, W. of Penryn. *Porkington*, Shropshire, NW. of Oswestry. *Pork, Old*, Durham, N. of Bishop-Auckland. *Porkthorp*, Yorkshire, W. of Kilham. *Porlait*, or *Porloyd*, a river in Carnarvonshire. *Porland*, alias *Poringland*, *Great* and *Little*, S. of Norwich.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire,

ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, where it has a commodious bay. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 167 W. of London. Markets, only three in a year, on Thurſday before May 12th, ditto before October 9th, and ditto before November 12th.

PORRENTRUI, a neat and populous town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the dominions of the biſhop of Baſle, and the principal place of his reſidence. The epiſcopal palace (which has been lately repaired and augmented) ſtands upon an eminence overlooking the town. It is 22 miles SW. of Baſle.

Porſton, Dorſetſhire, between Cerne-Abbey and Dorcheſter.

Port, in Donegal, Ulſter.

PORTADOWN, in Armagh, Ulſter. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Bann, into which the canal of Newry falls within a mile of this place. The linen manufacture is carried on here extenſively. It is 65 miles from Dublin.

*PORTAFERRY, a town of Down, in Ulſter, on the rapid ferry of Strangford. Heretofore a pretty briſk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 veſſels belonged to it's port. From the high lands about Portaferry there are very fine proſpects over the whole lake of Strangford, the circumjacent country, the ſea, and the Iſle of Man. It is 80 miles from Dublin.

PORTALEGRA, a town of Alentejo, ſeated 30 miles NNW. of Elvas, and 90 NNE. of Liſbon.

*PORTARLINGTON, a town partly in King's, and partly in Queen's County, Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Barrow, 36 miles from Dublin.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, a ſea-port of St. Domingo, ſituated on the W. coaſt. The country produces cotton, indigo, ſugar, and coffee. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1794. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 72. 10. W.

Porlberry, Kent, in the pariſh of Boughton-Alupli. *Portbury* Somerſetſhire, SW. of Briſtol. *Portcheſter*, Hants, at the upper end of the harbour of Portſmouth, between Fareham and Portſea Iſland. *Port-Chapel*, Cheſhire, NE. of Macclesfield. *Port-Curmo*, a little cove at the Land's-End.

Port Dandy, ſituated in one of the Copland Iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour of Patagonia, 75 miles NNE. of Port-Julian.

Port-Elliot, Cornwall, SE. of Leſkard. *Portenſcale*, Cumberl. between the Lakes of Keſwick and Baſſingthwaite, on the S. ſide of the Derwent. *Porters*, Eſſex, near the Thames, NE. of Leigh. *Porters*, Eſſex, near Bradfield-Magna. *Porters*, Eſſex, NE. of Barking. *Porteſton*, Devonſhire, NW. of Modberry. *Portgate*, Northumberland, NE. of Hexham.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW PORT.

Port-Glenone, in Antrim, Ulſter, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

Portheathry, Angleſea, North Wales. *Porthilly*, Cornwall, a fiſhing harbour on the E. ſide of Padſtow-Haven. Betwixt this and Portkern, there is a great cave under a mountainous rock, through which, it is ſaid, the ſea ebbs and flows near half a mile in length. *Porthilly*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Trewardreth-Bay. *Porthſini-kran*, Monmouthſhire, between Caerleon-Bridge and Chriſtchurch.

PORT HUNTER BAY, a bay in the Duke of York's Iſland.

PORTICI, a town and royal palace of Lavora, Naples, 2 miles E. of the capital, in a charming ſituation on the ſea-ſide. It is enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia.

Portington, Yorkſhire, NE. of Howden. *Portinſhal*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Kirkbride. *Portiſſick-Haven*, Cornw. NE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Portkern*, or *Portquin*, Cornwall, a fiſhing-cove E. of Portiſſick.

PORTLAND, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly ſtrong both by nature and art. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle, called Portland Caſtle, built by King Henry VIII. There is but one church in the iſland, and that ſtands ſo near the ſea, that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninſula is little more than one continued rock of white freeſtone, 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was firſt brought into repute in the reign of James I. and is uſed in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the fineſt ſtructures. The inhabitants are about 1300.

PORTLAND, a ſea-port of N. America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is ſeated on a peninſula, on which formerly ſtood part of Falmouth, and has an excellent harbour.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one in lat. 2. 38. S. lon. 149. 8. E.

Portlecomb, Devonſ. joins to S. Pole.

Portlevan, Cornwall, S. of Breage. *Portlidge*, or *Poderidge*, Devonſ. E. of Hartland-Point.

PORTLOCK. See PORLOCK.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, with a good harbour, which is a ſtation for part of the navy, and the Eaſt-India Company's ſhips belonging to France. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 3 miles S. of L'Orient.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortreſs on the SW. coaſt of St. Domingo; and a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of Guadaloupe.

PORT LOUIS. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

Portluny, Cornw. E. of Gwendreth-Bay.

PORT-MAHON, a ſea-port town of Minorca, built originally by Mago, the Carthaginian. The harbour is one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.

Port-Ninian, one of the Copland Iſles, in Down, Ulſter.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO BELLO, a ſea-port of Panama, on the northern coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. It is a very unealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by mulattoes. It conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, with others croſſing it; it has two ſquares, a great church, and two convents. At the time of the great fair, it is one of the moſt populous places in the world, the merchants often paying 1000 crowns for lodging in a middling chamber, with a cloſet, during the fair, and four, five, or ſix thouſand for a lodging in larger houſes. Columbus diſcovered the harbour in 1502, and, from it's extent, depth, and ſecurity, named it Porto-Bello, or the Fair Harbour. It's mouth is well defended by Fort St. Philip, or Iron Caſtle; and nearer the town, is another large caſtle, and a ſmall fort. All theſe were partly demoliſhed, and the town taken, by Admiral Vernon, with only ſix ſhips, in 1739. It is 60 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9. 33. N. lon. 79. 45. W.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a ſea-port of Terra Firma, on the Caracca's coaſt. Lon. 64. 30. W.

PORTO FARINA, a ſea-port of Tunis.

PORTO-FARRAIO, a town on the N. coaſt of the Iſle of Elba, ſeated on a long, high, ſteep point of land, W. of the bay of the ſame name. It belongs to the great duke of Tuſcany. Lat. 42. 53. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

PORTO GALLETO, a ſea-port of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, 8 miles N. of Bilboa.

PORTO-GRUARO, a town of Friuli.

PORT-JACKSON. See JACKSON, PORT.

Portokewet, Monm. SE. of Chepſtow.

PORTO-LONGONE, a ſtrong ſea-port on the SE. coaſt of the Iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, 2 miles SE. of Porto Ferraio.

Porton. Wilts, between Newton-Tony and Saliſbury. *Porton, N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Poorſtock.

PORTO PEDRO, a ſea-port of Majorca.

PORTO-PRAYA, a town on the E. ſide of the Iſland of St. Jago, one of the Cape-de-Verds, ſituated on a ſharp rock, and with a good harbour. The outward bound Guinea and Indiamen, whether Engliſh, French, or Dutch, touch here for water and refreſhments, but few of them call on their return to Europe. While the mariners and paſſengers are on ſhore, the whole coaſt reſembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, which the natives exchange for ſhirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waiſtcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort, on the ſummit of a hill, that entirely commands the harbour, which, were it properly mounted with cannon, and garriſoned, would be a place of great ſtrength. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 37. W.

PORTO-RICO. See JUAN-DE-PUERTO RICO.

PORTO-SANTO, an iſland of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa, the leaſt of the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces wheat and corn in abundance; alſo breeds oxen, wild hogs, and rabbits in incredible numbers. The moſt valuable articles of commerce are the gum, called dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fiſh. It has one good harbour, and good mooring in a bay, where ſhips going or returning from India ſtop to refit and refreſh. Lat. 32. 58. N. lon. 16. 20. W.

PORTO SEGURO, a government on the coaſt of Braſil, in the juriſdiction of Bahia. It is a fertile country, and the capital, of the ſame name, is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river. The harbour is convenient and ſafe. Lat. 16. 45. S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a ſea-port in a bay, on the E. coaſt of Corſica.

PORTO-VENERO, a ſea-port of Genoa.

*PORT-PATRICK, a ſea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonſhire, confined by the ſea on one ſide, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which ran into the ſea, and was only fit for flat-bottomed boats; but now there is one of the fineſt quays in Britain, with a reflecting lighthouſe, and above a

dozen

dozen trading veſſels, from 40 to 60 tons burden, ſail and return regularly. A number of veſſels alſo come occaſionally from other ports. It is noted for it's ferry to Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles diſtant. It is computed that 12,000 head of cattle, and 2000 horſes are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail, and the accommodation of paſſengers; and the mail coaches go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port-Patrick on the one ſide, and between Dublin and Donaghadee on the other. The imports and exports have greatly increaſed of late years. The population of the pariſh amounts to upwards of 1000. It is about 107 miles SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Port-Raman, ſituated in one of the Copland Iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

PORTREE, a town on the Iſland of Skye, one of the Scotch Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, ſmall horſes, and kelp.

Port-Renard, in Limerick, Munſter.

PORT-ROYAL, a ſea-port of Jamaica. It was once one of the fineſt ſea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, which buried nine-tenths of the town 8 fathoms under water; in 1702 by a fire; in 1722 by an inundation of the ſea; and in 1744 it ſuffered greatly by a hurricane. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, the cuſtom-houſe and public offices were removed by an act of aſſembly, and no market ſuffered to be held here for the future. It contains at preſent about 200 houſes, a church, a navy-yard, an hoſpital, and barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers. It is built on a ſmall neck of land, which juts out ſeveral miles into the ſea, and is defended by a fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles SE. of Spaniſh-Town, and as much by water SW. of Kingſton. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

PORT ROYAL, an iſland on the coaſt of S. Carolina, the ſpace between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the moſt commodious harbours in thoſe parts. It is 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The town on the N. ſhore is called Beaufort. Lat. 32. 24. N. lon. 80. 10. W.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT-SANDWICH, a harbour in the Iſland of Mallicollo, in the S. Sea.

Port St. Ana, in Down, Ulſter.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a ſea-port of Spain, in Andaluſia. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1702, with a deſign to beſiege Cadiz, but without ſucceſs. It is 10 miles NE. of Cadiz.

Portſdown, Hants, 4 miles from Portſmouth.

PORTSEA, an iſland of Hants, about 14 miles in circuit, between Portſmouth Harbour and Langſtone Harbour. It is a low tract, ſeparated from the main land by a ſhallow creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW. extremity of it, is ſituated the town of Portſmouth. Adjoining to which is the town of Portſea, built on Portſmouth Common, on condition, that if the enemy ſhould land, the houſes were to be thrown down without compenſation to the owners.

Portſham, Dorſetſh. 2 miles from Abbotſbury. *Portſholm*, or *Portmead*, near Huntingdon, encompaſſed with the Ouſe. *Portſlade*, Suſſex, E. of New Shoreham.

Port Slaty, ſituated in one of the Copland Iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

*PORTSMOUTH, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on the Iſland of Portſea. It was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a baſtion to the NE.; and two forts of hewn ſtone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finiſhed by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth fortified it with new works. King Charles II. directed great alterations; eſtabliſhed new wet and dry docks, ſtore-houſes, rope-yards, &c. and raiſed ſeveral forts after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James II. Succeeding princes have made great additions ſince, and it is now the moſt regular fortreſs in Britain. Within theſe few years, government has bought more ground for additional works, and it may be made impregnable by land as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard is 1000. The docks and yards reſemble diſtinct towns, &c. under a government ſeparate from the garriſon. Here is alſo a fine arſenal for laying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, as there is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips; and it is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham; a ſecond to Portcheſter; and a third to Portſea-Bridge. Beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes, or

channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. Opposite the town is the road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles SE. of Winchester, and 72 SW. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of N. America, the largest in the state of New Hampshire, at the mouth of Piscataqua River. It's harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature both against storms and an enemy, and it has a lighthouse at the entrance.

PORTSOY, a sea-port of Banffshire, in Scotland, about 6 miles E. of Cullen. It is a handsome town, and has several fishing and trading vessels, with manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 130 in it's mean breadth, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains; and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the Bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The Portuguese shipping little frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages lying rather to Brasil, and their different colonies on the coast of Africa, from which last they import negroes, gold, and ivory. They receive from their foreign settlements, sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brasil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, they have gold, silver, with diamonds and other precious stones from America. The annual produce of gold in Brasil, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at near two millions sterling. The fleet which goes every year to Brasil, sails and returns in 7 or 8 months. They trade likewise to their East India settlements of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once so important, is now greatly declined. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but they are now so fond of mules, that horses are scarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo was anciently noted for it's golden sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, the Mondego, and the Lima. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Estramadura, Beira, Entre Minho e Douro, Tralos-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The government is monarchical; but the royal authority is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. Portugal was anciently called Lusitania; but by a writing now extant, dated 1069, it appears that the name of Portugal was then used for the whole kingdom. It is probably derived from a town on the river Douro, anciently called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants afterwards built a town, naming it Portucale, now the flourishing city of Oporto. In Portugal are about 900 convents, mostly very rich; it also contains one patriarch, three archbishops, and ten bishops, besides others in America, Africa, the East Indies, &c. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg.

Portwood Hall, Cheshire, by Stockport. *Poscomb*, between Thame and Watlington.

POSEGA, a town and county of Sclavonia.

Poside, Derbys. in the High Peak. *Posiers*, Kent, near Borden. *Postingford*, Suffolk, N. of Clare.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a town and palatinate of Great Poland. It contains several churches and convents, and has a considerable trade with Germany, being a staple town. The bishop's see is the most ancient in Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 145 WNW. of Warsaw.

Posterwood, or *Postern*, Derbys. near Belper. *Post Down*, Hants. *Post-House*, Yorks. N. of Wakefield. *Postling*, Kent, N. of

N. of Hithe. *Poſtlip*, Glouc. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Poſton*, Heref. near Peter-Church. *Poſtwick*, SE. of Norwich, on the Yare.

POTENZA, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Poteſgrave, Bedf. near Woburn. *Potford*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Hartland. *Potheridge*, Devonſ. near Great Torrington. *Potnol*, Surry, near St. Ann's-Hill.

POTOMACK, a fine river of N. America, navigable near 300 miles. It riſes in the NW. part of Virginia, and ſeparates that ſtate from Maryland, almoſt it's whole courſe, till it enters the Cheſapeak, between Smith's Point and Point Look-out.

POTOSI, a town of S. America, in the juriſdiction of La Plata, and government of Buenos Ayres, containing about 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, many of whom are poſſeſſed of immenſe fortunes. There is the beſt ſilver-mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a ſugar-loaf, the colour of whoſe ſoil is of a reddiſh brown. Silver has been as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almoſt exhauſted; at leaſt, they get but little from it, in compariſon of what they did formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country about this place is ſo naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. It appears from the public accounts, that ſilver to the value of 9,282,382l. ſterling, has been annually taken from theſe mines. Here is always a great demand for European goods. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of of Potoſi, 170 miles SSE. of La Paz.

Potterels, Herts, near N. Mims. *Pottern*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Potter-Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Leeds. *Potters Bar*, Middleſ. 3 miles N. of Barnet. *Potters-Brinton*, Yorkſh. E. of Sherborn. *Potters-Crouch*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Potterſpery*, Northamp. NW. of Stoney-Stratford. *Potters-Row*, Eſſex, near Great Braxted. *Potters-Street*, Eſſex, near Harlow Beſh and Park. *Potterton*, Yorkſ. near Abberforth. *Pot oe*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Wharlton-Caſtle. *Potton*, by the ſea, NW. of Lancaſter,

POTTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Pottroſe, a river in Cumberland.

POTZDAM, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, ſeated in an iſland 16 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace of the king of Pruſſia is very curious, and built upon a beautiful ſpot, 6 miles SW. of Berlin.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a town of N. America, capital of Ducheſs County, in the ſtate of New York. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of Hudſon's River, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village in the dept. of Nievres, noted for it's mineral waters. It is 6 miles N. of Nevers.

Poyington, Dorſetſ. W. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Povington* Dorſetſ. in W. Tincham pariſh, in Purbeck Iſle; Luckford Lake riſes near it.

Pouladuff, *E.* and *W.* in Cork, Munſter, about a mile N. of Rois. There are two remarkable great holes in the ground, about 80 yards deep, into which the ſea flows by ſubterranean paſſages.

Poulſhot, Wilts, by Devizes. *Poulſton-Bridge*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, E. of Launceſton.

POULTON, a town of Lancaſhire, ſeated near the mouth of the river Wyre, and juſt by a navigable canal, 18 miles SW. of Lancaſter, and 231 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Poulton, S. of Cheſter. *Poulton*, Cheſhire, W. of Liverpool-Haven *Poulton*, Wilts, by Marlborough. *Poulton-Court*, Glouc. near Awre. *Poundhill*, Surry, S. of Blechingley. *Poundon*, Bucks, in Twyford pariſh. *Pounſlock*, NE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle. *Pouppol*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

POURSELOUC, or PORSELON, a rich and commercial town of Siam, ſurrounded with 14 baſtions, conſtructed by ſome French engineers. Lat. 17. 48. N. lon. 100. 40. E.

POURZAIN, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dome, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris.

Powder-Batch, Shropſ. *Powderham-Caſtle*, Devonſhire, between Exmouth and Topſham.

Powerſcourt, in Wicklow, Leinſter, a romantic ſpot among the mountains, about 10 miles from Dublin, near the Dargle and Waterfall. *Powerſtown*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Powick, three miles S. of Worceſter. *Powke Hill*, Staff. near Bentley. *Powley*, Weſtmorl. S. of Penrith. *Pownall*, Cheſhire, SE. of Altringham. *Pownceball*, Eſſex, E. of Saffron-Walden. *Pownſey*, Suſſex, near Buckſtead. *Pownſford* Somerſet. NW. of Pitmiſter. *Powſey*, Berkſhire, E. of Froſham. *Powwell* Dorſetſ. by Weymouth. *Poyle*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Poyles*, Kent, near Borden. *Poynton*, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

PRABAT,

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in Siam.

PRADES, a town in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, 22 miles WSW. of Perpignan.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont.

PRAGUE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Schlan, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which is a very fine prospect. Here are 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloisters. The inhabitants are estimated at 83,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge of 18 arches over it, built with freestone, 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and five statues on each side. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have 9 synagogues. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest; and there is a poplar-tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Strawhouse. The first of which contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The country around it is fertile and pleasant. Prague was taken by storm, by the French, under Marshals Belleisle and Broglio, in 1741, but they were soon cooped up by the Austrian forces, and after enduring great hardships from famine, and making a brave defence, they partly found means to escape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In 1744, the Prussians made themselves masters of this capital, but quitted it again the same year. They besieged it again in 1757, but without success. It is 75 miles SSE. of Dresden, 158 SSE. of Berlin, and 235 NNW. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 5. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

PRANDNITZ, a town of Bohemia.

PRATO, a town of Italy in Tuscany.

PRATOLINO, a palace in Tuscany, with fine gardens, grottos, and waterworks.

PRAYA. See PORT-PRAYA.

PRECOP, or PEREKOP, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Taurida, or Crim Tartary; seated on the isthmus that joins that peninsula to the continent.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania.

Predannor-Point, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard. *Prees*, Shropsh. near Whitchurch. *Pree Wood*, Hertfordsh. W. of St. Albans. *Pregaer*, Cornwall, near Lawhitton.

PREGEL, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frische Haffe, below Konigsberg.

Premadart, Cornwall, N. of Wetlow.

PREMESLAW, a town in Austrian Poland, 20 miles ESE. of Lemburg.

Prendick, Northumberl. near Alnham. *Prene*, Shropshire, S. of Acton-Burnel-Castle.

PRENSLOW, a town of the Ucker Marche, Brandenburg, capital of the country, seated on the lake and river Ucker. It is noted for it's trade in tobacco, and it's manufacture of cloth.

Prenton, Cheshire, near the Bebingtons, in Wirral.

PRESBURG, or POSEN, the capital of Lower Hungary, seated on a hill; like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary have held their assemblies, since 1723, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a grand Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The view from this castle is very extensive, commanding the vast and fertile plains of Hungary. The Lutherans form a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles ESE. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 14. N. lon. 17. 11. E.

Presbury, Gloucestershire, 2 miles N. of Cheltenham.

*PRESCOT, a small town of Lancashire, with a pretty good market for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Prescot, Gloucestershire, 2 miles from Winchcomb.

PRESENZANO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

Preshoe, Hants, N. of Bishop's-Waltham. *Presbut*, Wiltshire, on the Kennet, near Selkley.

PRESIDII, (STATO-DIGLI) a small district of Tuscany, subject to Naples. Orbitello is the capital.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles E. of Cracow.

Pressan,

Preſſan, Northumberl. by Learmouth.
Preſtbury, Cheſhire, by Macclesfield.

*PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorſhire, ſeated near the ſource of the Lug, in a rich valley. It is the handſomeſt, and beſt-built town in the county, with paved, regular ſtreets; and here the aſſizes are held, and the county-gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 30 miles WNW. of Worceſter, and 149 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Preſtend, Oxf. near Benſington. *Preſthope*, Shropſh. S. of Wenlock. *Preſtoke*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton. *Preſton*, near Buckingham. *Preſton*, Cheſhire, NE. of Frodſham. *Preſton*, Devonſ. S. of Chudleigh. *Preſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Winborn-Minſter. *Preſton*, Dorſetſ. near the ſea, between Weymouth and Poxwell. *Preſton*, Durh. S. of Stockton. *Preſton*, Durham, on the Tees, N. of Yarum. *Preſton*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Ledbury. *Preſton*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Cirenceſter. *Preſton*, Hants, NW. of Chriſtchurch. *Preſton*, Herefordſ. near Mockas. *Preſton*, Hertfordſ. SE. of Ambreley. *Preſton*, Herts, NE. of King's Walden. *Preſton*, Kent, in Shoreham pariſh. *Preſton*, Kent, 1 mile S. of Feverſham.

*PRESTON, a town in Lancaſhire, beautifully ſituated on the river Ribble, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels. It has a large market-place, and the ſtreets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of juſtice for the county palatine of Lancaſter. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday for proviſions, and a conſiderable one on Saturday for linen cloth and other commodities. Fairs, March 27th for three days, Sept. 7th, and the firſt Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of Auguſt, and continues a month. The laſt was held in 1782.

Preſton, Middl. near Kingſbury-Green. *Preſton*, 2 miles from Northampton. *Preſton*, Northumb. near Tinmouth and Alnwick. *Preſton*, Rutlandſ. a mile N. of Uppingham. *Preſton*, Somerſ. SW. of Bath. *Preſton*, Suff. NE. of Lavenham. *Preſton*, Surry, near Banſtead. *Preſton*, Suſſex, N. of Brighthelmſtone. *Preſton*, Suſſex, NW. of Goodwood. *Preſton-Bagot*, Warwickſ. near Henley in Arden. *Preſton-Barnaby*, Somerſ. by Yeovil. *Preſton Boats*, E. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton-Brockhurſt*, Shropſhire, near Albrighton. *Preſton-Condover*, Hampſh. SW. of Baſingſtoke. *Preſton-Capes*, Northamp. N. of Aſhby-Canons. *Preſton-Chapel*, Weſtmorl. SE. of Kendal. *Preſton-Patrick*, Weſtm. in Holme pariſh. *Preſton Scar*, Yorkſhire, near Middleham, remarkable for it's extenſive proſpects. *Preſton*, *Eaſt*, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel-Haven. *Preſton-Gaglin*, Yorkſ. SW. of Pontefract. *Preſton Gobolds*, Shropſ. W. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton*, *Great*, Yorkſh. SE. of Leeds. *Preſton-Hall*, Kent, by Aylesford. *Preſton Howes*, Suſſex, NW. of Pevenſey Haven. *Preſton*, *Little*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Leeds. *Preſton*, *Long*, Yorkſh. S. of Settle. *Preſton-Montford*, Shropſ. W. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton on-Stour*, Glouceſ. 9 miles from Campden. *Preſton-Pans*, a village of Haddingtonſhire, in Scotland, noted for it's ſalt works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under Sir John Cope, by the adherents of the family of Stuart, under Prince Charles, in 1745. *Preſton-Parva*, Northamp. by Preſton-Capes. *Preſtwich*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Preſtwick*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Preſtwold*, Leic. near Loughborough. *Preſtwood*, Staff. SW. of Aſhborn. *Preſtwood*, on the Smeſtal, a mile below King's Swinford. *Pretons*, Eſſex, near the Hanningfields. *Prewe Park*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke.

PREVESA, a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, anciently Nicopolis, a town built by Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium. It has been kept by the Venetians ſince 1684, and is ſeated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Larta. Lat. 39. 14. N.

PREUILLY, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the river Claiſe, near which there are mines of iron. It is 18 miles S. of Loches.

PRIAMAN, a Dutch ſettlement on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, a little S. of the equator.

Pricklehill, Middleſ. between Eaſt Barnet and Chipping Barnet. *Prick-willow*, Camb. NE. of Ely, on the ſame river. *Priddle*, or *Piddle*, a river in Dorſetſhire, riſing near Alton, and falling into Pool-Haven, near the mouth of the Frome. *Priddy*, Somerſ. between Wells and Charter-Houſe. *Prideaux*, *Great*, Cornwall, near Padſtow. *Prideaux*, *Hert*, Cornwall, SW. of Leſtwithiel. *Prieſthouſes*, Norfolk, S. of Downham.

Prieſt's Leap, in Cork, Munſter, a rugged and dangerous paſſage from the S. part of Bantry to the N. whence the road into the county of Kerry leads over Mangerton, the loftieſt mountain in Ireland.

Prigles, Kent, in Pembury pariſh.

Prigney, Glouceſ. between Glouceſter and Painſwick.

PRIMCHALE, Yorkſhire, near Knareſborough-Foreſt. Market diſuſed.

Primroſe Hill, Middleſ. an eminence between Kilburn and Hampſtead, called alſo Greenbury-Hill.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the moſt weſtern extremity of all America. Lat. 65. 46. N. lon. 168. 5. W.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa, 90 miles in circumference, diſcovered in 1471. The air is wholeſome, and the land fertile in the various tropical productions. On the N. coaſt is a town, containing about 200 houſes, and a good harbour. It is ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 1. 49. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Straits of Sunda, near the NW. extremity of the Iſland of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe rajah is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam; and their cuſtoms are ſimilar to thoſe of the natives about Batavia. It is viſited by European ſhips for wood, water, and turtle, which latter is got here in great abundance. The beſt anchoring-place is in lat. 6. 41. S. lon. 105. 17. E.

Princethorp, Warwickſ. two miles S. of Wolſton, near Dunſmore-Heath.

PRINCETON, a village in the ſtate of New Jerſey, noted for a large college, a handſome ſtone edifice, founded in 1738, and called Naſſau-Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 43 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's Iſland. It is pretty high, and ſeems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which ſomething was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or ſugar-cane. Several large and well-conſtructed houſes were ſeen among the trees. This iſland has a luxuriant and pictureſque appearance, and is ſuppoſed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and ſeem to be the ſame ſort of people as thoſe on Tench's Iſland, and their canoes of the ſame conſtruction. It was diſcovered by Captains Ball and King in 1790. A high mountain, riſing in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lat. 1. 32. S. lon. 149. 30. E.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lat. 19. 0. S. lon. 141. 6. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an inlet on the NW. coaſt of America, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed alike. Their ordinary dreſs is a ſort of cloſe robe, which ſometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are compoſed of the ſkins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy ſide outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and ſometimes of a bluiſh or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or ſtain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two ſorts; the one large and open, the other ſmall and covered. The framing conſiſts of ſlender pieces of wood, and the outſide is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals, or other ſea animals, ſtretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fiſhing, are the ſame as thoſe uſed by the Eſquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the ſkins that were brought by the natives for ſale. Theſe were principally of bears, common and pine martins, ſea otters, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat, or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfiſher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle; the humming-bird; geeſe; ſmall ducks; and black ſea-pyes, with red bills, like thoſe they had ſeen at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. Few vegetables of any kind were obſerved; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian ſpruce pine, ſome of which are of a conſiderable ſize. Lat. 60. to 61. N. lon. 147. 0. W.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Principato Ultra; on the E. by Baſilicata; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, ſaffron, and ſilk; and they have ſeveral mineral ſprings. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Moliſo; on the E. by Baſilicata and Capitanata; on the S. by Principato Citra; and on the W. by Lavora; about 50 miles in extent from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

Prinknaſh, 3 miles SE. of Glouceſter.

Prior's-Court, Worceſterſ. near Powick.

Prior's-Hall, Eſſex, in Widdington pariſh.

Priors-

Prior's Leigh, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington.
Priory, Herts, SE. of Hitchin. *Priory*, Kent, near Bilſington. *Priſall*, Lancaſ. NW. of Kirkham. *Priſco*, Lincaſhire, W. of Garſtang. *Priſley Hill*, Rutlandſhire, near Thorp.

PRISRENDI, a town of Servia.

PRISTINA, a large town of Servia.

Priſton, Yorkſhire, NW. of Midlam. *Priſtweſton*, Shropſhire, near Chirbury. *Prittlewell*, Eſſex, S. of Rochford.

PRIVAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated near the confluence of 3 ſmall rivers, 16 miles N. of Viviers.

Probus, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

PROCIDA, an iſland in the Gulf of Naples, 6 miles in circumference. It abounds in pheaſants and partridges, and yields plenty of fruits and wine. The inhabitants are about 4000. The capital, of the ſame name, is on the S. coaſt, built on a high craggy rock, by the ſea-ſide.

PROM, a town of Ava. Lat. 23. N.

Promhill, or *Bromhill*, Kent and Suſſex, 3 miles SW. of Lyd. *Proſpect-Houſe*, Eſſex, near Woodford-Row. *Proſpect-Place*, Surry, between Wimbledon and Kingſton, 8 miles from London.

Proſpect-Hall, in Waterford, Munſter, near the Ferry point of Youghall. *Proſpect Hall*, in Kerry, Munſter, by the Lake of Killarney. *Proſpect, Mount*, in Kildare, Leinſter, near Rathangan, on the oppoſite ſide of the canal. *Proſperous*, a village in Kildare, Leinſter, 16 miles from Dublin. A manufacture of cotton, &c. is carried on here.

PROVENCE, a ci-devant province of France, on the Mediterranean, having Piedmont on the E.; and the Rhone, and the country of Venaiſſin on the W. The air is very different; for near the Alps it is cold, on the ſea-coaſt hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures; but in the lower dry and ſandy. It however produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the ſea-coaſt from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral-waters, and mines of ſeveral kinds. It now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, the moſt flouriſhing town in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, has a conſiderable manufactory of cloth, and a large foreign and domeſtic trade. It contains 700 houſes, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Here is a noble college, called Rhode Iſland College; alſo an elegant church for the Baptiſts; two for the Congregationaliſts; with others for other denominations. Providence is ſeated on both ſides of the river of the ſame name, about 36 miles SW. of Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N. America, which riſes in Maſſachuſets, and falls into Briſtol Bay a little below the town of Providence, in Rhode Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, the ſecond in point of ſize, but the beſt of thoſe that are planted by the Engliſh. They import proviſions from Carolina, which they lay up in ſtore-houſes, for the uſe of ſuch ſhips as put in here. The iſland produces peas, Indian wheat, ſalt and Braſiletto wood; and fiſh of various kinds are found in the greateſt plenty on the coaſt. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lat. 25. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

PROVIDENCE, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, which the Engliſh buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended againſt the Spaniſh guarda coſtas. It is about 150 miles E. of the Moſquito Shore. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 80. 44. W.

PROVINS, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, famous for it's mineral-waters, and excellent conſerves of roſes. It was of note in the time of Charlemagne; but, though large, it is not populous. It is 47 miles SE. of Paris.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria.

Pruddo-Caſtle, Northumberland, near the Tyne, 8 miles W. of Newcaſtle.
Prumſted, Norfolk, NW. of Hickling.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Samogitia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Pomerelia; about 180 miles in length, and near 100 in breadth, where broadeſt. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes, ſupply them with great plenty of fiſh. Pruſſia alſo abounds with flocks, and herds, and fine horſes. It's chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coals, hops, and buck wheat. Here is plenty of game, as white and common hares, elks, deer, roe-bucks, and wild boars; but the foreſts are, at the ſame time, infeſted with lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, wild aſſes, and uri, a ſpecies of buffalo. The hides of theſe laſt are extremely thick and ſtrong, and are ſold to foreigners at a great price. Here is neither ſalt, wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber (for the ſake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and ſubdued this country) is found in great quantities on the Sam-

land

land shore. There are several large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About 4 months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleasant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and severe. The manufactures in glass, linen, cloth, metals, &c. are increasing. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians, who appear to be genuine Germans, Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about 300 years; after which Prussia was added to the dominion of the electoral house of Brandenburg, and in 1704 it was raised to a kingdom, by the Elector Frederick, who, with his own hands, put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort, at Konigsberg. Prussia is divided into three parts, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland. Konigsberg is the capital.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, in the Carpathian Mountains, crosses part of Lemburg, afterward runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube near Renay, in Bessarabia.

PRZEMISLAU. See PREMESLAW.

PRZEMYSL, a town of Lemburg, Poland, 27 miles W. of Lemburg.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a government and large town of Russia. The government, once a republic, was formerly included in that of Novogorod. The town is seated on the river Velika, at the S. extremity of the Lake Piepus, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 136 SSW. of Petersburgh.

Publow, Somerset. NE. of Pensford. *Puckeridge*, Herts, N. of Ware. *Puckington*, Somers. NE. of Ilminster. *Puckiechurch*, Glouces. 7 miles E. of Bristol. It was once the residence of some of the old Saxon kings, of whose great buildings some ruins are yet visible. *Puckston*, Somersetshire, W. of Wrinton.

PUDDAR, or PADDAR, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the SE. part of Agimere, and dividing the provinces of Cutch, and Guzerat, falls into the Gulf of Cutch, 30 miles S. of Jonagur.

Pudding-Norton, Norfolk, SE. of Fakenham. *Puddington*, Bedford. 4 miles from Harold. *Puddington*, on the Dee, NW. of Chester. *Puddington*, Devonshire, near Cruwys-Morchard. *Puddlebridge*, Devons. in Colliton parish. *Puddlehinton*, Dorset. SE. of Cerne Abbey. *Puddleston*, Heref. E. of Leominster. *Puddleton*, 5 miles NE. of Dorchester. *Puddle Trenchard*, Dorset. 2 miles NE. of Cerne Abbey. *Pudlicot*, Oxfordshire, near Chadlington. *Pudsey*, Essex, in Canewden parish. *Pudsey*, Yorkshire, W. of Leeds.

PUEBLA, a town of Estramadura; a town of Galicia; and a town of Grenada; all in Spain.

PUELA-DE-LOS-ANGELOS, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Tlascala, 60 miles ESE. of Mexico.

PUEBLO NUEVO, a town of Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea, 200 miles S. by W. of Panama.

PUENTE-DEL-REYNA, a town of Navarre, 9 miles SSW. of Pampeluna.

PUENTE-DE-ARCOBISBO, a town of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 50 miles WSW. of Toledo.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO RICO, &c. See PORTO BELLO, PORTO RICO, &c. and for all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see PORTO; for although that word is not Spanish, but Italian, the English have adopted it both in writing and pronunciation.

PUFFIN ISLAND, on the coast of Kerry, in Munster, is steep and craggy, and has a remarkable opening or gap in it's highest part. It is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*, and is well stocked with rabbits.

PUGLIA, LA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the N. and NE. side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulborough, Sussex, NE. of Hardham. *Pulford*, S. of Chester, on the river Alen. *Pulham*, *E.* and *W.* Dorset. NE. of Buckland Abbas. *Pulham*, *St. Mary*, Norfolk, N. of Harleston. *Pull*, Somersetshire, near Sedgmore. *Pully*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Pullox-Hill*, Bedfordshire, near Silsoe.

PULO-CANTON, an island of Cochin-China. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 109. 35. E.

PULO-CONDORE. See CONDORE.

PULO-DINDING, a small Dutch E. India island, near the peninsula of Malacca.

PULO-TIMOAN, a pretty large island on the E. coast of Malacca. It is mountainous and woody, and produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut tree in great plenty. Ships often touch here for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Commodore Byron landed here in 1765. Lat. 3. 12. N. lon. 104. 25. E.

PULO-WAY, an island near Sumatra, peopled by men banished from Achen, from which it is distant about 9 leagues N. Lat. 5. 50. N. lon. 95. 39. E.

Pulfath, Cornw. SW. of Jacobstow.

Pulters, Herts, near Hinxworth. *Pulton*, Gloucestershire, N. of Cricklade.

PULTOWA, a town of Russia, in the government of Ecaterinoslav. A battle was

was fought here, in 1709, between the Czar Peter I. and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey: 8000 men were left dead on the field, and the remaining 16,000 compelled to furrender at diſcretion. It is 100 miles SW. of Belgorod. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 34. 25. E.

PULTUSH, in Maſovia, Poland.

Pulwesſton, Northumberl. near Wark-Caſtle.

PUNA, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 60 miles in circumference. It lies at the entrance of the Bay of Guiaquil, 90 miles N. of Paita. Lat. 3. 17. S. lon. 81. 6. W.

Puncharſin, Devonſhire, NW. of Barnſtaple. *Punchin End*, Herts, between Hemſted and Berkhamſted. *Punknoll*, Dorſetſhire, in Portiſham pariſh. *Punknor*, Dorſetſ. by Abbotſbury. *Punſburn*, Herts, in Hatfield pariſh, near Cheſhunt-Common. *Punſonby*, or *Ponſonby*, Cumberland, between Egremont and Ravenglaſs.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a harbour and citadel.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a heathy tract of Dorſetſhire, to the S. of Poole Bay, about 10 miles long, and 6 over. It is inſulated by the ſea and rivers, and has been long famous for it's ſtone, which is in great demand for both paving and building. The principal quarries lie at it's eaſtern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the ſtone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, diſtinguiſhed into numerous ſorts, the fineſt of which take a poliſh, and deſerve the name of marble. Theſe are nearly black; and ſome abound in ſhells, and are uſed for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in ſeveral parts of this iſland; the fineſt near Corfe-Caſtle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordſhire potteries. Purbeck contains 2 hundreds, 1 town, and 9 pariſhes.

Purbright, Surry, in Woking pariſh. *Purfleet*, Eſſex, on the Thames, 19 miles from London; has a conſiderable public magazine for gunpowder, depoſited in ſeveral detached buildings that are all bomb proof. *Purford*, Surry, near Byfleet and 2nd Newark. *Purland*, Somerſetſhire, near Heſtercomb. *Purleigh*, Eſſex, N. of Cold-Norton. *Purley*, Berks, NW. of Reading.

PURRYSBURG, a town of S. Carolina, built and peopled by a colony of Swiſs from Neufchatel, under the conduct of a Mouſieur Purry. It is ſeated on the river Savannah, 64 miles WSW. of Charleſton.

Purſer's-Croſs, Middl. in Fulham pariſh. *Purſlow*, Shropſhire, near Clunbury.

Purſton, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pontefract. *Purton, Purton-Hill*, and *Purton Stoke*, Wiltſhire, near Cricklade and Wootton-Baſſet. *Puſey*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Puſland*, or *Poſtlinch*, Devonſhire, near the mouth of the Yalme.

PUTALA, or PUTOLI, a mountain of Great Thibet. See LASSA.

Putley, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Morton-Valence. *Putley-Chapel*, Heref. near Marclay-Hills. *Putloe*, Glouceſterſ. in Standiſh pariſh. *Putnam*, Herts, 2 miles NW. of Tring. *Putney*, a large village of Surry, ſeated on the Thames, 5 miles WSW. of London. *Puttenham*, Surry, 3 miles NW. of Godalmin. *Putteridge*, or *Poderick*, Herts, 5 miles NNE. of Dunſtable. *Putton*, Dorſetſhire, on the coaſt, between Fleet and Radipole. *Puttwood*, Kent, near Oſpringe.

PUY, LE, a populous town in the dept. of Upper Loire, ſeated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. It has manufactures of lace and ſilk ſtuffs; and is 40 miles NNE. of Mende.

PUY-CERDA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne. It is 45 miles NW. of Girona.

PUY-DE-DOME, a depart. of France, part of the late Auvergne, and compriſing almoſt all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by 6 broad; one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile in France; in which are ſeen, under the ſame point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this *baſin*, or circular plain, are mountains, now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks; but once ſo many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inſpection of the learned the moſt extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 10 miles SW. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris.

PUY-LAURENS, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 8 miles SW. of Caſtres, and 23 E. of Toulouſe.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconſiderable town of Italy, ſituated on the Bay of Naples. The temple of Jupiter Serapis in this town is accounted a very intereſting monument of antiquity; being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Aſiatics; "probably," ſays Moore, "by the Egyptian and Aſiatic merchants ſettled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Oſtia and Antium." The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of ſuch extent,

as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator.

PWLLHELLY, a large town of Carnarvonſhire, ſeated on the ſea-ſide between two rivers. It is 6 miles E. of Newin, and 243 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Pyddington, Northamp. NW. of Oulney. *Pykeden*, Northumberl. in Mitford manor. *Pyle*, Cheſhire, in Delamere-Foreſt. *Pyle*, Cheſhire, near Delamere Foreſt. *Pymore*, Dorſetſhire, a little N. of Bridport. *Pynham*, Suſſex, near Arundel.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, ſtructures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Theſe ſurpriſing monuments of antiquity, which baffle the reſearches of the deepeſt antiquary, to fix with preciſion their origin, are built upon a rocky bottom, at the foot of the high mountains which run along the ancient courſe of the Nile, and ſeparate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reaſon they were founded: moſt imagine they were deſigned for tombs, though there is no diſcoverable entrance into two of them. There are many of theſe edifices at a greater diſtance in the deſert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE. of Gize, a village on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile. There are 4 of them that deſerve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in compariſon of the former: the 2 largeſt pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they ſtand on is a continual rock, almoſt covered with a moving ſand, in which are great numbers of ſhells and petrified oyſters. The moſt northern of theſe great pyramids is the only one that is open; and thoſe who enter it, and clamber up to a ſort of room, find a tomb, or ſarcophagus, which ſhews by it's dimenſions, that men were of the ſame ſize then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great ſquares ſtones, of an equal ſize, without either lime or cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. ſide. The opening leads ſucceſſively to five different paſſages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the ſarcophagus juſt mentioned; it is of granite, and if ſtruck with a key, ſounds almoſt like a bell. The aſcent to the top of the pyramid on the outſide is by ſteps, which are the height of each ſtone, the lowermoſt of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad; but they were not originally deſigned for this purpoſe. The baſe at the N. ſide of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly ſquare, the other ſides muſt be of the ſame length. If we imagine 4 equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we ſhall then have a true notion of the dimenſions and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the baſis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the baſe contains 480,049 ſquare feet, or 11 acres and ſomewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or ſquare, where ſome imagine the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations. One of the pyramids, about 150 feet high, is built with bricks of uncommon dimenſions, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the work of the enſlaved Iſraelites; who, according to Joſephus, were obliged, under Pharaoh, to cut canals for the Nile, build walls, and erect pyramids.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they ſtand. There are only 5 paſſages over them from one country to the other; the 3 principal of which are from St. Sebaſtian to St. Jean de Luz, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Luz, and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. Theſe mountains yield great quantities of timber, with abundance of pitch and tar.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Rouſillon. Although great part of it is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a ſuperior quality. Perpignan is the chief town.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, compoſed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gaſcony. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, compoſed chiefly of the late province of Bigorre. It produces excellent horſes and good partridges. It's valleys are very fertile; furniſhing rye, millet, Spaniſh

nish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, fine marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town and county of Westphalia. At a little distance from it are mineral waters, of a vinous acid taste, well known throughout Europe, and much frequented. It is 12 miles SW. of Hameln, and 40 SW. of Hanover.

PYRNA, a town of Meissen, Upper Saxony. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles SE. of Dresden.

PYSECK, a town of Prachin, Bohemia.

Pyworthy, Devonshire, near Houlsworthy.

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QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Westphalia, in Osnaburg.

QUADAY, or CUADAC, a sea-port of Asia, in Tonquin, on a river of the same name.

QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Esne and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadrage, Devonshire, in the parish of Houlsworthy. *Quadring*, Lincolnshire, SE. of Dunnington. *Quære*, Wilts, on the Madder, near Wilton. *Quainton*, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury.

QUAKU, or QUAQUA, a district of Acambou, in Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The manufacture of cotton habits, called Quaqua gowns, forms a considerable branch of trade here.

Quaney, Camb. near Mildenhall-Fen.

QUANG-SI, an inland province in the S. of China, situated to the NE. of Tonquin. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and particularly a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. A prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. The capital is Quicling, or Kouei-ling.

QUANG-TONG, QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si and Fokien, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Tonquin and Quang-si. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all sorts. They have lemons of

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the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood: and a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. A great number of small barks are loaded with these ducks, and carried to feed on the sea-shore, where, at low water, they find shrimps, oysters, and other shell fish. These small fleets generally go in companies, and the ducks mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by beating on a basin; they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital.

Quantock Hills, in Somersetshire. *Quantock's-Head*, *E.* and *W.* Somersetsh. near Watchet. *Quarendon*, Bucks, in Bearton parish, Aylesbury-Vale. *Quarendon*, Leic. 2 miles N. of Mountsorrel. *Quarington*, 4 miles SE. of Durham. *Quarington*, Lincolnsh. near Sleaford. *Quarington*, or *Quatherington*, Kent, in Mersham parish. *Quarleston*, Dorsetshire, SW. of Blandford. *Quarley*, Hants, NW. of the Wallops. *Quarndon*, near Derby. *Quarnford*, Staffordsh. in Alstonfield parish. *Quarr*, Dorsetsh. in Purbeck Isle, a little E. of Haycroft. *Quarr*, Isle of Wight, between Newport and St. Helen's. *Quarry Hill*, 4 miles from Durham.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near Wallenstadt-Lake, 5 miles E. of Glarus.

Quat, Shropshire, on the Severn, E. of Chelmarsh. *Quatford*, Shropshire, on the Severn, a mile below Bridgnorth.

QUEBEC, a large and handsome city of

America, capital of Lower Canada, founded by the French in 1608. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The river, which, from the sea hither, is about 4 or 5 leagues broad, narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile. The harbour is safe, spacious, and commodious, and about 5 fathoms deep. It is flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. The castle stands on the brow of a rugged hill, 40 fathoms above the town. The fortifications are irregular, yet the place, from it's situation, is capable of making a stout defence. The lower town is chiefly inhabited by merchants, whose trade is considerable. The noblest structure in the whole city is the palace where the governor resides. In 1711, a body of land forces, under Brigadier-general Hill, were sent with a design to conquer Canada; but the expedition failed through the rashness of the admiral in sailing too near the Seven Isles, several ships being lost, with a number of sailors. In 1755, it surrendered to the English, after a victory obtained by the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 70. 31. W.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, on the W. coast of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, and is subject to the Dutch. Here are mines of tin and lead, of which metal they export large quantities to Persia, Arabia, and India. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles WNW. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Quedgley, 3 miles S. of Gloucester.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Halberstadt, Upper Saxony, with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. The inhabitants live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 7 miles SSE. of Halberstadt.

* QUEENBOROUGH, an ancient town of Kent, in the Isle of Shepey, at the mouth of the Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 45 E. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

Queen-Camel, Somersetshire.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is 6 miles long, and 1 wide. Lat. 19. 18. S. lon. 138. 4. W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the N. extremity of the southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in lat. 41. 0. S. and lon. 184. 19. E. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wild fowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the Sound consist of an argillaceous stone, of a greenish grey, or bluish, or yellowish brown colour. A green talkous, or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewise very common, together with hornstone, shingle, several sorts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of basaltes, strata of a compact mica, or glimmer, with particles of quartz. So that Captain Forster thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea side are, in general, of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable as those of Dusky Bay. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county in Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 25 miles square; bounded on the N. and W. by King's County and part of Tipperary, on the E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, and on the S. by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved. It contains 50 parishes, 15,048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen-Court, Kent, near Ospringe. *Queen-Hill*, Worcest. by the Severn, S. of Upton. *Queen-Lodge*, or *Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon-Park. *Queen-Moor*, Somersetshire, near Weston. *Queen-Park*, Warwickshire, W. of Kenilworth.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Linlithgowshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

Queen-Island, one of the Blasquet-Islands, on the coast of Kerry, Munster.

Queinton, Glouc. 5 miles N. of Campden. *Queinton, Upper* and *Lower*, Glouc. in Queinton parish. *Quekes*, Kent, in Thanet Isle, near Bichington. *Quenbery*, Herts, NW. of Bishop's Stortford. *Quenby*, Leicest. near Bilsdon. *Quenton*, Essex, near Newport. *Queniborow*, Leicest. SE. of Mountsorrel. *Quenington*, Glocest. 2 miles

miles from Fairford. *Quenny*, a river in Shropſhire. *Quenock-Chapel*, Monmouthſhire, N. of Caerleon.

QUENTIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Aiſne, near the Somme. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, the Spaniards gained a ſignal victory over the French, and afterwards took the town by ſtorm. It is ſeated on an eminence, 21 miles S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris.

QUERCI, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, and fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name.

QUERKEINESS, or KERKEINES, anciently CERCINA, two iſlands on the coaſt of Tripoli, containing ſeveral villages.

Quern, Glouceſterſhire, by Cirenceſter.

QUESNOY, a ſmall fortified town in the dept. of the North, ſeated in an extenſive plain, on the little river Ronelle. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Ormond and the Prince Eugene, in 1712, and retaken by the French the ſame year. It is 9 miles SSE. of Valenciennes.

Quethiock, Cornwall, E. of Leſkard. *Quevington*, Glouceſterſhire, near the Coln and Fairford.

QUIBO, or QUEYPO, a town of Coſta Ricco, in Mexico, near the S. Sea.

QUIBERON, a ſmall peninſula in the dept. of Morbihan, to the N. of Belleiſle; as alſo a ſmall iſland, called the Point of Quiberon, ſeparated from the peninſula by a channel; and the ſea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. It is remarkable for an ill-conceived and unfortunate expedition againſt France, of Engliſh troops and emigrants, in 1795. A terrible ſlaughter was made of theſe laſt devoted men, who ſeem, on this occaſion, to have formed the forlorn hope; they were puſhed foremoſt in attack, and left behind in retreat.

Quickbury, Eſſex, W. of the Rodings. *Quickſwood*, Herts, by Baldock. *Quiddenham*, Norfolk, by E. Harling. *Qui-Hall*, 5 miles from Cambridge.

QUILLEBEUF, a ſmall town in the dept. of Eure, ſeated on the river Seine, 8 miles SW. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town and river of Zanguebar, on the coaſt of Melinda, holden by the Portugueſe. Lat. 2. 0. S.

QUILOA, a kingdom on the coaſt of Zanguebar, near the mouth of the Coavo, extending about 60 leagues from N. to S. They all ſpeak the Arabic language. It is fertile, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, but tributary to the Portugueſe. Lat. of the principal town, near the mouth of the Cavao, 8 50. S.

QUILON. See COULAN.

QUIMPER, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, ſeated on the Oder. Large barks may come up to this town at high water. It is 30 miles SSE. of Breſt.

QUIMPERLE, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, ſeated on the river Iſoure, 8 miles NW. of L'Orient.

Quin, in Clare, Munſter.

QUINGEY, a town in the dept. of Doubs, 12 miles SW. of Beſançon.

QUINTIN, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, 8 miles SW. of St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris.

Quintin Bay, in Down, Ulſter, near Donaghadee Harbour. *Quintin-Caſtle*, in Down, Ulſter, 2 miles S. of Portaferry.

Quinton, Northamp. near Sacy-Foreſt.

QUIRIEU, a town in the dept. of Iſere, 12 miles E. of Lyons.

QUIRIMBA, or QUERIBA, a cluſter of iſlands on the coaſt of Zanguebar, fertile in fruits and paſtures. Lat. 11. 40. S.

QUISTELLO, a town of Mantua.

QUITEVA, or KITEA, a town of Darah, a country of Africa, partly dependant on Morocco.

QUITO, a town of S. America, capital of an audience, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two chains of the Andes, on higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the ſea. It is a biſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral convents and an univerſity. All ſorts of merchandiſe and commodities are exceedingly dear, principally on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. The inhabitants amount to between 50 and 60,000. Lat. 0. 13. S. lon. 77. 50. W.

QUITO, an audience in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, S. America, lying between two chains of the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards, or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtraight, and reſpect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other; inſomuch that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country; but it ſtands ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very tempe-

rate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and ſerpents are below in the foreſts. They might have plenty of wine here, if the people of Lima had not an excluſive privilege of making it themſelves. They have no vicunas, or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the ſame kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a ſmall camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have the various ſorts of materials proper for dying, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants, which have been brought from Spain, beſide thoſe that naturally grow here. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. In the N. parts, they get a great deal of gold. The commerce is principally carried on by Europeans. This province conſiſts of 9 juriſdictions: Ibarra; Otabala; Quito; Latacunga; Riobamba; Chimbo, or Guaranda; Guayaquil; Cuenca; and Loja. After the conqueſt by the Spaniards, Quito was annexed to Peru; but a new government having been erected at Santa Fé de Bagoda, it was diſmembered from Peru and annexed to New Granada.

QUIXOS, a diſtrict of Quito, in S. America.

QUIZAMA, a maritime country of Africa, in Angola, along the river Coanza. It is mountainous, and little cultivated; but the Portugueſe get abundance of honey, wax, and ſalt.

QUIZINA, or TEUSIN, a chain of mountains in Fez, above 50 miles in extent.

Quobley-Green, Hampſhire, 4 miles from Biſhop's-Waltham.

QUOJA, an inland country of Africa, lying about 100 miles N. of the coaſt of Guinea. It is ſaid to extend from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt, and to contain, beſides Quoja Proper, the kingdoms of Bolm, Giln, Quilligia, and Carredabu.

QUONBOROUGH. See QUEENBOROUGH.

RAAB, or GYOR, a town of Hungary, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Danube, Raab, and Rabnitz, 55 miles SE. of Vienna.

RAARSEY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, E. of Skye. It is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſoil is fitter for paſture than agriculture. There is plenty of wood on it, and a good quarry of ſtone.

RABASTENS, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles NNE. of Tarbe.

RABAT, a town of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, oppoſite Sallee, near the mouth of the river. The Europeans have had, at intervals, ſeveral factories here; and Rabat is now the moſt proper place for trade of any on this coaſt. The inhabitants are much employed in making gauzes and ſilk ſtuffs.

Rabbit-Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter, W. of Innisfallen. It is chiefly remarkable for it's quarries of good lime-ſtone.

Rabley-Heath, Herts, near South Mims.

Raby, Cheſhire, between the Dee and the Merſey.

Raby-Caſtle, Durham, by Staindrop: an irregular magnificent pile, of great ſize, built by John de Neville, about the year 1738, and now the reſidence of the Earl of Darlington. It is an entire embattled fortreſs, with ſeveral great ſquare towers, and is ſurrounded by a great foſs, and a fine parade garniſhed with battlements.

Raby-Cotes, Cumberland, N. of the Holm.

Racahill, in Limerick, Munſter.

RACHORE, a city and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is ſeated in the country of Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kiſtna, 70 miles SW. of Hydrabad.

Rackenford, Devonſhire, NW. of Tiverton. *Rackham*, Suſſex. *Rackheath*, near Norwich.

RACLIA, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Nio, only inhabited by two or three monks, who take care of a few ſheep and goats.

RACONIGI, a town of Savigliano, Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Saluzzo.

Racoole, a village in Dublin, Leinſter, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Raction, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Radborn*, Wilts, between Worton-Baſſet and Highworth. *Radbrook*, Glouc. in Queinton pariſh. *Radburn-Hall*, near Derby. *Radcot-Bridge*, Oxf. in Langford pariſh.

Raddinſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Raddon, or *Rodden*, Somerſetſhire, E. of Frome. *Raddon*, Devonſhire, in Shobrook pariſh. *Radfield-Chapel*, Kent, in Bapchild pariſh. *Radford*, near Nottingham. *Radford*, Nott. in Workſop pariſh. *Radford*, Warw. near Coventry. *Radford-Simely*, Warwickſhire, near Offchurch.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuſcany,

Radigundes,

Radigundes, Kent, near Dover. *Radipole*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Melcomb-Regis. *Radleſton*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Radley Hall*, Berks, by Abingdon. *Radley-Hall*, Eſſex, W. of Terling.

RADMANSDORF, a town of Carniola.

Radmill, Suſſex, S. of Lewes. *Radmore*, Staffordſ. in Cannock-Foreſt. *Radnage*, Bucks, E. of Stoken-Church. *Radneſtock*, Somerſetſhire, between Gedney-Moor and Mendip. *Radnor*, Cheſhire, on the Dane, oppoſite to Congleton.

*RADNOR, NEW, a town of S. Wales, in Radnorſhire, formerly the county-town; but the aſſizes are now held at Preſteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular ſum. It is ſeated near the ſpring head of the river Somergil, 24 miles NW. of Hereford, and 156 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; on the W. the SW. and S. by Cardiganſhire and Brecknockſhire; and on the N. by Montgomeryſhire. It contains 52 pariſhes, 6 hundreds, and 4 market towns. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and ſheep. The NW. angle is an abſolute deſert, and almoſt impaſſable. Radnor is the county-town, but the aſſizes are held at Preſteign.

RADOM, a town of Sandoming, Poland.

Radon-Park, Yorkſhire, near Bowland-Foreſt.

RADSTADT, in Salʦburg, Bavaria.

Radſtock, Somerſ. NE. of Midſummer-Norton. *Radſtone*, Northamptonſ. N. of Brackley. *Radway*, Warw. on the ſkirt of Edgehill. *Radwell*, Bedf. near Bletſoe. *Radwinter*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Ragby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Ragdale*, Leic. NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

RAGGIVOLO, a town of Mantua.

RAGHLIN, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Donegal, in Ulſter. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Ragilbury, Somerſetſhire, W. of Stanton-Drew.

Ragland Caſtle, Monm. on the Oilney river, N. of Uſk; a large and noble ruin, more perfect than ruins of this kind commonly are. *Ragley*, Warw. near Alceſter. *Ragnell*, Nottinghamſ. in Dunham manor.

RAGNITZ, a town of E. Pruſſia.

RAGUSA, in Val-di Noto, Sicily.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of the Raguſan, with a harbour. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and on the ſide of the ſea a ſtrong fort. The citizens are all traders, and this place is diſtinguiſhed by the fineneſs of it's manufactures. It is a republic, and has a doge, like that of Venice, who continues only a month in office. During his adminiſtration, he lives in the palace, wears a long ſilk robe with white ſleeves, and receives 5 ducats a month. It is 60 miles NW. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 58. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

RAGUSAN, THE, a ſmall territory in Dalmatia, in Europe, containing 4 towns, and a few ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic. The language in common uſe is the Sclavonian, but moſt of the citizens ſpeak the Italian. Before the preſent war, it was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Raguſa is the capital.

Raheny, a village of Dublin, near the ſea, 4 miles N. of the metropolis. *Radholp*, in Down, Ulſter.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, 6 miles N. of Gheriah.

RAJEMAL, a town of Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous ſtate. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N. by W. of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, taken by the Engliſh and Imperialiſts in 1704.

RAINFELDEN, a town of Auſtria.

Rainesborough, Northamp. near Charlton. *Rainford*, Lanc. between Weſt Darby and Wigan. *Rainham*, a village of Eſſex, a mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith, in Kent. The marſhes in this neighbourhood are uncommonly fine, and covered with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 15 miles E. of London. *Rainham*, Kent, 4 miles E. of Rocheſter. *Rainham-Hall*, Norf between Lytcham and Fakenham. *Rainham, Sts. Margaret, Martin*, and *Mary*, Norf. W. of Rainham Hall. *Rainhill*, Lanc. near Preſcot. *Rainton*, Yorkſ. S. of Thirſk.

RAINY, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N. America, NW. of Lake Superior. It is nearly 190 miles long, but in no part more than 20 miles wide.

Raiſgill-Hall, Weſtm. between Langdale and Sunbiggin, on the rivulet Raiſebeck, near where it falls into the Lune.

RAKESBURG, a town of Stiria.

RAKKA, a town of Diarbekir.

RAKONITZ, a town and circle of Bohemia, 24 miles W. of Prague.

Raleigh, Devonſhire, near Barnſtaple.

Rallibane, in King's County, Leinſter.

RAMA, or RAMLE, a town of Paleſtine.

RAMADA, or NEW SALAMANCA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, 90 miles E. of St. Martha.

RAMANANCOR. See RAMISSERAM.

RAMBERT-DE-JOUX, ST. a town in the dept. of Ain, 18 miles SSE. of Bourgen Breſſe.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of the Vofges, 19 miles NNE. of Mirecourt.

RAMBOUILLET, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 27 miles SW. of Paris.

Rame, Cornwall, near Mount-Edgcumb. Here is a promontory called Ramehead, which ſerves as a ſea-mark, and lies a little SW. of Plymouth. *Rame*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

Ram Iſland, in Lough Neagh, Ulſter.

RAMERU, a town in the dept. of Aube, 18 miles NNE. of Troyes.

Rameſhead, Hants, S. of Portſmouth.

Ramicael, in Dublin, Leinſter.

RAMILLIES, a village in the late Auſtrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here in 1706, between the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marſhal d'Auverquerque, and the French, under the Marſhal Villeroy and the Elector of Bavaria. The latter loſt all their baggage and artillery, about 120 ſtandards, 600 officers, and 6000 private ſoldiers, beſides about 8000 killed and wounded. The loſs of the former did not exceed 3000 men.

RAMISSERAM, an iſland in the Indian Sea, between Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura, about 30 miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy. It contains a few villages and a pagoda. Lat. 9. 18. N. lon. 79. 22. E.

RAMMEKENS, a fortreſs of Zealand, on the Iſle of Walcheren.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Manſfeld, Upper Saxony. There is a mountain of the ſame name, in which there is a rich mine of lead, copper, zink, &c. near Goſlar.

RAMPANO, a town in the Morea.

Rampiſham, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half from Wroxhall. *Rampton*, Camb. near Cottenham. *Rampton*, Nottingh. NE. of Tuxford. *Ramſbury*, Wilts, on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough. *Ramſdean*, Hampſhire, W. of Petersfield. *Ramſden*, Oxfordſ. between Charlbury and Witney. *Ramſdon, Bellhouſe, Cray*, and *Heath*, Eſſex, near Belſericay.

*RAMSBURY, a ſmall town in Wiltſhire, noted for it's fine beer. It is 46 miles E. of Briſtol, and 69 W. of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, formerly famous for it's wealthy abbey, and called Ramſey the Rich. Part of the gate-houſe yet remains, with a neglected ſtatue of Ailuin, the epitaph of whoſe tomb is reckoned one of the oldeſt pieces of Engliſh ſculpture extant. Ailuin is therein ſtyled kinſman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is ſeated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and paſture, and near the meers of Ramſey and Whitleſey, which abound with fowl, and excellent pikes and eels. It is 12 miles NNE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

RAMSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are ſeveral ſmall ones, known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles SSW. of St. David's.

RAMSEY, a town on the NE. coaſt of the Iſle of Man, with a ſpacious haven, in which the largeſt fleets may ride at anchor, with ſafety from all winds but the NE. and then they need not be embayed.

Ramſey, Eſſex, near Harwich. *Ramſey*, Eſſex, an iſland near St. Oſyth's.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, where two very ſubſtantial ſtone piers have been lately built for the ſecurity of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips. Ramſgate has ſome trade to the Baltic, and is much reſorted to as a bathing place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate.

Ramſgill, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Netherdale. *Ramſholt*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Ramſide*, 2 miles from Durham. *Ramſide*, Lancaſ. between Barohead and Foulney-Iſle. *Ramſmill*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Langſtrethdale-Chace. *Ramſor*, Staffordſ. near Wotton-under-Wever.

Ramullin, in Donegal, Ulſter.

RANAI, or ORANAI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, about 3 leagues W. of Mowee. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aſpect. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, ſweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants were about 20,000.

Ranby, Nottinghamſhire, in the pariſhes of Blithe and Babworth.

RANCHERIA, a town of St. Martha, S. America.

Rand, Lincolnſhire, near Wragby.

RANDALSTOWN, a town in Antrim, Ulſter, 88 miles from Dublin.

Randby, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle.

RANDERS,

RANDERS, a town of N. Jutland, near the mouth of the river Gulden, on the Baltic. Near it is a plentiful ſalmon fiſhery. It is 20 miles E. of Viborg.

Randon Batail, Northumb. in Hertefheved manor. *Randwick*, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles NW. of Stroud. *Ranehill*, *St.* Somerſetſhire, W. of Crewkern.

Ranclagh, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Ranelagh*, a mile S. of Dublin.

Range-worthy, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Wickware, and 3 from Thornbury. *Rankeſborow-Hill*, Rutlandſ. NW. of Catmoſs-Vale. *Ranmer*, Surry, a range of hills near Box-hill, from which there are very extenſive views.

RANNOCH LOCH, a lake in the N. of Perthſhire, about 8 miles in length, to the E. of George's Town, and S. of Loch Ericht.

Ranow, Cheſhire, W. of the Shire ſtones, by Macclesfield-Foreſt. *Ranſkill*, Nottinghamſhire, in Blithe pariſh. *Ranſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Shrowton.

RANTAMPOUR, a town and diſtrict of Agimere, 86 miles E. of the city of Agimere.

Ranting Wheel, a rock in Strangford-Bay, in Down, Ulſter, occaſioning an eddy-tide, or whirlpool, very dangerous for boats at the entrance of the bay. It lies near Quintin-Point, and is moſtly under water.

Ranton, Staffordſhire, SE. of Eccleſhal.

RANTZAU, a county of Holſtein.

Ranworth, Norfolk, on the Bure, oppoſite Ludham, SE. of Wroxham-Bridge.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Golconda, near which are ſome diamond mines. It is 60 miles NW. of Rachores.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town in the dept. of the Voſges, 8 miles N. of St. Dieg.

RAPALLO, a town and bay of Genoa.

*RAPHOE, a town in Donegal, Ulſter, 107 miles NNW. of Dublin.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a ſmall republic and town of Swiſſerland. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Bern, and is governed by a great and little council, conſiſting of 48 members. It's territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three pariſhes, on the N. ſide of the Lake of Zurich. The town is ſeated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake, and over which is a bridge near 1850 paces long, built by the Counts of Habſpurg, in 1358. It contains 200 burghers, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are of the church of Rome. It is 12 miles SE. of Zurich.

RAPOLSTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, called in French Ribanpierre. It is 8 miles N. of Colmar.

RAPOLLA, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

RAPPAHANNOC, a river of N. America, which riſing in the NE. mountains of Virginia, and running ESE. falls into the Bay of Cheſapeak, about 26 miles S. of the mouth of the Potomack. It is deep near the ſea, and up to Fredericſburg, 110 from it's mouth, it affords 6 feet depth of water.

RARITAN, a river of N. America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which paſſing by Brunſwick and Amboy, mingles with the Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCIA, a territory in the N. part of Servia, which takes it's name from the river Raſca. It is ſubject to Auſtria.

Raſtale-Abbey, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of Danby-Park.

RASEBORG, a ſea-port of Nyland, in Finland, 30 miles SE. of Abo.

*RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, commonly called Market-Raſen, to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Raiſin in it's neighbourhood. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankam, 14 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Raſgill, Weſtmorland, near Shap.

Raſharkan, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Raſkley, Devonſhire, SW. of Chimleigh.

Raſkton, Shropſhire, near Wrekin-Hill.

Raſkill, Yorkſhire, NE. of Boroughbridge.

RASOCALMO, a cape of Sicily on the N. coaſt, near a town of the ſame name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and N. of Meſſina.

RASTADT, a town of Baden, Suabia. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between the Imperialiſts and French, in 1714.

Raſthorp, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near York-Woulds. *Raſtrick*, Yorkſhire, N. of Huthersfield.

RASY. See RAARSEY.

Ratby, 3 miles from Leiceſter. *Ratcliff*, Lancaſ. near Bury. *Ratcliff*, Nott. near Worksop. *Ratcliff*, Nott. upon the Soar, near it's conflux with the Trent. *Ratcliff-upon-Trent*, SE. of Nottingham. *Ratcliff-upon Wreak*, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Mountſorrel.

Rathangan, a thriving village in Kildare, Leinſter, ſeated on the N. bank of the Grand Canal. *Rathbeag*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Rathbrand*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Rathbride*, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Rathby, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Louth.

Rathclare and *Rathclairn*, both in Cork,

Munſter. *Rathconnel*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Rathcool*, ſee *Racoole*.

RATHCORMUCK, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 111 miles SSW. of Dublin.

Rath Crayhan, in Roſcommon, Connaught, near Elphin. *Rath Down*, otherwiſe called *the Grounds*, are ſhelves or banks of ſand, ſituated along the coaſt in the Iriſh Channel, which appear dry even at high water, yet between them and the ſhore, the water is 7 fathoms deep. *Rathdowny*, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

* RATHDRUM, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, noted for it's monthly market for flannels. It is 25 miles S. of Dublin.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Dent, below Sedbergh.

RATHENAU, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Rathfarnham, a pleaſant village in Dublin, Leinſter, 2 miles S. of the metropolis. *Rathfran*, in Mayo, Connaught.

* RATHFRILAND, a town of Down, in Ulſter. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, having four large ſtraight roads leading up to it, and entering in the town, 57 miles N. of Dublin.

*RATHKEAL, a town of Limerick, in Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Deel, 108 miles from Dublin.

* *Rathmelton*, a village of Donegal, in Ulſter; ſeated on Lough Swilly, 132 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Rathmill, Yorkſ. in Giggleſwick pariſh.

Rathmines, a village of Dublin, in Leinſter, one mile S. of the metropolis. *Rathmolion*, and *Rathmore*, both in Meath, Leinſter. *Rathmoylan*, a pariſh in Waterford, Munſter, on the coaſt of which there are ſeveral caves and ſubterraneous paſſages. *Rath-Owen*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Rathronan*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Rathſallagh*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Rathſherkin*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Rathvilly*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague.

RATISBON, or REGENSPERG, an imperial city of Bavaria, anciently the ſeat of the dukes, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and in it there are very handſome ſtructures, particularly ſix monaſteries. The town-houſe is magnificent, in the hall of which the general diet of the empire has conſtantly met, ever ſince 1662, with only two interruptions; in 1713, when it was transferred for ſome time to Augſburg, on account of the plague; and in 1742, for a few years to Frankfort. It is an important ſtaple for ſalt, and large quantities of corn, wood, proviſions, &c. are ſhipped for Vienna. It is ſeated on the Danube, over which is a ſtone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are Proteſtants, as all the magiſtrates muſt be. It is 56 miles NNE. of Munich. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 11. 47. E.

Ratley, near Buckingham. *Ratley*, Warwickſhire, near Edgehill. *Ratling-Court*, Kent, near Nonington. *Ratlinghope*, Shropſhire, near Alſtretton.

Ratoath, in Meath, Leinſter.

RATOLFZEL, a town of Suabia, near the W. end of the Lake of Conſtance, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria.

Ratſey, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Watton. *Ratten*, Suſſex, in Willingdon pariſh.

RATTENBERG, a town in the Tirol.

Rattendon, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Ratten-Raw*, Northumberland, NW. of Corſenſide, near Smallburn. *Ratten-Row*, Cumberland, in Caldbeck pariſh. *Rattleſden*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Stow-Market.

RATZEBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, ſeated on an iſland, in the midſt of a lake, about 30 miles in circumference; the banks of which are abrupt, and pleaſantly feathered with wood. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe Lawenburgh. The principality of Ratzeburg extends about 10 miles each way, between Mecklenburg and Saxe Lauenburg, and is ſubject to Mecklenburg Strelitz. Ratzeburg is 20 miles S. Lubec.

RATZIA. See RASCIA.

RAVA, or RAWA, a town and palatinate of Poland. The caſtle is appropriated for the reception of ſtate priſoners. The houſes are built of wood, and the town is ſeated in a moraſs, proceeding from the river Rava, by which it is ſurrounded. It is 55 miles SSW. of Warſaw.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege.

Rauderſide-Hall, Cumberland, on the Peterel, N. of Penrith.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port of Principato Citra.

Ravendale, Lincolnſ. between Thoughcaſter and Saltfleet Haven.

RAVENGLASS, a well-built town in Cumberland, with a good road for ſhipping. It is ſeated between the rivers Irt and Eſk, which, with the ſea, encompaſs three parts of it. The principal trade is is fiſhing. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RAVENNA,

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated city of Romagna, in the pope's territory, with two academies, several colleges, and a great number of religious houſes. It was formerly very conſiderable, but it has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. It contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in it's neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, reſided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is ſeated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome.

Ravenpike-Hill, Lanc. NW. of Bolton.

RAVENSPERG, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia, S. of Minden and Oſnaburg, holden by the king of Pruſſia. Hervorden is the capital.

RAVENSEURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is well built, and the public ſtructures are handſome. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants, and partly Romaniſts. It is ſeated on the river Cheuſs, 15 miles NW. of Lindaw.

Ravenſburn, a river in Kent, running into the Thames, between Deptford and Greenwich. *Ravenſcroft*, Cheſhire, NE. of Kinderton.

Ravenſdale, in Louth, Leinſter.

Ravenſden, NE. of Bedford. *Ravenſfield*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Rotheram. *Ravenſthorp*, Northamptonſhire, near Daventry. *Ravenſworth Caſtle*, Durham, S. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. *Ravenſworth-Caſtle*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Richmond. *Raventon*, Lancaſhire, between Wigan and Blackburn. *Ravenwick*, ſee *Renwick*. *Raveſton*, or *Raunſton*, Buckinghamſhire, near Oulney. *Raughton*, Cumberland, in Dalſton pariſh, near Roſe Caſtle.

Ravill-Water, a river in Antrim, Ulſter. *Ravilly*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Ravingham, Norfolk, W. of Hadſco. *Ravingſtondale*, Weſtmorland, W. of Pendragon-Caſtle, near Orton. *Raumur*, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *Raunds*, Northamptonſhire, S. of Thrapſton. *Raunſton*, Derbyſhire, SE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name.

RAUVEE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five eaſtern branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W. of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub.

Raw, Durham, on the coaſt, near Hartlepool. *Rawcliff*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Gaitres-Foreſt. *Rawcliff, Upper* and *Lower*, Lancaſ. on the river Wyre, near Garſtang. *Rawden*, Yorkſ. on the Are, NW. of Leeds. *Rawmarſh*, Yorkſ. NE. of Rotheram, near the river Dun. *Rawreth*, Eſſex, near Wickford, SE. of Billericay. *Rawſton*, Derbyſhire, SW. of Aſhborn. *Rawſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Pimpern. *Rawthwate*, Cumberland, S. of Ierby.

Ray, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Raydon, Hampſhire, in the New-Foreſt. *Rayeſley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth Foreſt.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Eſſex, upon the creek called Hadley-Bay, which parts it from Canvey-Iſland. It is 13 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 34 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rayne, Parva, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Ray-Sand*, Eſſex, near Dengy Marſh. *Rayton*, Nottingh. N. of Worklop. *Rea*, a river in Worceſ. and Staffordſ. running into the Tame, near Yarnton-Hall. *Rea*, Cornwall, near Truro. *Rea*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet to Hempſtead. *Read*, a river in Northumb. *Read*, Lancaſ. near Whaley.

*READING, in Berkſhire, is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Kennet, near it's confluence with the Thames, and is the largeſt and beſt built town in the county. It has been lately new paved and lighted, and greatly improved by new buildings. It had formerly a magnificent abbey of flint-ſtone, founded by Henry I. the gate-houſe of which is ſtill entire. The laſt abbot was hanged, drawn, and quartered, with two of his monks, for refuſing to ſurrender it. It's chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of meal, timber, coals, grocery ware, &c. to and from London, by means of the Thames. Some of their barges carry 1000 or 1200 quarters of malt at a time. The manufactures are ſacking, ſail-cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins. A county infirmary has been lately erected here. Reading is 39 miles S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Readſdale, Northumberland, a tract on both ſides of the river Read, which falls 70 feet from the mountain Read-Squire, into this valley, and runs into the Tyne.

REALEJO, a town of Nicaragua, Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean.

REALMONT, a town in the department of Tarn, 10 miles N. of Caſtres.

Reareſby, Leiceſterſhire, near the river Wreak, W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Reaſby*,

by, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Bullingbrook. *Reaſby Hall*, NE. of Lincoln.

REBEL, a town of Mecklenburg.

RENNICE, a town of Walachia, ſeated on the river Aluta.

RECCAN. See ARACAN.

RECCANATI, a town of Ancona, with a great fair in September, every year, which continues fifteen days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is ſeated on a mountain, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome.

Recke, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Recliff*, Cornw. between Plymouth and Low.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town and county of Germany, circle of Lower Rhine.

RECULVER, a village of Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is ſeated cloſe by the ſea-ſide, near the mouth of the Thames, and is noted for it's church, which has two pyramidal ſpires, that ſerve for a ſea-mark, and are called by mariners, *the Two Siſters*. In 1530, the village and church were a quarter of a mile from the ſea, although the ſea has now got ſo much of the town, that there are but few houſes left. It is 12 miles W. of Margate, and 65 E. by S. of London.

Redbairns, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Redbank*, Cheſhire, the E. bank of the Dee. *Redbridge*, Hants, in Milbrook pariſh, on Southampton-Bay, at the mouth of the Toſt or Teſe. *Redburn*, Hertfordſhire, 6 miles NW. of St. Alban's. *Redburn*, Lincolnſhire, by Kirton, in Lindſey.

Red-Croſs, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Red-Deer Park, Linc. near the Bithams and Withams. *Reddich*, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Stockport. *Redditch*, Worceſ. near Broomſgrove, with a manufactory of needles, wherein upwards of 2000 perſons are employed. *Reddington*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Wivellcomb. *Redford*, Devonſhire, E. of Plymouth-Haven.

REDFORD, EAST. See RETFORD.

Redgate, Rutlandſhire, near Uppingham. *Redgate*, in Clare, Munſter.

Redgrave, Suffolk, NE. of Buddeſdale. *Redgwell*, Eſſex, SW. of Clare. *Redgwells*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Red-Hall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds. *Red-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Yarum. *Redham*, Norfolk, on the Yare, 3 miles from Yarmouth.

REDHEAD, a promontory of Angusſhire, S. of Montroſe. On it are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

Red Hill, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Red Hill, Kent, near Romney-Marſh. *Red Horſe Vale*, Warwickſhire, a fruitful, pleaſant tract, S. of the Avon, and E. of Edghill. It is ſo called from the figure of a horſe, cut on the ſide of a hill, near Tyſoe, out of red-coloured earth; the trenches that form it being cleanſed and kept open by a neighbouring freeholder, who enjoys lands by that ſervice. *Redhouſe*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Hampall Priory. *Redhouſes*, NW. of York, on the Ouſe. *Redhugh*, Durham, on the Tyne, near Newcaſtle. *Reding*, Kent, near Appledore. *Redings*, Cheſhire, N. of Altrincham. *Redliſh*, Lancaſ. N. of Stopford. *Redker*, Yorkſhire, in Cleveland, E. of the Tees-Mouth. *Redland*, Glouc. near Briſtol, in the pariſh of Weſtbury-upon-Trin. *Redlands*, or *Knacker's-Hole*, Dorſetſ. N. of Melcomb-Regis. *Redlane*, Dorſetſ. half a mile SW. of Todbere. *Redlinch*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Bruton. *Redlingfield*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Redlington*, Norfolk, between North Walſham and the ſea.

Red-Lion, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Redmain, Cumberland, 2 miles NE. of Cockermouth, on the oppoſite ſide of the Derwent. *Redman*, Hants, NW. of Weyhill. *Redmarſhall*, Durham, W. of Stockton. *Redmile*, Leiceſterſ. N. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Redmore-Plain*, Leiceſ. 3 miles from Market Boſworth, the ſcene of the deciſive battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, where Richard III. was killed. *Rednall*, Shropſ. E. of Oſweſtry. *Rednell*, Norfolk, E. of Harlaſton. *Redneſs*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, in Marſhland, on the S. ſide of the river Ouſe.

REDON, a ſmall town in the department of Iſle and Vilaine. It ſerves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is ſeated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris.

REDONDELA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fiſhery for anchovies, ſituated on the W. coaſt. It is 8 miles S. of Pontevedra.

REDONDO, a town of Alentejo.

REDONDOS, a town of Beira.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a late province of Poland, E. of Little-Poland. It included the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemburg, and was named Red Ruſſia from the colour of the hair of it's inhabitants. See GALICIA.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, 12 miles N. by E. of Helſtone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

RED SEA, a ſea celebrated in ancient hiſtory, which extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia. It is ſeparated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the iſthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Straits of Babelmandel, on the S. with the Arabian-Sea, and the Indian-Ocean.

Redſham,

Redſham, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, between Haleſworth and Beccles. *Redſtone Paſſage*, Worceſterſ. over the Severn, near Hartlebury-Caſtle. *Redſtreet*, Staff. near Talk-on-the-Hill. *Redway*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Redwick*, Glouceſterſ. on the Severn, a hamlet to Henbury. *Redworth*, Durham, between Biſhop-Auckland and Darlington. *Reed*, Hertfordſhire, 2 miles S. of Royſton. *Reed*, Suffolk, S. of Bury.

REES, a conſiderable town of Cleves.

Reeth, Yorkſhire, near Bernard-Caſtle.

REGENSPERG, a handſome town of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock, which is part of Mount Jura, 10 miles NW. of Zurich.

Regill, Weſtmorland, NE. of Shap.

REGGIO, a populous town of Naples, with ſome manufactures of ſtockings, gloves, ſilk waiſtcoats, &c. It is ſituated in a country which produces dates, oranges, citrons, with ſome ſugar-canes, on the Strait of Meſſina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles SSE. of Meſſina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples.

REGGIO, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, included in that of Modena. It was deſtroyed by Alarick, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and ſculptures; and the town contains 16 convents. The inhabitants, who are about 18,000, carry on a great trade in ſilk. It is 15 miles WNW. of Modena.

REGINA, a town of Calabria Citra.

REGNANO, a town in pope's territories, near the Tiber, but thinly inhabited.

REICHENAU, an iſland in the circle of Suabia, in the Zeller Lake, a branch of the Lake of Conſtance. It is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Romaniſts; 3 pariſhes, 1 village, and a rich abbey of Benedictines. It is 4 miles W. of the city of Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town in the country of the Griſons, ſeated upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place is a curious wooden bridge of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon nearly the ſame plan. The ſpan of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles SW. of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and falls into the river Aar, near Meyringen.

REICHENBACH, a town of Schweidnitz, Sileſia.

REICHENBACH, a town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, the inhabitants of which dye a moſt beautiful ſcarlet.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with rich ſalt-works.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Auſtria; a town of Weſtphalia; and a town of Prachalitz, Bohemia.

REICHSHOFEN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 9 miles N. of Haguenau.

REIFFENBERG, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel.

REIFFERSCHEID, a town and county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

REITZBERG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to Pruſſia.

Reiſk, in Waterford, Munſter.

Relly, near Durham. *Relubas*, Cornw. S. of St. Earth. *Remington*, Northumb. in the barony of Vetey, near Craſter.

REMIREMONT, a town in the dept. of the Volges, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 15 miles SSE. of Epinal.

Remirſton, Norfolk, N. of Hingham. *Remneham*, Berkſhire, near Henley-upon-Thames. *Remney*, a river of Wales, which riſes upon the borders of Brecknockſhire, and paſſing along the E. border of Glamorganſhire, falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff. *Rempſton*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, E. of Corfe. *Remſton*, or *Rampeſton*, S. of Nottingham.

REMY, ST. a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mauſoleum in the neighbourhood, diſplay the taſte of the Auguſtan age. The firſt is not entire; but the ſecond is in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. St. Remy is 10 miles NE. of Arles.

Rendcomb, Glouceſterſhire, 6 miles N. of Cirenceſter. *Rendham*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Rendleſham*, Suffolk, on the river Deven, oppoſite Ufford. *Rendon-Over*, Buckinghamſhire, near Ayleſbury.

RENDSBORG, a town of Holſtein, 15 miles W. of Kiel.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a ſhire of the ſame name, with ſome inconſiderable manufactures of thread. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a provoſt, 2 bailiffs, and 16 counſellors. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Clyde, 6 miles W. of Glaſgow.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanerkſhire, and on the S. and SW. by Ayrſhire. The parts near the Clyde are fruitful, with ſome gentle uplands; thoſe to the S. and W. are more barren, hilly, and mooriſh. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts, before they aſcended the throne,

throne, and ſtill gives title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

Renhold, 3 miles E. of Bedford.

RENNES, an ancient city in the dept. of Iſle and Vilaine, and ci-devant capital of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. It's ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line; but they are in general narrow and dark. A fire, in 1720, which laſted ſeven days, conſumed 850 houſes. The ground ſquare, in which are the Palace of Juſtice, and the Hotel-de-Ville, are very elegant. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48. 7. N. lon. 1. 36. W.

RENS, a town of Cologne.

RENTI, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the river Aa, 9 miles SSW. of St. Omer.

Renton, NE. of Durham. *Renteſcombe*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, a mile W. of Worth. *Renwick*, Cumberland, on the river Raven near Croglin and Ouſby.

REOLLE, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſeated on the river Garonne, 25 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, trading in malt. It is 10 miles NW. of Norwich, and 109 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Repham, NE. of Lincoln. *Reppis*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Reppis*, *N.* and *S.* Norfolk, SE. of Cromer. *Reprin*, Cornwall, NE. of Leſtwithiel. *Repton*, Derbyſhire, NE. of Burton, near the confluence of the Dove and Trent.

REQUENA, a town of New Caſtile.

Reſcoſe, Cornwall, SE. of Tregony.

RESHD, a populous and commercial city of Perſia, capital of Ghilan, on the SW. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Reſingham, Northumberland, near the confluence of the Read and the Tyne. It has many inſcriptions, and other remains of antiquity. *Reſkymer*, Cornwall, SE. of Helſton.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 24. S. lon. 141. 15. W.

Reſton, *N.* and *S.* Linc. SE. of Lowth.

*RETFORD, or REDFORD, EAST, a pretty, large, well-built town of Nottinghamſhire, on the great North-road, and on the E. ſide of the river Idle, over which there is a bridge to Weſt-Retford. The principal trade is in hops and malt. The canal from the Trent to Cheſterfield, paſſes near this place. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

RETHEL, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, formerly capital of a ſmall diſtrict, called the Rethelois. It is 20 miles NE. of Rheims, and 108 NNE of Paris.

RETHIGEN. See REUTLINGEN.

RETIMO, a town of the iſland of Candia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, who have kept it ever ſince. All along the ſhore there is a rich and beautiful view of gardens, whoſe fruits are well-taſted. The ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudenam, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, 40 miles W. of Candia.

REVEL, a town in the dept. of Upper-Garonne, 9 miles N. of St. Papoul.

REVEL, or ESTHONIA, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a rich and well-fortified town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of the government of Revelſkoi, or Eſthonia. The harbour is ſpacious and convenient, and a part of the Ruſſian fleet is uſually ſtationed in it. The houſes are well-built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college with four profeſſors. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by Engliſh and Dutch merchants. It is ſeated on the Gulf of Finland, partly in a pleaſant plain, and partly on a mountain, 144 miles N. of Riga, and 164 WSW. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 59. 20. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

REVELLO, a town of Saluzzo, Piedmont.

Revely, Northumberland, SW. of Hebborn. *Revely, Great* and *Little*, Huntingdonſhire, near Upwood. *Revel's Hall*, Herts, near Ware-Park. *Revelſtoke*, Devonſhire, near Plympton. *Rever*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NW. of Dover.

REVERO, a town of Mantua.

Reunwick, Cumberland, near Kirk-Oſwald. *Reuſam*, Northumberland, in the manor of Seaton-Delaval.

REUSS, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſing from a lake on Mount St. Gothard, flows through the lake and town of Lucerne, falls into the Aar, 3 miles E. of Bruck.

REUSSEN, a county in the Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

REUTLINGEN, a free, imperial town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. It is adorned with handſome public buildings, and has a grammar-ſchool and an orphan-houſe. It is ſeated near the Neckar, and is 32 miles NNW. of Ulm.

Rew, Dorſetſ. near Buckland-Abbas. *Rewe*, Devonſ. SW. of Bradninch. *Rewley*, in the ſuburbs of Oxford. *Rey*, a river in Wilts, running into the Thames at

at Cricklade. *Reye*, Northumberl. near Catchaſide.

REY, a town of Irac-Agemi, in Perſia. It contained, at one time, 100,000 houſes, but is now in ruins.

REYNA, a town of Andaluſia.

Reynold's Hall, Staffordſhire, near Walſal.

REZAN, or RIAZAN, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. Rezan is the capital.

REZAN, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name. The country is populous, and fertile in corn, and had formerly it's own princes. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Trubeſh and Occa, 80 miles SSE. of Moſcow.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of Radnorſhire, ſeated on the river Wye, 18 miles NW. of Radnor, and 177 WNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Rhaytylarfard, Carnarvonſhire.

RHE, an iſland on the W. coaſt of France, compriſed in the department of Lower Charente. It is very populous; about four miles long and three broad. It's products are very bitter wine, and abundance of ſalt. The inhabitants make excellent brandy, and the liquor called *aniſette*. Their principal food is fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh are plentiful on the coaſt. This iſland is 8 miles W. of Rochelle. The principal town is St. Martin.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city in the dept. of Marne. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. Before the revolution, the archbiſhop was the firſt duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a curious Gothic ſtructure. In the church of St. Remy was lately, *La Sainte Ampoule*, a vial filled with a red, congealed liquor, always uſed in the coronation of the kings of France, who, ſince Clovis, have been ſucceſſively crowned at Rheims. The remains of an amphitheatre, a caſtle, a triumphal arch, and 3 gates of the city, which, to this day, bear the names of Pagan Deities, viz. the Sun, Mars, and Ceres, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houſes are low, but the grand ſquare is very magnificent. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen ſtuffs; and their wine and gingerbread are excellent. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Veſle, 75 miles ENE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 15. N. lon. 4. 8. E.

RHEINTHAL, a valley in Swiſſerland, between the canton of Appenzel, and the territory of St. Gall on the one ſide, and the Rhine on the other; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth. It is fertile, eſpecially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, who appoint a bailiff alternately. The inhabitants, who are about 13,000, are partly Proteſtants and partly Romaniſts.

RHEINWALD, a valley in the country of the Griſons, about 20 miles in length. It is ſo called from the Hynder Rhine, which riſes on Mount Vogelſberg, and runs through the valley.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which riſes in three ſtreams, in the Griſon Alps. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, watering Straſburg, Worms, Mentz, Cologne, &c. it divides into two branches, one of which preſerves the name of the Rhine, and loſes itſelf in the ſands W. of Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, or Leck, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles NW. of Dordrecht.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by the circles of Weſtphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, and by the duchy of Luxemburg, and France. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and ſome ſmaller ſtates. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, LOWER, a departmant of France, having the Rhine to the E. and forming the northern part of the ci-devant Alſace. Straſburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, S. of the depart. of the Lower Rhine. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire of Germany, divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and Heſſe-Rhinfeldt; the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanau, Iſenburg, Seine, Wied, Wingeſtein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the biſhoprics of Baſle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Linange, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. The ſummoning princes are the biſhop of Worms and the elector palatine.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE. See PALATINATE.

RHINEBERG, a town of Cologne, on the Rhine, taken by the allies in 1703.

RHINECK, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, or Valley of the Rhine, ſeated on the Rhine, near it's junction with the Lake of Conſtance.

RHINFELDT, or RHEINFELDEN, a town of Suabia, and the beſt of the four foreſt-towns, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a handſome bridge, 9 miles SSE. of Baſle.

RHINFELS, a town and fortreſs near St. Goar, circle of Upper Rhine.

RHINLAND, a diſtrict of South Holland, which lies on both ſides the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHIN ZABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Maſſachuſets, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. Theſe limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations. It contains 5 counties, and 29 townſhips. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, and is principally a country for paſture. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns. About 600 veſſels enter and clear annually, at the different ports of this ſtate.

RHODE ISLAND, an iſland of N. America, in the ſtate of the ſame name. It is 13 miles long from N. to S. and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townſhips. The ſoil is of a ſuperior quality. This iſland is a noted reſort of invalids from ſouthern climates. It is ſo exceedingly pleaſant and healthful, that travellers have called it the Eden of America.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſia, on the S. ſide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the reſidence of the knights of Jeruſalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got poſſeſſion of it. The principal town is of the ſame name, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers. Here, in all probability, ſtood the famous Coloſſus, a ſtatue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world, for a ſhip, with all it's ſails, might paſs between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, they not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lat. 36. 24. N. lon 28. 25. E.

Rhodes, Lancaſ. NW. of Mancheſter.

Rhodley, Northumb. near Morpeth.

RHONE, a large river of France, which riſes near Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland, flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and ſeparating the departments of Mont-Blanc and Iſere from that of Ain, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean by ſeveral mouths.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the river Rhone. Lyons is the capital.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, E. of the dept. of Gard. Aix is the capital.

Rhos Fair, Cardiganſhire.

RHYNDS, or RINNS, OF GALLOWAY, the weſtern diviſion of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, almoſt entirely cut off from the remainder of the county by Loch Ryan and Glenluce-Bay.

RHYNEY. See RUMNEY.

RIALEXA, or REALEJO, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua; ſeated on a river near the South Sea, where there is a good harbour; but the air is unwholeſome, on account of the moraſſes. It is 18 miles NNW. of Leon.

Riall, Northumb. SW. of Kirkheaton.

Riall, Yorkſhire, SE. of Headon.

RIAZAN. See REZAN.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the beſt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles SW. of Orenſe.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fine harbour. It is ſituated near the mouth of the river Eo, 25 miles W. of Luarca.

Ribbesford, Worc. a mile S. of Bewdley.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, runs acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh Sea below Preſton.

Ribby Cumeray, Lanc. in Kirham pariſh, Amounderneſs. *Ribcheſter*, Lancaſ. on the Ribble, NE. of Preſton.

RIBEMONT, a town in the depart. of Aiſne, ſeated near the river Oiſe, upon an eminence, 7 miles SE. of St. Quentin.

RIBEIRA-GRANDE, or ST. JAGO, a town in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape-

Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, with a good harbour, on the only river in the iſland. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor; and contains a cathedral, two convents, and between 4 and 500 houſes. The latter, except the governor's, are only of one ſtory, and covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut trees. It is ſeated between two high mountains, in lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 23. 24. W.

Ribleton, Lancaſhire, near Preſton.

RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg.

Riborough, Great and *Little*, Norfolk, on the river Winſder, SE. of Fakenham.

Rilſton Hall, Yorkſ. E. of Knareſborough.

Ribton, Cumberl. 4 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 4 E. of Workington, on the oppoſite bank of the Derwent.

Riby, Lincolnſ. near the Limberghs.

Richal, Yorkſ. near Selby.

Richborough, Kent, near Sandwich.

Richardſtown, in Kildare, Leinſter.

RICHELIEU, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu. It contains a handſome ſquare, with an elegant palace and extenſive park. It is 9 miles E. of Loudun, and 152 SW. of Paris.

Rich-Hill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Richell, Eſſex, NW. of Hatfield-Regis.

Richmond, a village in Surry, anciently called *Sheen*; but Henry VII. gave it the name of Richmond, from that diſtrict in Yorkſhire, whereof he had been earl. Here was a palace, in which Queen Elizabeth expired; and it is ſtill diſtinguiſhed by it's beautiful royal gardens, which, in the ſummer ſeaſon, are open to the public; and in theſe is a grand obſervatory. The preſent palace, which is finely ſituated, is a very plain edifice, built by the Duke of Ormond, who had obtained a grant of ſome lands about Richmond from King William III.; on that duke's attainder, it devolved to the crown. An elegant ſtone bridge, of five arches, was erected over the Thames here, in 1777. Near this village alſo is an extenſive royal park, ſurrounded by a brick wall, 11 miles in circuit, built by Charles I. It is 10 miles WSW. of London.

*RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Swale, over which is a ſtone bridge: many of the houſes are handſome, and built of freeſtone. Here is a manufactory of yarn ſtockings, and woollen knit caps for ſeamen. It is 40 miles NW. of York, and 230 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RICHMOND, a town of N. America, capital of the ſtate of Virginia. It has an elegant ſtate-houſe, and ſtands on the N. ſide of James River, at the foot of ſome falls, which are ſeven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which a canal has been undertaken. It is 60 miles N. by W. of Williamſburg.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a diſtrict in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter. It was formerly a county of itſelf, and contains many towns and villages. Alan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, was rewarded with this earldom, including all the NW. part of Yorkſhire, towards Lancaſhire. He built a caſtle here, the tower whereof yet ſtands. It abounds in romantic ſituations, and is noted for the neatneſs and induſtry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit ſtockings and other coarſe goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this diſtrict, of which Richmond is the capital town.

Richmondton, Linc. near Boſton.

Ricka, Monm. on the Ebwith, W. of Caerleon.

Rickardſtot, Staff. W. of the Penk, by Coppinhall.

Rickerby, Cumb. near Carliſle.

Rickinghall, Upper and *Lower*, Suffolk, near Botteſdale.

Rickleyarſh, Kent, by Blackheath.

Rickling, Eſſex, N. of Quendon.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Colne, 9 miles SSW. of St. Alban's, and 18 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rickneſs, Hertfordſ. N. of Ware Park.

Rickton, Shropſ. on the Rea, near N. Cleburry.

Ricot, Oxf. 3 miles SW. of Tame.

Ridale, or *Riſdale*, a river in Yorkſ. running into the Swale below Richmond.

Riddings, Cheſhire, near Altringham.

Riddleſton, E. and *W.* NE. and N. of Keighley.

Ride, Iſle of Wight, oppoſite Portſmouth and Goſport.

Ride, Kent, near Harty, in Sheppey Iſle.

Ridemiſſe, Glouc. in Nibley pariſh.

Ridſen, Warw. N. of Kenilworth-Chaſe.

Ridge, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield.

Ridge, Herts, near S. Mims.

Ridge, Staffordſ. near Bloreheath.

Ridge-Hall, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

Ridge-Hill, Herts, near Barnet Common.

Ridge-Lane, Warw. in the pariſhes of Oldbury and Merevale.

Ridgemond, Bedf. E. of Woburn.

Riding, Durham, between Kibbleſworth and Urpeth.

Ridlambope, Durh. near Blanchland in Durham.

Ridley, a river in Northumb.

Ridley Cheſhire, near Bunbury and Ridley-Pool.

Ridley, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Wrotham.

Ridley-Hall, Northumberl. by Beltingham.

Ridley-Hall, Northumb. W. of Allanton.

Ridlington, Rutl. NW. of Uppingham.

Ridmarley, Worceſ. S. of Malvern-Hills.

Ridner,

Ridmer, or *Ridmire*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Midlam. *Ridware-Hampſtall*, Staff. on the Blythe, between Rugeley and Yoxal. *Ridware Hill* and *Pipe*, and *Ridware-Maveſton*, Staff. near the Trent. *Riechester*, Northumberl. an old ſtation, the Bremanium of the Romans. *Rie-Hall*, Eſſex, near Clavering.

RIETI, a town of Spoletto, ſeated near the Lake Rieti, 37 miles NE. of Rome.

RIEUX, the name of ſeveral towns in the reſpective departments of Upper Garonne, Morbihan, Ille and Vilaine, Aude, and Lower Alps.

RIEZ, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps. It is a ſmall, populous place, but was formerly much larger than it is at preſent. It is 35 miles NE of Aix.

RIGA, a large, populous, and rich town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Peterſburgh, it is the moſt commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident in the town. The merchants of an Engliſh factory eſtabliſhed here enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, tallow, &c.; it's principal imports are ſalt, cloth, ſilks, wine, grocery wares, and ſalted herrings. The maſts grow moſtly in tracts on the Dnieper, and are ſent up that river to a landing place, from which they are tranſported to the Duna. They are then formed into floats of from 50 to 200 pieces, and deſcend the ſtream to Riga. They are uſually from 70 to 80 feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in it's paſſage to Riga. It is brought in barks from 2 to 300 tons burden. Within the fortifications there are 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, beſide a garriſon of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, or Duna, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In the winter, when the ice ſets in, this bridge is taken to pieces and removed, and in the ſpring it is replaced. It was finally obliged to ſubmit to Peter the Great, in 1710. Riga is 5 miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 NE. of Konigſberg. Lat. 56. 53. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

RIGA, GOVERNMENT OF. See LIVONIA.

Rigby, Yorkſhire, SW. of Pontefract. *Righton*, Yorkſh. NW. of Burlington. *Rigſby*, Linc. near Alford. *Rigton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Otley. *Rigton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Wetherby. *Rihall*, Rutlandſ. on the river Gwaſh, near Caſterton. *Rill*, Devonſ. near Exmouth. *Rillington*, Yorkſ. E. of New Malton. *Rilſton*, Yorkſ. in Burnſal pariſh. *Rimington*, Lanc. NW. of Coln.

RIMINI, anciently ARIMINIUM, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with many remains of antiquity, among which are a triumphal arch, erected to Auguſtus, and part of an amphitheatre, and very fine buildings. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the Adriatic. Lat. 44. 7. N.

RIMMEGEN, or REMICH, a town of Luxemburg.

Rimpton, Somerſ. SE. of the Camels. *Rimſcomb*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Rimſwell*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Roſs.

Rinabelly, in Cork, Munſter, about 3 miles S. of Carrigaline.

Rinborough, Yorkſ. SE. of Hornſey.

RINCOPING, a town of Ripen, North Jutland, on the W. coaſt. Lat. 56. 7. N.

Rineogonagh, in Waterford, Munſter.

Rinfad, a promontory, which forms the E. of Killough-Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Ringay, a river in Cheſhire.

Ringdufferin, in Down, Ulſter.

Ringfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Ringhaddy, in Down, Ulſter, N. of Killeleagh, on the ſide of Strangford Lake, is noted for it's oyſters.

Ringland, Norfolk, near Taverham. *Ringleſton*, Kent, near Doddington. *Ringleton*, Kent, in Woodneſborough pariſh. *Ringmer*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes. *Ringmere-Pit*, Norfolk, near Thetford and Kilverſton, a remarkable pool of 6 or 7 acres, in form of an amphitheatre. *Rings*, Kent, near Woldham.

Ringroan, in Cork, Munſter.

Ringſhall, Bucks, in Ivingo pariſh. *Ringſhall*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

RINGSTED, a town and bailiwick of Zealand, Denmark, 29 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

Ringſted, Northamp. on the Nen, N. of Higham Ferrers. *Ringſted*, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt, NE. of Weymouth. It is divided into Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle, and is 2 miles S. of Oſmington. *Ringſted, Great* and *Little*, *Sts. Andrews* and *Peter*, Norfolk, N. of Snetſham, and near Houghton. *Ringwold*, Kent, near the ſea, five miles NE. of Dover.

* RINGWOOD, a pretty large town of Hampſhire, trading in leather, ſtockings, druggets, and narrow cloths. It is 30 miles SW of Wincheſter, and 91 SW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Rinmore, Devonſh. near Bigbery and Hope-Key. *Rinſell*, Eſſex, near Danbury.

RINTELN, a town of Shawenburg, Weſtphalia, with a univerſity.

Rio Grande, a river of Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and S. Martha.

Rio Grande, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 11. 0. N.

Rio Grande, a river of Brasil, which falls into the sea in lat. 5. 45. S.

Rio Grande, a river of Jamaica, on the N. coast, which runs into the sea in lat. 18. 13. N. lon. 76. 14. W.

Rio Janeiro, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Rio Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones, the produce of the country. It receives it's name from the Rio Janeiro, at the mouth of which, in lat. 22. 54. S. and lon. 43. 11. W. is situated the city of St. Sebastian, it's capital.

Riom, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris.

Rions, a town in the dept. of Gironde, 8 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a town of Italy, in Ancona.

Ripe, Sussex, SE. of Laughton.

Ripen, a town and diocese of N. Jutland, on the W. coast, with two colleges, and a public library. The harbour lies at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. Lat. 55. 19. N.

Riphæan Mountains, a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the NE. of the river Oby, where are said to be the finest sables in the whole empire.

Ripingale, Linc. near Bourn. *Riple*, Worcestersf. N. of Tewkesbury.

*Ripley, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for it's production of licorice. It is seated on the river Nyd, 4 miles NW. of Knaresborough, and 211 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

Ripley, Derbyshire, in Pentridge parish. *Ripley*, Hants, in Sopley parish. *Ripley*, Kent, 4½ miles S. of Sandwich. *Ripley*, Surry, in Send parish. *Ripley Court*, Kent, in Westwell parish. *Riplington*, Hants, NW. of Maple Durham. *Riplington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Riponden*, Yorkf. SW. of Halifax. *Ripple*, Essex, E. of Barking. *Ripplingham*, Yorkf. NW. of Hull.

*Rippon, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a noted manufacture of spurs, and a fine square market-place. A navigable canal comes up to the town. It is seated on the river Ure, or Aire, 28 miles NW. of York, and 218 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Ripton, Abbot's, and *Ripton, King's*, N. and NE. of Huntingdon. *Risborough*, Yorkf. SW. of Pickering.

Riquier, a town in the depart. of Somme, 5 miles NE. of Abbeville.

Risborough, a town of Buckinghamshire, 7 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Risborough, Prince's, Bucks, near Hamden-Magna. *Risbury*, Heref. SE. of Leominster. *Risby*, Linc. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Risby*, Suffolk, NW. of Bury. *Risby*, Yorkshire, NW. of Hull. *Risel*, Monmouthf. NW. of Newport. *Risbungles*, Suffolk, N. of Debenham. *Rising*, or *Risingham*, Northumberl. SE. of Hexham. *Risingarth*, Yorkf. in Holderness. *Risington, Great, Little*, and *Wick*, S. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Riskington*, Linc. N. of Sleaford. *Riskins*, or *Piercy Lodge*, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Risley*, Bedfordf. near Swineshead. *Risley*, Derbyf. on the Erwash, near Sandiacre, E. of Derby. *Risley*, Lancash. N. of Warrington. *Rislip*, Middl. between Uxbridge and Pinner. *Rissingdale*; see *Ravingstondale*. *Rission*, Somersetf. near Taunton.

Ritburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name.

Ritherfthorp, NW. of Northampton. *Riton*, Warwickf. near Weston. *Riton*, Yorkf. near Old Malton. *Riton-upon-Dunsmore*, Warwickf. has a bridge over the Avon, NE. of Stoneley-Abbey.

Riva, a town and river of Tirol.

Rivadeo. See Ribadeo.

Rivalta, a town of Milan; and a town of Piedmont.

Rivaulx, Yorkf. by Helmesley. *Rivenhall*, Essex, by Witham. *River*, and it's *Park*, Sussex, NW. of Petworth. *Riverhead*, Kent, by Sevenoaks. *Riverhill*, Kent, SE. of Sevenoaks. *Rivers*, Kent, NW. of Dover. *Riversball*, Essex, between Boxted and Dedham.

Riverstown, in Galway, Connaught. *Riverstown*, in Cork, Munster, near Glanmire.

Rivesaltes, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 6 miles NNW. of Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont; and a town in the Veronese.

Rixton, Lancas. near Ribchester.

ROA, a town in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Duero.

Road, Somerſetſ. *Roadgate*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Helensford. *Roadnook*, Derbyſhire, in Scarſdale. *Roake*, Oxfordſ. a hamlet, partly in Benſington.

ROANNE, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, on the river Loire. It is a convenient ſtaple for merchandiſe ſent from Lyons, down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 210 miles SSE. of Paris.

ROANOAK, an iſland near the coaſt of N. Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lat. 35. 50. N. lon. 76. 0. W.

ROANOAK, a long, rapid river of N. America, formed by 2 principal branches; namely, Staunton River, which riſes in Virginia, and Dan River, which riſes in N. Carolina. This river is ſubject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for ſhallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by ſeveral mouths, into the W. end of Albemarle Sound.

Robarns, Surry, near E. and W. Horſley.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called ſometimes in Engliſh charts, Penguin Iſland, a barren ſandy iſland, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 18. 22. E.

Robb's Croſs, Northumb. in Readſdale.

Robert's-Caſtle, Yorkſh. near Knaresborough. *Robert's Hall*, Lancaſh. of Horn-by-Caſtle.

Robert's-Town, in Kildare, Leinſter. It is the ſtage between Sallins and Rathangan, on the Grand Canal, 21 miles from Dublin.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, on the coaſt of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, between Scarborough and Whitby. It is about one mile broad, where is a village of fiſhermen, who ſupply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all ſorts of fiſh in their ſeaſon; and they have well boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs and lobſters.

Robin-Hood's Butts, Yorkſh. two hills SW. of Robin Hood's-Bay. *Robin-Hood's-Well*, Yorkſ. between Pontefract and Doncaſter. *Robley Heath*, Herts, N. of Welwin. *Robolſay*, Dorſetſ. in Marſhwood Vale and Whitchurch pariſh. *Roborough*, Devonſ. E. of Torrington. *Robrindale*, Lancaſh. SE. of Hornby-Caſtle. *Roby*, Lanc. SE. of Weſt Darby. *Rocadyne*, Shropſ. near Wellington.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, in the Breſciano.

ROCCA, a town of Lavora, Naples; a town of Iſtria; and a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, 8 leagues W. of Orchilla.

ROCCA-MONSENA, a town of Lavora.

ROCCA-VECCHIA, a town of Lavora.

Roch, Cornwall, NW. of Leſtwithiel.

Roch, Worceſ. S. of the Foreſt of Wire.

Rochconnel, in W. Meath, Leinſter, E. of Mullingar. *Rochdale*, in Louth, Leinſter.

Roch-Court, Hants, by Fareham.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancaſhire, ſeated in a vale on the river Roche, among hills which abound in coals; has a flouriſhing manufacture of hats, bays, ſerges, and other woollen goods. It's manufactures extend 8 or 10 miles N. of the town, which is 55 miles WSW. of York, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Roche, a river in Lancaſhire.

ROCHE, a town of Swiſſerland.

ROCHE, LA, a town and county of Luxemburg, 28 miles S. of Liege.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, ſeated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles SSE. of Vannes.

ROCHE-CHOUART, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 13 miles S. by W. of Limoges, and 189 S. by W. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a conſiderable ſea-port in the dept. of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, well ſheltered from all hurricanes. Here are vaſt barracks, an armory, excellent docks, magazines, &c. for building and refitting ſhips of war, with a marine academy. It was built by Lewis XIV. in 1664, ſix leagues from the mouth of the river Charente. The ſtreets are broad, and in ſtraight lines: the houſes low, but regular. It is ſuppoſed to contain 10,000 people, but the air is unwholeſome, and the water of bad quality. It is 21 miles S. by E. of Rochelle, and 127 SW. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxemburg, and ſeveral other towns of France.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town in the dept. of Charente, 12 miles NE. of Angouleme.

ROCHELLE, a celebrated town in the dept. of Lower Charente, with a commodious and ſafe harbour. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants. It has five gates; the houſes are fine, and ſupported by piazzas, under which perſons may walk in all weathers; and the ſtreets, in general, are as ſtraight as a line. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade; eſpecially in wines, brandy, ſugar, ſalt, paper, linen, and ſerges. In 1628, Louis XIII. took this town from the Huguenots, after a ſiege of 13 months. To prevent the Engliſh throwing in ſuccours by ſea, Cardinal Richelieu conſtructed a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. Rochelle is ſeated on the

the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 SW. of Paris.

ROCHE-MACHERAN, a town of Luxemburg.

ROCHE-POSAY, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, remarkable for it's mineral waters.

*ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, ſeated on the river Medway, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at preſent; but of later times it has been increaſing by the addition of ſome new houſes and ſtreets on the high ſide of the town. It conſiſts chiefly of one principal ſtreet, which is paved. The houſes are generally inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers; no ſort of manufactory being carried on here. It has two free-ſchools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here alſo an alms-houſe for ſix poor travellers, who are ſupplied with a ſupper, a bed, and breakfaſt, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to ſtay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inſcription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." The bridge over the Medmay was built in the reign of Edward III. at the expence of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, out of the ſpoils they had taken in France. Rocheſter is parted from Stroud on the W. by it's bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. The corporation has juriſdiction over the great oyſter-fiſhery in the ſeveral creeks of the Medway, which is now in a flouriſhing way. It is 27 miles NW. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 SE. by E. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday, and a market for cattle the laſt Tueſday in every month.

Rocheſter, Northumb. NW. of Otterburn, and near the ſource of the river Read. *Rocheſter Caſtle*, Monm. W. of Newport.

Rocheſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town in the dept. of Vendee, ſeated near the river Yon, 20 miles NW. by W. of Luçon, and 202 SW. of Paris.

Rochſen, Wilts, N. of Ameſbury.

ROCHFORD, a town of Eſſex, 16 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Rochford, Worceſ. NE. of Tenbury.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Leipſic, Upper Saxony, on the Mulda, with copper-mines.

Rock, Northumb. SW. of Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle. *Rockbear*, Devonſ. in Fremington pariſh. *Rock, Black*, Cheſhire, on the coaſt, SW. of Liverpool. *Rock, Black*, Cornwall, in Falmouth-Haven.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

Rockborn, Hants, by Fordingbridge. *Rockborn-Cheny*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Rocke*, Worceſterſ. *Rockells*, Eſſex, SW. of Walden.

Rock, Corry, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Rockfield*, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Rockhill*, in Cork, Munſter.

Rockhampton, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles N. of Thornbury.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonſhire. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which falls into the river Nen, 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Vermont.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, near Falkenſtein.

Rockins-Stairs, Kent, W. of the North Foreland.

Rockland, SE. of Norwich. *Rockland, All Saints*, or *Minor*, *St. Andrews*, or *Majors*, *St. Peters*, and *Tofts*, Norfolk, near Attleborough. *Rockley*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Rockeley*, Yorkſh. S. of Barneſley. *Rockly-Hill*, Dorſetſhire, near Portiſham. *Rock-Savage*, Cheſhire, on the Weever, near Halton. *Rocliff*, Yorkſh. on the Ure, near Boroughbridge. *Rocliff*, Cumberl. N. of the Eden, near Carliſle. *Rocot Bridge*, Oxfordſhire, over the Iſis, N. of Farringdon.

ROCOUX. See RAUCOUX.

ROCROY, a town in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory which the Prince of Condé, then duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained over the Spaniards in 1643. Nine thouſand Spaniards and Walloons are ſaid to have fallen in the battle, moſt of whom refuſed to take quarter. It is ſeated in a plain, 6 miles from the river Maeſe, and 12 NW. of Mezieres.

Rodborough, Glouc. near Stroud. *Rodborn*, Warw. between Southam and Daventry. *Rodborn*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Roddam*, or *Rodham*, Northumb. N. of Ingram. *Rodden*, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half from Portiſham. *Roddeſton*, Northumberl. a foreſt in South Tindal. *Roddington*, Shropſ. NE. of Chirbury. *Roddington*, Shropſ. on the river Roddon, NW. of Wellington. *Rode*, Northamp. near Sacy Foreſt. *Rode*, Somerſetſ. near Frome. *Rode-Hall*, Cheſhire, by Sandbach. *Rode, North*, Cheſhire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Rodeley*, Leiceſ. near Mount-

Sorrel. *Rodenbury-Hills*, Somerſ. SE. of Frome. *Rodeſhall*, Yorkſ. S. of Bradford.

RODEZ, a town in the dept. of Aveiron. There are four great annual fairs here, where great numbers of mules are ſold for Spain. Here are manufactures of grey cloths and ſerges. It is 30 miles NNE. of Alby.

Roding, the name of eight pariſhes in the weſtern part of Eſſex, diſtinguiſhed by the additional appellation of *Abbots*, *Berners*, *Beauchamp*, *Eythorp*, *High*, *Leaden*, *Margarets*, and *White*. This part of the country is called the Rodings, and takes it's name from the river Roding, which riſes near Canfield, and falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land. *Rodley*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in Weſtbury pariſh. *Rodmarton*, Glouceſterſ. E. of Minching Hampton. *Rodmerſham*, Kent, SE. of Sittingbourn. *Rodon*, NE. of Shrewſbury.

RODOSTO, a trading town of Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, 62 miles S. by W. of Conſtantinople.

Rodſley, Derbyſ. E. of Caſtleton. *Rodway*, Somerſetſ. near Ilminſter. *Roeburn*, a river in Lancaſhire. *Rochampton*, a hamlet of Putney, at the weſtern extremity of the heath.

ROER, or RUER, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, as alſo Ruremond, in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maeſe.

Roeſborough, in Cork, Munſter. *Roes-Green*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

ROEULX, a town of Hainault, 8 miles NE. of Mons.

Roe-Water, in Derry, Ulſter.

Rogate, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Rogiate*, Monmouthſ. near Caldicot.

ROHACZOW, a town of Minſk, Lithuania.

ROHAN, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 20 miles NNE. of Vannes.

ROHILCUND, or ROHILLA, a territory of Hindooſtan, E. of the Ganges, and NW. of the ſoubah of Oude. In 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the Britiſh troops, as allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their aſſiſtance, the enemy were driven back. For this ſervice, the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob 40 lacks of rupees; but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the Britiſh troops, conquered, and added to the ſoubah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Rokely, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough. *Rokeſtridge*, Somerſetſ. over the cut from the Axe to the Brent. *Rokeſby*, Yorkſhire, between Barnard Caſtle and Greatabridge. *Rokeſly-Hall*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Hatfield-Woodhouſe. *Rokkeſdon*, near Bedford. *Rokolt*, Eſſex, near Stratford and Layton.

ROLDUC, a town of Limburg, with a territory including ſeveral villages.

Rolleſby, Norfolk, SW. of Winterton-Neſs, *Rollingſton*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Corfe. *Rollrich-Stones*, Oxfordſ. an ancient monument, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones, ſtanding upright, in the pariſh of Chipping Norton, near Long Compton. It is the remains of a Britiſh temple, according to ſome, but antiquarians are not agreed as to it's particular deſignation. *Rolls*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Rolſton*, Staff. near Tutbury, and the confluence of the Dove and Trent. *Rolvenden*, Kent, two miles SW. of Tenterden.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland on the W. coaſt of S. Jutland, between thoſe of Mance and Sylt. It is 7 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, and contains a few villages. Lat. 55. 9. N.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Ferrareſe, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by Urbino and Tuſcany, and on the W. by Bologna; about 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth, fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and paſtures. It has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt-works, which make it's principal revenue. In the fifth century, it fell under the dominion of the Oſtrogoths, whoſe king, Theodorick, in 493, made Ravenna his uſual place of reſidence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Beliſarius and Narſes, generals of the emperors of the eaſt, Ravenna became the reſidence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themſelves maſters of it, and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt exarchs. In 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Iſtulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the ſee of Rome. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland.

Romanby, Yorkſhire, by Northallerton. *Roman's-Leigh*, Devonſhire, S. of South Moulton.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora, and

and on the W. by Macedonia; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is now called by the Turks, Rumeli and Icella. It is fruitful in corn and paſtures; and there are mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. Hæmus and Rhodope are the principal mountains, extending, in long ridges, from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. It is divided into three great governments, or ſangiacates.

ROMANO, a town of Italy in the Bergamaſco.

ROMANS, a town in the department of Drome, compared by travellers, who have viſited Paleſtine, to Jeruſalem, for ſituation and ſcenery. It is 22 miles SW. of Grenoble.

Rombrock, or *Romerick*, Herts, near Ickleton. *Rombrough*, Suffolk, NW. of Haleſworth. *Romden*, Kent, near Smarden.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 748 years before the Chriſtian era. It was formerly three times as large as it is at preſent; and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities of Europe. It contains 81 pariſhes, 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, 2827 prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 ſtudents, and 1470 paupers, and is divided into 14 quarters, or wards, called riones. The number of inhabitants has gradually increaſed during the whole of this preſent century. Some of the principal ſtreets are of conſiderable length, and perfectly ſtraight. That called the Corſo is the moſt frequented. Here the nobility diſplay their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The Strada-Felice, and the Strada-di-Porta-Pia, are alſo very long and noble ſtreets. There are no lamps lighted in the ſtreets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkneſs, were it not for the candles which the devotees ſometimes place before the Madonas, or ſtatues of St. Mary; theſe appear glimmering, at vaſt intervals, like ſtars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the firſt diſtinction. Rome, at preſent, exhibits a ſtrange mixture of magnificent and intereſting, and of common and beggarly objects. The former conſiſt of palaces, churches, fountains, and, above all, the remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the reſt of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes, in ſize and magnificence, the fineſt monuments of ancient architecture. It's length is exactly 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement to the top of the croſs, which crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon is the moſt perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. "In ſpite," ſays Moore, "of the depredations which it has ſuſtained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, it ſtill remains a beautiful monument of Roman taſte. The pavilion of the great altar, which ſtands under the cupola of St. Peter's, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian braſs, which ſupport it, were formed out of the ſpoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon it's head, has ſtill a probability of outliving it's proud, capacious rival." From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. It's height is 150 feet, and it's breadth nearly the ſame. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a ſufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Chriſtian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to Mary, and to all the martyrs and ſaints. As the Pantheon is the moſt entire, the Amphitheatre of Veſpaſian is the moſt ſtupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit ſtill remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original ſtructure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 ſpectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant ſtructure, raiſed on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely deſcribed. The ancient Forum is now a *cow-market*; and on the top of the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, is the ſtatue of St. Peter, inſtead of that of Trajan, &c. The Romans ſay, that the church of St. John Lateran is the moſt ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Chriſtendom. To this temple every new pope conſtantly goes firſt, in a magnificent proceſſion, to take poſſeſſion of his ſee. The pope has three ſuperb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church, ſaid to contain upwards of 4400 apartments. The library of this palace is the largeſt and moſt complete in the world; rich, eſpecially in manuſcripts in all languages, and of all ages, of which there are ſaid to be about 4000. In Rome, the connoiſſeur, will meet with innumerable paintings by the greateſt

masters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo is said to serve more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, in lat. 41. 54. N. lon. 12. 55. E.

ROMHILD, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

*ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hospital; but, since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the Cinque Ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's Day. It is seated in the marsh of the same name, 2 miles and a half NNE. of Lydd, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a tract of land, 20 miles long and 8 broad, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye Haven. It contains, in this compass, between 40 and 50,000 acres of firm, fruitful land, the richest pasture in England. Cattle are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market, but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Romney-Marsh.

Romney, Old, a mile and a half W. of New Romney.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, Switzerland, 10 miles SW. of Friburg.

ROMORANTIN, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, on the brook Morantin, which loses itself in the Saudre. Here are some manufactures of serges and cloths, which are very good. It is 21 miles N. by E. of Mont Richard, and 100 S. by W. of Paris.

Rompney, Monmouthsh. NE. of Cardiff.

Rompney a river of Glamorganshire.

ROMSEY. See RUMSEY.

Romsley, Shropshire, NE. of Clebury.

RONALDSHA, SOUTH, one of the Orkney Islands.

RONCIGLIONE, a town and county in the Patrimonio.

RONDA, a town of Granada, near the Rio Verde, 35 miles W. of Malaga.

Rondbay, Yorksh. NE. of Leeds. *Rook's-Hill*, Sussex, N. of Chichester. *Rookley*, Kent, near Foot's Cray. *Rook's Nest*, Surry, near Godstone. *Rookwood-Hall*, Essex, near the Roodings. *Rope*, Cheshire, near Namptwich. *Ropesley*, Linc. W. of Fokingham. *Ropeley*, Hampsh. NE. of Alresford. *Ropston*, Yorksh. near Hornsey-Beck.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town in the dept. of the Var, 4 miles W. of Frejus.

ROQUEFORT-DE-MARSAN, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Douze, 10 miles NE. of Mont-de-Marsan.

ROQUEMAURE, a town in the dept. of Gard, seated on the W. side of the Rhone, 6 miles N. of Avignon.

Roridge, Devonsh. W. of Yarnscomb.

ROSANA, a river in the Tyrolese.

ROSAS, a town in Catalonia, with a harbour, seated near the Mediterranean, on the bay of the same name, 22 miles NE. of Gironne.

Roscerkin, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a small university. It was once the residence of the kings of Denmark, and in the great church are several tombs of the kings. In 1658, a famous treaty of peace was concluded here. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 47 miles in length, and from 9 to 29 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Leitrim, Longford, and Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by part of Galway and Mayo. It is a fruitful country, and, by the help of good husbandry, yields excellent corn. It contains 50 parishes, about 17,140 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants. Here are some extensive bogs, and but few hills. The principal town is Athlone, but the assize-town is Roscommon.

*ROSCOMMON, the shire-town of the county of Roscommon, in Connaught, 69 miles WNW. of Dublin.

*ROSCREA, a thriving town of Tipperary, in Munster, 59 miles from Dublin.

Roscrow; see *Rushcrow*. *Rose-Aker*, Lancas. N. of Kirkham. *Rose-Ash*, Devonshire, SE. of S. Moulton.

ROSEAU. a town on the W. coast of the Island of Dominica.

Roseburn, Northumberl. S. of Whitchester, and W. of Rutchester. *Rose-Castle*, Cumberl. near Dalston, on the Calder, a magnificent seat of the bishops of Carlisle.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders county.

Rosedeen, Northumb. near Ilderton and Rotham. *Rosegill*, Westmorl. in the parish of Shap. *Rose-Hall*, Herts, SW. of King's-Langley. *Roseland*, Cornwall, a

fruitful vale between a creek of Falmouth-Haven and Tregony.

Roſenellis, in Queen's-County, Leinſter.

ROSENFELD, a town of Wurtemburg.

ROSES. See ROSAS.

ROSETTA, a town in Egypt, founded in the 8th century. It is ſeated on the weſtern branch of the river Nile, and called by the Egyptians, Raſchid. It is near two miles in length, has no ſtreets perfectly ſtraight, nor any remarkable ſquares, but the houſes, built with terraces, and ſtanding aſunder, have an air of neatneſs and elegance. They have a great manufactory of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but it's chief buſineſs is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo: for all European merchandiſe is brought hither from Alexandria by ſea, and hence carried by boats to Cairo; as all the productions of Egypt are brought to the port of Alexandria: The Europeans have their vice-conſuls and factors here. The country to the N. has pleaſant gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almoſt all ſorts of fruits, with a variety of enchanting groves of palm-trees, with flowers ſcattered among them; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. The rice ſown round it, is, by very rigorous laws, appropriated to the uſe and conſumption of Conſtantinople only. It is 25 miles NE. of Alexandria, and 90 NNW. of Cairo. Lat. 31. 22. N. lon. 30. 45. E.

ROSHACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, ſituated near the Lake of Conſtance, 7 miles ENE. of St. Gall.

ROSHAAN, a country of the Farther India, between Meckley and Aracan, about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia.

ROSIERE, LA, a ſmall iſland near the SW. coaſt of Jerſey.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for it's ſalt-works. The works that king Staniſlaus conſtructed here are much admired. It is ſeated on the river Meurthe, 9 miles SE. of Nancy, and 170 SSE. of Paris.

Roſineton, Yorkſhire, between Doncaſter and Bautre. *Zoſkeſtall*, Cornwall, near the Land's End.

Roſlee, in Sligo, Connaught.

Roſleſton, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Walton-upon Trent. *Roſley*, or *Roſely*, Glouc. in Withington pariſh. *Roſley-Hill*, Cumb. noted for it's annual fair.

Roſmanaher, in Clare, Munſter.

Roſmaund, NE. of Hereford. *Roſmoran*, Cornwall, NE. of Penzance.

ROSOY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles S. of Meaux.

Roſs, Eſſex, in Debden and Walden pariſhes.

* ROSS, a fine old trading town of Herefordſhire, with a good market for corn and cattle. Here the celebrated philanthropiſt, Mr. John Kyril (Pope's Man of Roſs) had his reſidence, and died in 1724, aged 90, with the bleſſings of all, rich and poor. He conſtructed a fine broad cauſey, at the W. end of the town; he alſo raiſed the ſpire of the church upwards of 100 feet, and ſunk a reſervoir for the uſe of the inhabitants of the town. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Wye, and is 12 miles SE. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday. The fairs, which are well ſtored with cattle and other proviſions, are July 20th, Thurſday after October 10th, and December 11th. There is alſo a great market on the firſt Thurſday after the 10th of March.

ROSS, or ROSS CARBERRY, a ſmall town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on a bay of the ocean. It is 20 miles SW. of Kinſale, and 152 from Dublin.

* ROSS, or NEW ROSS, a trading town of Wexford, in Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quays, and forms a fine harbour. It's principal exports are butter and beef. It has a ferry acroſs the river to Roſs-Ibracan, a ſmall hamlet of Kilkenny, and is about 8 miles N. by E. of Waterford, and 67 S. by W. of Dublin.

Roſſal, Yorkſ. on the Derwent, NW. of Wilton. *Roſſal, Up* and *Down*, NW. of Shrewſbury, on the Severn.

ROSSANO, a town of Calabria Citra, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 3 miles from the Gulf of Venice, and 27 N. by E. of Coſenza.

ROSSANO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Roſſe, Northumberl. S. of Holy-Iſland. *Roſſe*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near the ſea. *Roſſe-Hall*, Lancaſ. by the ſea, W. of Garſtang. *Roſſendale*, Lancaſ. on the Irwell, E. of Blackbourne. *Roſſey*, Suſſex, between Horſham and Iſield.

Roſs-Iſland, in Killarney Lake, Munſter, contains about 100 acres.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandſhire; on the W. by the ſea; on the S. by Invernesſhire; and on the E. by the Friths of Murray and Dornock, and the county of Cromarty. From N. to S. it is near 60

miles, and upward of 70 from E. to W. The NW. part of this county is desolate and dreary, presenting nothing to the eye but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, and aspiring into every form. The E. side feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has woods of fir of great extent, and is fruitful in corn and herbs. It has also abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, in the extensive lochs and bays found on the coasts. In the woods is the beautiful bird called Capercailzie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the mountains, is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for it's safety to it's gray colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter it's colour changes to a pure white like the snow, in which it often buries itself. The inhabitants of the W. and S. parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E. coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The Island of Lewis is included in this county.

Rostellan, in Cork, Munster.

ROSTOCK, a trading town of Mecklenburg, with a university, and a good harbour. It is the best town in this country; here are several handsome public buildings, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. Both the civil and criminal jurisdiction are vested in it's own magistracy, yet they annually pay 55 rix-dollars as an urbor, or original tribute to the dukes, as also the sum of 600 florins, in consideration of the grant of an excise. It is seated on a lake near the river Varne, which carries large boats, 3 miles from the Baltic, 12 N. of Gustrow, and 34 SW. of Stralsund.

ROSTOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaff.

*ROSTREVOR, a village of Down, in Ulster, seated on Carlingford-Bay, and well defended from the severity of the weather and open sea. At the lower end of it is a small quay for ships, which ride at anchor a few yards from the shore. Here is also a salt-work, and a pottery for white earthen ware.

ROTA, a town of Andalusia, seated at the N. entrance of the Bay of Cadiz.

ROTENBERG, a town of Lucerne, Switzerland; also a town of Bavaria; a town of Austrian Suabia; a town of Verden, Westphalia; two towns of Spire and Hesse, in the circle of Upper Rhine; a town of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony; a town of Crossen, Upper Saxony; and a town of Austria.

Rothal-Chapel, Shropshire, NW. of Church-Stretton. *Rothamstead*, Hertfordshire, W. of Wheathamstead.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, seated on the river Coquet, 9 miles SW. of Alnwick, and 302 N. by W. of London. Market discontinued.

Rothby, Lincolnshire, NW. of Spilsby. *Rother*, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a short space, and then enters the English Channel at Rye. *Rother*, a river of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which runs into the Don at Rotheram.

ROTHERAM, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a large iron manufacture. It is seated on the river Don, 6 miles NE. of Sheffield, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Fairs on Whitmonday and December 1st.

Rotheras, near Hereford. *Rotherbridge*, Sussex, N. of Battel. *Rotherby*, Leicest. W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Rotherfield*, Sussex, at the source of the Rother, NW. of Burwash-Downs. *Rotherfield, Greys* and *Peppard*, Oxfordsh. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Rotherston*, Cheshire, NW. of Knottesford. *Rotherwick*, Hants, W. of Hartley-Row.

ROTHSAY, a town of Scotland, capital of the Isle of Bute, on the NE. coast of the island, with an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal residence, which gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heirs apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, or ROWELL, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NW. of London. Market on Monday. A noted horse-fair on Trinity-Monday.

Rothwell, Lincolnsh. SW. of Thongcaster. *Rothwell*, Yorksh. between Wakefield and Leeds. *Rotington*, Cumb. N. of St. Bees. near the Bluff promontory, St. Bees Head.

ROTTERDAM, a city and sea-port of Holland, seated on the river Rotter, an outlet of the Meuse. Next to Amsterdam it is the most considerable place in the United Provinces, for the size, beauty of it's buildings, trade, and riches. There are so many fine deep canals, that the largest ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, out of which are elected 4 burgomasters, a grand bailly, and 7 echevins. It is more

frequented

frequented by the Britiſh merchants than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice goes away ſooner, and a ſingle tide, in two or three hours, will carry a veſſel into the open ſea. The principal public buildings, are the town-houſe, the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt-India Houſes, the arſenal, and the College of Admiralty. On the eaſt ſide of the city is a large baſon and dock, for building and launching veſſels employed in the ſervice of the admiralty, and the Eaſt-India Company. Here is an Engliſh Preſbyterian church, which being of the eſtabliſhed religion, the miniſter is paid by the States; and, which is not the caſe with the Preſbyterians in England and Scotland, they make uſe of an organ. Here is alſo an Engliſh epiſcopal church, whoſe miniſter is paid partly by a ſalary from the Engliſh government, and partly by a ſubſcription of the congregation. Some of the houſes are built in the old Spaniſh ſtyle, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houſes, which are very lofty and ſpacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb-Tees. On this quay is a handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. The ſtatue of Eraſmus, in bronze, ſtands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow ſtreet, leading from the ſtatue to the great church, is ſtill ſhown the houſe in which he was born, with an inſcription in front, to his honour. Rotterdam is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 13 miles S. of the Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman in 1643. Lat. 20. 15. S. lon. 174. 35. W.

Rotterſtridge, Suſſ. near Petworth. *Rottingdean*, Suſſex, a pleaſant village, 4 miles from Brighton, much reſorted to of late, from it's increaſing accommodations for ſea-bathing.

ROTWEIL, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, on the Neckar.

Roubirie, Northumberland, in Warkworth manor: had formerly a market. *Rouceby*, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſhire, W. of Sleaford. *Roveley*, or *Rotheley*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

ROUEN, a city, the capital of the dept. of Lower Seine, ſeated on the river Seine, before the revolution the capital of Normandy, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains upwards of 7000 houſes, and 36 pariſh churches. The ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houſes are moſtly of wood. Notwithſtanding this diſagreeable appearance, it is one of the moſt opulent and important places in France. It is 2 leagues and a half in circuit; and (it's ſix ſuburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late Parliament of Rouen met; the Old Caſtle; and the principal church, near which is a public library. In the market place is a ſtatue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here, by the Engliſh, for a witch. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoiſe*, are much eſteemed. There are alſo manufactures of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The ſuburb of St. Sever, ſituated on the other ſide of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which riſes and falls with the tide, and is made to open ſo as to admit the paſſage of ſhips. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. It is 50 miles SW. of Amiens, and 70 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27. N. lon. 1. 10. E.

ROVERE, a town in the Treviſan.

ROVEREDO, a town in the Tyroleſe, with a conſiderable trade in fine ſilk.

ROUERGUE, a ci-devant province of France, 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but producing much wood, feeding a number of cattle; and having mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron, of which Rodez is the capital.

Rougham, Lancaſhire, near Cartmel.

**Rougham*, Norfolk, NE. of Caſtle-Acre.

Rougham, Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Bury.

Roughbarrow, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Rough-Hedge*, Eſſex, S. of Colcheſter. *Roughton*, Lincolnſ. S. of Horncaſtle. *Roughton*, Norfolk, S. of Cromer.

Roughty Bridge and *River*, in Kerry, Munſter; the latter runs into the Kenmare.

ROVIGNO, a town of Iſtria, with good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, 32 miles S. of Capo d'Iſtria.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, the capital of Poleſine-de-Rovigo, ſeated on the river Adigetto, 37 miles SW. of Venice.

Roulſton, Nottingh. by the Trent, SW. of Newark. *Rounam-Paſſage*, Somerſetſ. over the Avon, to the Briſtol Hot-Wells. *Roundatton*, Shropſ. NW. of Bridgenorth. *Roundway*, or *Roundaway*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. Adjoining this village, are Roundway Downs, remarkable for a battle fought between the Parliamentarians and Charles I. They are alſo noted for the variety and extenſiveneſs of their views.

Rouſay,

Rouſby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, W. of Mulgrave Caſtle. *Rouſelench*, Worceſterſhire, between Perſhore and Alceſter.

ROUSSELAER, a town in the late Flanders County, 10 miles NE. of Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, a ci-devant province of France, having Languedoc on the N. Catalonia on the S. and the Mediterranean on the E. It is about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and now forms the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees.

Router, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Rowbarrow*, Somerſetſ. N. of Axbridge. *Rowceſter*, Staffordſ. NE. of Uttoxeter, near the conflux of the Dove and Churnel. *Rowcliff*, Cumberland, at the mouth of the Eden. *Rowcliff*, Weſtmorl. near Kendal. *Rowd*, or *Rowdon*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Rowdant*, Suſſex, W. of Eaſt Grinſted. *Rowdel*, Suſſex, near Waſhington. *Rowdham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Row, Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Rowel*, or *Roell*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Hawling. *Rowefley*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, E. of Bakewell. *Rowington*, Warwickſ. SW. of Wroxhall Park. *Rowland*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, SE. of Tiddeſwell. *Rowland-Caſtle*, Hants. *Rowley*, Durham, W. of Lancheſter. *Rowley*, Staffordſ. N. of Hales-Owen. *Rowley*, Yorkſ. SW. of Beverley. *Rowley-Green*, Herts, between Elſtree and Barnet. *Rowley-Park*, Staffordſhire, S. of Paget's Bromley. *Rowley Regis*, Staffordſhire, near Dudley-Caſtle. *Rowſton*, near Hereford. *Rowſton*, NW. of Hallaton. *Rowlſton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Rowlright, Great* and *Little*, Oxfordſhire, N. and NW. of Chipping-Norton. *Rownal*, Staffordſ. S. of Cheadle. *Rownd-Alne*, Warwickſ. NE. of Alceſter. *Rowner*, Hants, between Titchfield and Goſport. *Rowney*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Rowſham*, Bucks, NE. of Ayleſbury. *Rowſham*, Dorſetſ. E. of Beminſter. *Rowſham*, Oxfordſ. on the Cherwell, by Steeple-Aſton. *Rowſton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Rowſton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Rowth*, Yorkſ. in the N. bailiwick of Holderneſs. *Rowthorp*, Derbyſ. NW. of Mansfield. *Rowton*, near Cheſter. *Rowton*, Shropſ. S. of Shefnal. *Rowton*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Rowton Caſtle*, SW. of Shrewſbury, near the Severn. *Rowtore*, Cornw. SW. of Camelford, *Row Urcot*, Glouc. near Alveſton. *Roxall*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Roxall*, NW. of Warwick.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called Teviotdale, and containing the diſtricts of Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, Euſdale, and Eſkdale. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickſhire, on the E. and S. by the Engliſh counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W. by the ſhires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles, and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel: the principal mountains are thoſe called the Cockiaw, whence a range of high hills runs weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſable. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moſſes, hills, and mountains, interſperſed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn and oats. The hills feed great numbers of ſheep and cattle. On it's borders were the *Battle, Battable*, or *Debateable Lands*, claimed by the borderers of both nations. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſs, and Roxburgh.

Roxby. Lincolnſhire, E. of Burton-on-Trent. *Roxby*, Yorkſhire, near Pickering.

ROXCESTER. See WROXETER.

ROXENT, or ROCA, CAPE, called by the Engliſh ſeamen the ROCK OF LISBON, a mountainous promontory in Portugal, at the entrance of the river Tajo, 22 miles W. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

Roxey, Middleſex, near Harrow. *Roxford*, near Hertford. *Roxham*, Lincolnſhire, near Sleaford. *Roxton*, E. of Bedford. *Roxwell*, Eſſex, near Writtle.

Royal-Oak, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Royalton, Cornw. near Columb-Parva.

ROYAN, a town in the department of Lower Charente, formerly very large, but now almoſt in ruins. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 18 miles SW. of Saintes.

Roycroſs, Cumberland, on Stainmore. *Roydon*, Eſſex, SW. of Harlow, on the river Stort. *Roydon*, Eſſex, near Harwich. *Roydon*, Eſſex, between Radwinter and Stiſted. *Roydon*, Norfolk, near Diſs. *Roydon*, Norfolk, in the Marſh Land. *Roydon*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Roydon*, Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Roydon-Hall*, Kent, S. of Malling.

ROYES, a town in the dept. of Somme, where ſome mineral waters were diſcovered a few years ago. It is 24 miles SE. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

Royes-Hall, Eſſex, N. of Halſted.

* ROYSTON, a conſiderable town of Hertfordſhire, part of which is ſituated in Cambridgeſhire. In a cavern under the market-place is an ancient ſubterranean chapel, diſcovered a few years ago, and ſuppoſed to be of Saxon conſtruction. It's entrance was at the top. Royſton has given it's name to a ſpecies of crow, called the *Hooded* or *Grey Crow*; a bird of paſſage, with ſome white on the breaſt

breaſt and wings, that appears in this neighbourhood, and on the whole eaſtern coaſt. It is 22 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. A conſiderable market for barley, malt, &c. on Wedneſday. Fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, the Wedneſday in Whitſun week, the firſt Wedneſday in July, and Wedneſday after September 29th.

Royſton, Yorkſhire, NE. of Barneſley. *Royton*, Kent, near Lenham. *Royton*, Lancaſhire, on the Irk, SE. of Rochdale. *Ruaban*, Denbighſhire, in North Wales. *Ruan*, Cornwall, SW. of Great Columb. *Ruan, Great* and *Little*, Cornwall, near the Lizard-Point. *Ruan Lanithorn*, Cornwall, 3 miles from Tregony. *Ruardine*, Glouceſterſhire, in the Foreſt of Dean.

RUATAN, an iſland, with a good harbour, in the Bay of Honduras.

RUBIERA, a town of Modena.

Rucking, Kent, 5 miles NW. of New-Romney. *Ruckland*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Horncaſtle. *Rudby*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Stokeſley. *Ruddington*, S. of Nottingham, half a mile W. of Flawford. *Ruddle*, Glouceſterſhire, in Newnham pariſh.

RUDEN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Pomerania.

RUDESTET, a town of Erfurt, Upper Saxony.

RUDISHEIM, a town of Mentz.

Rudſen, Warwickſ. W. of Coventry. *Rudford*, 4 miles NW. of Glouceſter. *Rudgway*, Cornwall, SE. of St. Ives. *Rudgwick*, Suſſex, W. of Horſham. *Rudhall*, Herefordſhire, near Roſs. *Rudham, E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Houghton-Hall. *Rudheath*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Rudiard*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Leek.

RUDKIOBING, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Langeland, Denmark.

Rudlam, Flintſhire, in N. Wales. *Rudlam*, Yorkſ. NE. of Helmſley. *Rudland*, or *Ridland*, a river in Northumberland.

RUDOLFWERD, a town of Carniola.

RUDOW, a town of Samland, Pruſſia. In the neighbourhood many ancient monuments of Pagan idolatry are ſtill to be ſeen. This place is alſo remarkable for a victory gained by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1370, over Kingſtud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a ſtone pillar was erected, in a field near Tranſau, which is ſtill remaining. It is 12 miles NNW. of Konigſberg.

Rudſton, Yorkſ. NE. of Kilham. *Rue*, a river in Montgomeryſ. *Ruedock*, a river and ſmall village in Merionethſhire. *Rue-Hill*, Kent, near Wilmington. *Ruerdean*, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles SW. of Mitchel Dean.

RUFFACH, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 7 miles S. of Colmar.

RUFFEC, a town in the dept. of Charente, 24 miles N. of Angouleme.

Ruffins Hall, Kent, near Aldington. *Rufford*, Nottinghamſ. NE. of Mansfield. *Rufford*, Yorkſ. between Wetherby and York; where formerly was an abbey, but late the ſeat of Sir George Saville. *Ruſford-Chapel*, Lancaſhire, between Marton-Mere and the river Dowles. *Rugantyn*, Shropſhire, SW. of Biſhop's Caſtle.

*RUGBY, a large town of Warwickſhire, with a noted freeſchool. It is 10 miles SE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. of London. By the late inland navigation it communicates with the rivers Dee, Merſey, Trent, Ouſe, Severn, Thames, and all the various ramifications of the Grand Canal. Market on Saturday.

RUGELEY, a town of Staffordſhire. It is ſeated on the river Trent, near a navigable canal, 6 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 126 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

RUGEN, an iſland on the coaſt of Pomerania, oppoſite Stralſund, about 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle, contains 27 pariſhes, and is ſubject to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen, in lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 13. 40. E.

RUGENWALD, a town of Hinder Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden. It is ſeated on the river Wipper, 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 NNE. of Colberg.

Ruggeley, Northumberland, near Alnwick. *Ruggeway*, or *Ridgeway*, Glouceſterſhire, in Mangotsfield.

Ruggſborough, in Cork, Munſter.

Ruiſhton, Somerſetſhire. *Ruiton*, Hants, *Rulehall*, and *Rulehall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staff. near Gnoſtall. *Rumbaldkirk*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, NW. of Barnard-Caſtle, near a moor or common of the ſame name.

RUMELIA, the name given by the Turks to their Romanias, and ſometimes to all their European dominions.

*RUMFORD, a great thoroughfare town in Eſſex. It is a hamlet to the pariſh of Hornchurch, and is 17 miles WSW. of Chelmsford, and 12 ENE. of London. Markets on Monday and Tueſday for hogs and calves, and Wedneſday for corn.

Rumforth, Dorſetſ. SE. of Cranborn.

RUMILLY, a town in the department of Mont Blanc, 7 miles WSW. of Annecy.

RUMPNEY, or RHYNEY. See REMNEY.

*RUMSEY, a town in Hampſhire, with a manufactory of ſhalloons; and near the

town

town are ſeveral paper and corn-mills. King Edward and his ſon Alfred were buried in the old church here. It is 8 miles NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rumwell, Eſſex, NW. of Rayleigh. *Rumwood*, Nottingh. in Sherwood-Foreſt. *Runcton*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. S. of Yarum. *Runfold*, Surry, NE. of Farnham. *Rungton*, *North*, Norfolk, N. of Sechy. *Rungton*, *South*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Runhall*, Norfolk, NE. of Hingham. *Runham*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth. *Runington*, Northumberland, SW. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Runkhorn*, Cheſhire, near the mouth of the Merſey.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surry, where King John, affrighted by the great army of the barons who met him here, was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and *Charta de Foreſta*. It is now divided into ſeveral incloſures. See *Wrayſbury*.

Runſwick, Yorkſhire, a fiſhing town, 5 miles NW. of Whitby. *Runthwate*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Howgil. *Runton*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Runton*, Somerſ. W. of Wellington. *Runton*, *E.* and *W.* near Durham. *Runton*, *North*, Norfolk, near Lynn. *Runwell*, Somerſetſ. between Taunton and Wellington. *Runwich*, Glouceſterſ. NW. of Stroud. *Runwich*, alias *Dipuell*, Surry, NW. of Farnham.

RUPEL, a river of Brabant, formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the county of Waes, ſeated on the river Scheld, over-againſt the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles SSW. of Antwerp.

RUPERT, FORT, an Engliſh ſettlement on the E. ſide of the bottom of Hudſon's-Bay. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 78. 55. W.

RUPPIN, or RAPIN, a town and duchy of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg. It is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient caſtle, well furniſhed; the late king of Pruſſia, before his father's death, reſiding there. New Rupin is ſeated on a lake, and become a conſiderable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is alſo noted for brewers, and is 30 miles NNW. of Berlin.

RUREMONDE, or ROERMONDE, a town of Upper Guelderland, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Maeſe and Roer, 12 miles S. of Venloe. It was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1702, and given up by the Dutch to the emperor, in 1716.

Ruſale, Norfolk, NW. of Harleſton. *Ruſcomb*, *Ruſcomb Norbury*, and *Ruſcomb-Southbury*, Berkſhire, near Billingbear, and SE. of Sunning. *Ruſeland*, Lancaſhire, near the river Foſſe, and Fournels-Fells.

RUSH, a pretty large fiſhing-town, in Dublin, Leinſter, 13 miles from the metropolis. The ling, cured here, is exported in great quantities to foreign parts, and has long been celebrated for it's ſuperior flavour.

Ruſhall, Staffordſhire, N. of Walſal. *Ruſhal*, Wilts, 4 miles from Netherhaven. *Ruſham*, Norfolk, N. of Caſtle-Acre. *Ruſhbrook*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Ruſhbury*, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth. *Ruſhcarack*, Cornwall, E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Ruſhcrow*, or *Roſcrow*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn. *Ruſhden*, Hertfordſhire, NW. of Buntingford. *Ruſhden*, Northamptonſhire, a mile from High-Ferrers.

Ruſheen, in Kerry, Munſter.

Ruſhford, or *Ruſhworth*, Norfolk, SW. of Eaſt-Harling. *Ruſhforth*, or *Ruſhworth*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Bradford.

RUSHIN, a town in the Iſle of Man, called alſo Caſtletown, and anciently Sudor.

Ruſhmere, Suffolk, NE. of Ipſwich. *Ruſhmere*, Suff. SE. of Beccles. *Ruſhock*, Worceſ. SE. of Kidderminſter. *Ruſhpark*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, NE. of Sherborn. *Ruſhpit-Wood*, Rutlandſ. E. of the Vale of Catmoſs. *Ruſhton*, Cheſhire, near Torperley. *Ruſhton*, Cheſhire, NE. of Congleton. *Ruſhton*, Dorſetſ. near Holmbridge, a hamlet to Worgret, near Wareham. *Ruſhton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Blandford. *Ruſhton*, Lancaſ. NE. of Blackburn. *Ruſhton*, Northamp. by Pipwell. *Ruſhton*, *James* and *Spencer*, Staffordſ. NW. of Marbrook. *Ruſhworth*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Whitby. *Ruſkins*, Buckinghamſhire, by Colebrook.

Ruſky Bridge, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Ruſper, Suſſex, near Darking and Horſham. *Ruſſel*, *Ruſnal*, or *Ruſſiſal*, Wiltſhire, near Uphaven. *Ruſſel-Farm*, Hertfordſhire, near Watford.

Ruſſelwood, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Ruſthall, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Aſia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, and Perſia; on the E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and Lapland. There were three countries that had the name of Ruſſia; namely, Red Ruſſia; White Ruſſia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Ruſſia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroſlaf; and hence his imperial majeſty takes the title of emperor of all the Ruſſias.

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This empire, excluſive of the late acquiſitions from the Turks and from Poland, may be likened to a ſquare, whoſe ſides are 2000 miles each. The ſeas of Ruſſia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caſpian Sea. There are alſo five large rivers, namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna or Dwina, and Oby. A country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, and the ſoil muſt be as different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inſomuch that the inhabitants are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn: the N. part is not only more cold, but very marſhy, and over-run with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild beaſts. Beſide domeſtic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martens, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermins, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world. They had very few vines before Peter the Great cauſed them to be planted in different places. In Ruſſia are large quantities of cotton and ſilk, with which they make the various ſorts of ſtuffs; ſkins, furs, Ruſſia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Ruſſia cloth, honey, wax, and almoſt all the merchandiſes of China, India, Perſia, Turkey, and ſome European countries. This vaſt empire has been divided by the late empreſs into 42 governments; namely, Peterſburgh, Olonetz, Wiburgh, Revel, Riga, Pſkof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolenſko, Polotſk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroſlaf, Vologda, Archangel, Koſtroma, Niſhnei Novogorod, Kaſan, Simbirſk, Penza, Tamboſ, Voronetz, Kurſk, Novogorod Severſkoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenſlaf, Caucaſus, Saratof, Uſa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, Kolyvan, Irkutzk, and the country of the Coſſacks. The inhabitants, in general, are robuſt, great eaters, and fond of brandy. They uſe bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonour the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of ſnuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly accounted the rudeſt, and moſt ignorant people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Ruſſians were ſeen in other countries, and they ſeldom or never ſent ambaſſadors to foreign courts; but now they are more polite, and ſtudy the intereſts of different nations. They had no ſhips of war, or merchandiſe, before the reign of Peter I. but in the preſent reign, powerful Ruſſian ſquadrons, have appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the prieſts give a paſſport to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed to St. Nicholas, who is deſired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Chriſtian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbiſhops and biſhops. Every prieſt is called a *papa*, or pope, and of theſe there were 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter undertook to introduce arts and ſciences, and, in 1724, the firſt univerſity was founded that ever was in Ruſſia; and there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburgh, ſupplied with eminent profeſſors. With reſpect to dreſs, a long beard is in high eſtimation with the people of Ruſſia, notwithſtanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only thoſe depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the cuſtom and the wiſh of the court. Thoſe who retain their beards, retain likewiſe the ancient dreſs; the long ſwadling coat, either of ſkins, or of coarſe cloth lined with ſkins, in winter, and in ſummer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a ſaſh of any colour; but what they moſt affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowſers inſtead of breeches and ſtockings; their limbs are, beſides, wrapped in many folds of woollen ſtuffs to keep them warm: and above all they wear boots. Their ſhirts are faſhioned as women's, and their necks expoſed to the cold, have become very hard and impenetrable, from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel the ſubjects to adopt the German dreſs. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, any favour from court, upon other condition than baniſhing the Aſiatic ſheep ſkin robes. The dreſs of the women is the reverſe of the men, both in faſhion and colour; every part of it being as ſhort and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the ſame with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the ſhort jacket, the ſtriped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Ruſſian women are, however, far more rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the art of painting, to complete the Ruſſian belle. The young generation are modernizing theſe antique veſtments; the ſtiff embroidered napkin is ſupplanted by one of flowing ſilk; the jacket

jacket and petticoat are of muſlin, or other fine ſtuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a ſilk or ſatin cloak, in the cold ſeaſon, lined with fur. The richer claſs of females wear velvet boots. The dreſs of the higher ranks is after the French and Engliſh faſhion; and all muſt have a covering of fur ſix months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peaſant are hurled in their chaiſes and ſledges through the dreary Scythian winter. The ſovereigns of Ruſſia are abſolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is ſtill the title of the heir apparent. They afterward aſſumed the title of *czar*, and, in the ſequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, probably by corruption, from Cæſar, emperor; from ſome fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they alſo bear the eagle as a ſymbol of their empire. The firſt who bore the title of *czar*, was Baſil, ſon of Baſilides, who freed his country from it's ſubjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470.

RUSSIA, RED, or LITTLE. See RED RUSSIA.

Ruſtington, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſtone. *Ruſton*, Norfolk, W. of Weſt Dereham. *Ruſton*, Yorkſhire, by Pickering-Foreſt. *Ruſton, Eaſt*, Norfolk, between Walpole and the ſea. *Ruſton, Parva*, Yorkſhire, near Kilham. *Rutcheſter*, Northumberland, NW. of Chollerton, the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum paſſes the diſtance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort has been very conſiderable, and the ruins are remarkable.

*RUTHIN, a town of Denbighſhire, ſeated on the river Cluyd. It is well inhabited, has a large hoſpital, a free-ſchool, and the beſt market in the vale. It is 15 miles SW. of Holywell, and 206 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Bari, Naples.

Rutland, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Rutland, in Donegal, Ulſter.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the ſmalleſt county of England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is ſuppoſed to have received it's name from the red colour of the ſoil, which, in ſome parts, is a ſort of ruddle, ſtaining the fleeces of the ſheep. It is bounded on the W. by Leiceſterſhire; on the N. by Lincolnſhire, and part of Leiceſterſhire; and on the E. and SE. by Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire. It contains 53 pariſhes, and two market towns. The air is very good, and the ſoil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and ſheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guaſh, or Waſh. Oakham, in the fertile vale of Catmoſe, is the county town.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city and territory of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa, the capital of one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. Lat. 22. 16. N. lon. 82. 36. E.

RUVO, a town of Bari, Naples.

Ryader, a river in Denbighſhire, and Montgomeryſhire. *Ryal*, or *Ryehall*, Rutlandſhire, NW. of Stamford. *Rydal*, Yorkſhire, a fine fruitful vale, ſo called from the river Rye paſſing through it, with above 20 churches, between Hovingham, Helmſley, and Kirby-Moreſide.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, at the NW. angle of Wigtonſhire. The ſea flows into it through a narrow paſs; and it was formerly crowded, in the ſeaſon, with ſhoals of herrings, that have for the preſent deſerted it.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Weſtmorland, a little to the W. of Ambleſide. It is about one mile in length, ſpotted with little iſlands, and communicates by a narrow channel, with Graſmere-Water to the W. and by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

*RYE, a populous town in Suſſex, an appendage to the Cinque Port of Haſtings. It's port has been long ſo choked up with ſand, that it could only admit ſmall veſſels. This inconvenience was remedied by an act of parliament, in 1761, and the harbour reſtored, by letting the ſea and tides through a canal up to Winchelſea Wall, ſo that veſſels of 300 tons burden may now ride here with ſafety and eaſe. It exports corn, malt, hops, timber, and wool; and it's fiſhermen ſend conſiderable ſupplies of ſoles, plaice, &c. to the London markets. It is 34 miles SE. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 SE. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Rye, or *Ree*, Herts, near Hodſdon.

*RYEGATE, a town in Surry, ſeated in the Vale of Holmeſdale. It had formerly a caſtle, called Holm-Caſtle, built in the time of the Saxons, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 perſons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms againſt King John, held their private meetings. It is 16 miles E. of Guilford, and 21 S. of London. Market on Tueſday, and a monthly one on Wedneſday.

Ryeland, Glouceſ. in Dimmock pariſh. *Ryelth*, Shropſhire, W. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Ryerſh*, Kent, by the Medway, a mile N. of Weſt Malling. *Ryfield*, Middl. E. of Uxbridge.

Uxbridge. *Ryfield-Lodge*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Ryghton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, SE. of Hunanby. *Ryghton*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Ryle*, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Whitchurch. *Ryle*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, SE. of Headon. *Ryle, Great* and *Little*, Northumberl. near Alnham. *Ryme Intrinſica*, Dorſetſhire, half a mile W. of Yatemintter. *Ryſe*, Eſſex, part of the manor of Hatfield Regis. *Ryſe*, ſhire, SW. of Hornſey.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft, where the Prince of Orange had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between the allies, conſiſting of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Holland, and France.

Rytber, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Cawood. *Ryton*, Durham, near Newcaſtle. *Ryton*, Nottinghamſhire, in the manor of Mansfield. *Ryton*, Shropſhire, SW. of Tongcaſtle. *Ryton, Great* and *Little*, Shropſhire, W. of Acton-Burnel-Caſtle. *Ryton of the Eleven To*, Shropſhire, ſo called from 11 pariſh churches in it's view; ſtands between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the ſame name.

RZEVA, a town and territory of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on the Volga, near it's ſource.

RZEVA THE DESERT, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the territory of Rzeva.

SAB

SAABA, a town and diſtrict of Negroland, W. of Tombuctoo, on the river Senegal.

SAADA, a town of Yemen, Arabia, where they make Turkey leather. It is the reſidence of a ſheick, and is 400 miles SSE. of Mecca.

SAAMI, a town of Negroland, 12 miles from the mouth of the river Saami, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Gambia.

SAATZ, a town and circle of Bohemia.

SABA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about 12 miles in circumference, pleaſant and fertile, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the Iſland of St. Euſtatia. The acceſs to it is by a road cut out of the rock, which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully ſtored with magazines of ſtones, with which arms alone the inhabitants repulſed the French buccaneers, in 1688. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1781. The inhabitants raiſe ſome indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is ſhoes. It lies a little to the W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 17. 39. N. lon. 63. 12. W.

Sabbington, Bucks, W. of Tame.

SABEA, a town of Yemen, Arabia.

SABIA, a country of Africa, near the Indian Sea of Sofala.

SABINA, a province in the Pope's Territory, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Abruzzo Ultra, on the S. by the Campagni di Roma, and on the W. by the Patrimonio. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 22 in breadth, watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and

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abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a town and peninſula of Raguſa, in Dalmatia.

SABIONNETTA, a town and principality on the confines of Mantua and Cremona.

SABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte. In the neighbourhood are ſome quarries of black marble. Sable is ſeated on the river Sarte, 25 miles NE. of Angers, and 135 SW. of Paris.

SABLE, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern point of Nova Scotia, in North America. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 65. 34. W.

SABLES, D'OLONNE, a town in the dept. of Vendee, with a port capable of containing veſſels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles W. of Luçon.

SABLESTAN, a province of Perſia, on the frontiers of Hindooſtan; bounded on the N. and W. by Choraſan, on the E. by Candahar, and on the S. by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Boſt is the capital.

Sabrets, Eſſex, near Great Baddow. *Sabridgeworth*, or *Sawbridgeworth*, Hertfordſhire, S. of Biſhop's-Stortford.

SACAI, a conſiderable ſea-port in Nipon, Japan, with ſeveral handſome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It is 70 miles SW. of Meaco.

Saccam, or *Sawcomb*, Hertfordſhire, NW. of Wadeſmill.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, called the garden of Venice.

Sacy, or *Sawſey Foreſt*, 4 miles S. of Northampton, about a mile and a half long, and

and a mile over. *Sadbergh*, Durham, on a rivulet that runs into the Tees near Stockton. *Saddington*, Leicef. NW. of Harborough. *Saddle-Back*, Cumberl. a mountain on the E. fide of Lorton Vale. *Saddle-Tor*, Devonfhire, near the hills, between Chegford and Aflhburton. *Saddleworth*, Yorkfhire, on the borders of Lancafhire and Chefhire. *Saffron-Garden*, Eflex, by Horndon.

SAFFI, or ASKI, a trading town of Abda, Morocco, formerly the centre of the European commerce, but Mogadore is now the principal port. It is 16 miles S. of Cape Cantin.

SAGADAHOC, a diftrict of New England, in the province of Main, fuppofed to extend from the river St. Croix, eaftward, to that of Quenebec, weftward; and to have the river St. Lawrence for it's northern, and the Atlantic for it's fouthern, boundary.

SAGADAHOC, a river which runs into the Kennebec, in the country of Main, about 10 miles from it's mouth.

SAGAN, a town and principality of Silefia, fubject to the Prince of Lobkowitz.

Sages, Glouceflerfhire, in Slimbridge parifh.

SAGRES, a fea-port of Algarve.

SAHAGUN, a town of Leon, with a rich abbey, feated on the river Sea, 25 miles SE. of Leon.

Saham, Norfolk, NW. of Watton.

SAID, the fouthern divifion of Egypt, anciently called Thebais.

St. Canice, in Kilkenny, Leinfter.

SAINTES, the name of three fmall iflands in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lat. 15. 57. N. lon. 61. 52. W.

SAINTES, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente; before the revolution the capital of Saintonge, and the fee of a bifhop. Here are feveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moft famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. It is feated on an eminence, 26 miles SE. of Rochfort, and 262 SSW. of Paris.

Saintfield, in Down, Ulfter; the linen manufacture is carried on here. *St. John's*, in Rofcommon, Connaught. *St John's Town*, in Longford, Leinfter. *St. Kennis*, in Kilkenny, Leinfter. *St. Mullins*, in Carlow, Leinfter.

SAINTONGE, a ci-devant province of France, S. of Poitou and Aunis, about 70 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the moft fertile tracts in France; and they make the beft falt here in Europe. It now forms the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, an ifland of Africa, one of the Cape de Verds, to the E. of St. Nicolas. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has it's name from the great quantity of falt made here from the fea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. Notwithftanding it's apparent barrennefs, bearing no trees nor verdure, it produces incredible flocks of goats, fome affes, a few fmall horfes, and a great variety of fea fowls. A prodigious number of tortoifes lay their eggs here, yet the ifland is defolate and defert. It is 300 miles W. of the coaft of Africa. Lat. 16. 39. N. lon. 21. 59. W.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Weftmanland, 28 miles W. of Upfal.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handfome, rich, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous univerfity, confifting of 24 handfome colleges. The ftructure, called the Schools, where all forts of fciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freeftone. The univerfity has 61 profefforfhips, without reckoning the anatomical theatre, and the college of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. It has a large public fquare, and fine fountains, yet the ftreets are narrow and dirty. There were formerly 7000 ftudents, fent from all parts of Europe; and there are now upward of 4000. The fcholars are all clothed like prieffs, having their heads fhaved, and caps thereon. The cathedral is one of the handfomeft in Spain, and has a fine fteeple. There are alfo 25 parifh churches, 39 convents, 6 hofpitals, and about 7000 houfes. It is feated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, and is furrounded by a wall. It is accounted one of the fineft cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which waflies it's walls, has a bridge over it of 25 arches, and 300 paces long, built by the Romans; and without the walls is a fine Roman caufeway. It is 37 miles SE. of Miranda, and 88 NW. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 5. 16. W.

SALAMANCA, a town in Yucatan, Mexico, 150 miles S. of Merida.

SALANCHE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, in the Upper Faucigny, on a brook which falls into the Arve, 25 miles E. of Annecy.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia.

Salbridge, or *Sawbridge*, Warw. SW. of Willoughby. *Salcomb*, Devonf. near the Channel, between Branfcomb and Sidmouth. *Salcomb-Haven*, Devonfhire, SW. of Dartmouth. *Salcot*, *Verley* and *Wigborough*,

borough, Eſſex, near Toleſhunt and Weſt Merſey.

SALDANHA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coaſt of Africa, NW. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 9. S. lon. 17. 60. E.

Sale, Cheſhire, NE. of Altringham. *Saleby*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford. *Saleburſt*, Suſſex, W. of Ewhurſt.

SALEM, a ſea-port of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, and capital of the county of Eſſex. It is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, except Plymouth, which was ſettled 8 years before, in 1620. It is famous for building ſhips and fiſhing ketches, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE. of Boſton.

SALERNO, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Citra, with a harbour, and an univerſity, much celebrated formerly for medicine. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 27 miles ESE. of Naples.

SALERS, a town in the dept. of the Cantal, 27 miles W. of St. Flour.

Salers-Hope, Heref. N. of Roſs. *Saleſbury*, Herts, NE. of Shenley. *Saleſbury*, Lancaſ. N. of Blackborn. *Sulford*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Aſpley-Guiſe. *Salford*, Lancaſ. near Mancheſter. *Salford*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Chipping Norton. *Salford*, Somerſetſhire, on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol. *Salford-Abbot's*, or *Little*, Warwickſhire, SW. of Bitford.

SAHLBERG. See SALA.

SALIES, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SW. of Rieux.

SALINAS, a town of Guipuſcoa.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, fertile in wine and fruits. It lies NW. of the Iſland of Lipari.

SALINS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Jura, remarkable for quarries of jaſper and it's ſalt works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town. It is 20 miles SSW. of Beſançon, and 200 SE. of Paris.

*SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a large and ancient city of Wilts, of which it is the capital. It is ſituated in a chalky ſoil, is almoſt ſurrounded by the Avon and it's contributory rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a ſmall running ſtream flowing through every ſtreet. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a ſpire, the moſt regular and elegant Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, built in the form of a lanthorn. The town-hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market-place. Here are manufactures of flannels and linſeys, parchments, hardware, bone-lace, and cutlery. The navigation from Chriſtchurch comes within 2 miles of this city. It is 21 miles NE. of Southampton, and 83 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 1. 42. W. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday. Fairs on January 6th, Tueſday after Epiphany, Lady Day and the Monday before it, Whit Tueſday, Thurſday after Michaelmas, October 2d, and December 29th.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S. ſide of the city of Edinburgh, remarkable for a great precipice of ſolid rock, about a mile in length, and, in ſome parts, 100 feet high; which paſſes with ſome regularity along it's brow.

Saliſbury-Hall, Eſſex, near Walthamſtow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltſhire, extends 25 miles E. to Wincheſter, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and in ſome places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take direction from, that Thomas, the eighth earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile ſtone from hence to Shaftſbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Eaſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and ſeveral farmers hereabouts have two or three ſuch flocks. By folding the ſheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plain, beſide the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Romiſh and Britiſh camps, ſepulchres, &c.

Salkelds, Great and *Little*, Cumberland, N. of Penrith, are waſhed by the Eden. At the latter there is a circle of 77 ſtones, each 10 feet high, and one at the entrance 15 feet high: they are thought to have been a Druidical work, and are called, by the country people, Long Meg and her Daughters.

SALLINS, a neat and new-built town of Kildare, Leinſter. It is ſeated on the banks of the Grand Canal, 14 miles from Dublin.

SALLEE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Benhaſſen, in the kingdom of Fez. It was formerly one of the beſt harbours in the country, but now, on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of 200 tons burden are forced to unload their guns and ballaſt before they can enter it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are ſeldom uſed, for want of ſkill and materials; and as the ſand continues to accumulate, it is probable that, very ſoon,

only veſſels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road can only be frequented from February to October with a SW. wind, the road is no longer ſafe, and the ſhifting of the ſands of the bar renders the paſſage extremely difficult. Here is a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been infamous for it's pirates, which make prizes of all the Chriſtians' ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is ſeated on the river Sallee, 42 miles W. of Mequinez. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 6. 31. W.

Salley, Yorkſhire, in Craven. *Sallows*, near Norwich.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, inſulated in France, 24 WSW. of Straſburg.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, inſulated in Luxemburg, 38 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg.

Salmeſton, Kent, near Margate. *Salmondby*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Horncaſtle. *Salmon's*, Kent, near Penſhurſt.

SALO, a town in the Breſciano, near the Lake Garda.

SALOBRENNA, a ſea-port of Spain, in Grenada, with a ſtrong caſtle, in which the Mooriſh kings formerly kept their treaſure. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, 12 miles SE. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Grenada.

Salomon's Bridge, Suſſex, NW. of Petworth. *Salom-Wood*, Huntingdonſhire, near Old Weſton.

SALON, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, ſeated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW. of Aix.

SALONA, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, it's ruins ſhowing that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatro.

SALONA, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks; but the Jews are not ſuffered to live here. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, about 22 miles NW. of Livadia.

SALONICHI, formerly called THESSALONICA, a conſiderable ſea-port of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and the Jews, the former of which form 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues. Here is a triumphal arch, almoſt entire, erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, together with churches of extraordinary beauty, now converted into Turkiſh moſques. That of St. Demetrius has in it above a thouſand pillars of jaſper, porphyry, &c. The principal merchandiſe is ſilk. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, partly on the top, and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Varda, 50 miles NNE. of Lariſſa, and 270 W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 22. 53. E.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salperton, or *Cold-Salperton*, Glouceſ. between Winchcomb and Northleach.

SALSES, a town, caſtle, and lake in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 10 miles N. of Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an iſland of Hindooſtan, lying off the coaſt of Concan, 10 miles N. of Bombay. It is about 120 miles in circumference, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and ſugar-canes. It has ſubterraneous temples, cut out of the live rock, in the manner of thoſe of Elephanta. It is only ſeparated from Bombay by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1750, the Mahrattas took it from the Portugueſe; and, in 1774, the Engliſh took it by aſſault from the Mahrattas, and have kept it ever ſince, agreeably to treaty. It is a moſt deſirable acquiſition to the Eaſt India Company, as the ſettlement of Bombay poſſeſſed no territory beyond the ſmall iſland on which it is ſituated, and depended on foreign ſupplies for ſubſiſtence.

SALSONA, a town of Catalonia.

Salſton, Camb. in a vale near Gogmagog-Hills. *Salt*, Staffordſ. near Ingeſtre.

SALTA, a Spaniſh town of S. America, in Tucuman, which ſends large quantities of corn, wine, meat, hides, and other commodities to moſt parts of Peru. It contains about 400 houſes, 2 churches, and 4 monaſteries. The inhabitants have frequent wars with the Indians. They have about 500 men that bear arms, with thrice that number of ſlaves. It is 50 miles S. of St. Salvador. Lat. 25. 20. S. lon. 66. 30. W.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, ſeated on the deſcent of a ſteep hill, trading principally in malt and beer. It conſiſts of 3 ſtreets, which are waſhed clean by every ſhower of rain. The harbour is capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. Here is a ferry over the Tamar to Plymouth Dock, the inhabitants of which come to

this market by water, rather than go to Plymouth by land, as provifions are much cheaper here; and the town boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy. It is four miles and a half NW. of Plymouth, and 220 WSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Salthox, Suffex, near Chicheſter. *Saltburn*, Yorkſ. in Cleveland, near Rocliff. *Saltby*, Leiceſterſhire, near Belvoir.

SALTCOATS, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, in Scotland, on the Clyde, 10 miles NNW. of Ayr.

Saltcote, Cumberland, between Newton Marſh and Rabycote.

SALTEES, two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Wexford, in Leinſter, about 3 leagues and a half WSW. of Carnſore Point.

Salterford, Nottinghamſhire in the foreſt, near Granby. *Saltergate*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, in Blackenmoor. *Saltern*, Devonſhire, S. of Budley.

SALTFLEET, a ſea-port of Lincolnſhire, 33 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltfleetby, Eaſt, Middle, Weſt, or *All-Saints, Clement*, and *Peter*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Saltfleet. *Salt-Hill*, a village of Berks, 22 miles from London, on the road to Bath. *Salt-Hill*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Kirton. *Salthorp*, Wilts, SE. of Wotton Baſſet. *Salt-Houſe*, Norfolk, between Holt and the ſea.

Saltibridge, in Waterford, Munſter.

Saltley, Warw. NE. of Birmingham. *Saltmarſh*, Yorkſ. SE. of Howden. *Salton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Hovingham. *Saltorn-Load*, Norf. a channel in the Marſh Land. *Saltrey, Abbey, Breames, Grange, Judith, Mill*, and *Moins*, Huntſ. S. and SE. of Conington. *Saltrey, Common* and *Drain*, are E. of Conington. *Saltrum*, Devonſ. in Plymſtock pariſh. *Saltwater*, Suſſex, SW. of Chicheſter. *Saltwater Haugh*, near Durham, is a remarkable ſalt ſpring in the middle of the river Wear; to be ſeen chiefly in the ſummer, when the water falls to the ſide of the channel. It tinges the ſtones near it with a red colour, and when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay ſalt. *Saltwick*, Northumberland, near Stannington. *Saltwood*, Kent, a mile NW. of Hithe.

SALTZBURG, a city of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the ſame name, under the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who is a ſovereign prince. It is populous and well built, although the ſtreets are narrow and ill paved. The archbiſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has a magnificent garden, adorned with ſtatues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his ſummer houſe; but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The univerſity depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is built of freeſtone and marble, and contains 5 organs. Near Saltzburg are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Paſſaw, and 140 WSW. of Vienna.

SALTZBURG, THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF, a country of Germany, W. of Auſtria, S. of Upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, ſilver, and iron. No manner of grain is ſown here, but hay of a peculiar goodneſs is produced in every part. Here are conſiderable manufactures of ſteel and braſs, as appears from the aſtoniſhing number of ſwords, fabres, muſkets, cannon, &c. which are to be ſeen in the armories all over the country. In the archbiſhopric are 6 cities and 25 market towns. It is near 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the ſame name. In 1732, above 30,000 Lutheran Saltzburghers withdrew, with their effects, from the archbiſhopric, diſperſing themſelves in the other Proteſtant countries, and even in the Britiſh colonies in America.

SALVADOR, a town of Congo, capital of the country of Pemba, with a large palace, where the king reſides, and a Portugueſe biſhop. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain. It contains ſeveral churches, and 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4000 are white. The Portugueſe live in a quarter by themſelves. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 15. 39. E.

SALVADOR, ST. a large, populous, and handſome town of Braſil. It is the reſidence of a governor, and contains ſeveral religious houſes. The inhabitants are accounted voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious, but carry on a conſiderable trade. The houſes are two or three ſtories high, and the walls thick and ſtrong, being built of ſtone. The ſtreets are generally large and ſtraight; yet moſt of them have ſo ſteep an aſcent, that they are impracticable to wheel carriages. Here are alſo many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are ſugar, tobacco, woad for dyers, raw hides, tallow, train oil, Braſil wood, balſam of capivi, ipecacuanha, and other drugs. It is ſeated on an eminence, 100 fathoms in height, formed by the E. ſide of the Bay of All-Saints,

and the harbour is just below it. Lat. 12. 45. S. lon. 40. 10. W.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying to the N. of the Canary Islands. Lat. 30. 11. N. lon. 17. 54. W.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 15 miles S. of Santarem.

SALVATERRA, a town of Beira.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Arragon.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Leon.

Salvington, Sussex, in Terring parish.

Salutation, Yorkshire, N. Riding, between Bedal and Danby-Wisk.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a magnificent and rich cathedral. It is seated on an eminence, near the Po, 20 miles SSW. of Turin.

Salwarp, Worcestershire, near Droitwich, by the river Salwarp, which runs into the Severn, near Worcester.

SALZA, GREAT, a town of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, noted for salt-works.

SALZA, a town of Meissen, Upper Saxony.

SAMAR, or TANDAY, one of the Philippines, near the SE. extremity of Luzon, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

SAMARANG, a town on the N. coast of Java.

SAMARCAND, or SARMACAND, an ancient, large, and populous city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a famous academy of sciences, to which the Mahometans resort to study, from all the neighbouring countries. The houses are built of stone, and it was the seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated on the river Sogde, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 63. 20. E.

SAMBALLAS, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards. In the long channel between the Samballas and the isthmus, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien, the sea is navigable from one end to the other, affording good anchorage and shelter, be the wind which way it will.

Samborn, Warw. near Great Coughton.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the department of Aisne, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese at Namur.

Samford, Dorsetshire, NE. of Evershot.

Samford, Somersetsh. SW. of Bridgewater.

Samford-Arundel, Somersh. SW. of Wellington.

Samford Bret, Somers. SW. of Quantock-Hills.

Samford Courtney, Devonsh. N. of Okehampton.

Samford Dorcas, Somersetsh. NW. of Milbourn-Port.

Samford, Great and *Little*, Essex, NE. of Thaxted.

Samlesbury Hall, Lanc. NW. of Blackburn, near a navigable canal.

SAMMADE, a town in the department of Landes, 9 miles SSE. of St. Sever.

Samnet, or *Sameshouse*, Northumberland, W. of Holy Island.

Samons, Essex, between Thorndons and Tilbury.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, S. of the duchy of Courland, and E. of the Baltic, about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are accounted clownish and honest; and a singular custom is said to prevail here, no young woman is allowed to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne and Medniki are the principal places.

SAMOS, an island or the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, about 24 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, and excellent muskadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtledoves, wheaters, and excellent poultry. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour: they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Corea.

SAMOTHRACIA, or SAMONDRAKI, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimene and the coast of Romania. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lat. 40. 34. N. lon. 25. 17. E.

SAMOYEDES, THE, once a numerous nation of Tartary, in Asia, but now

ſtrangely diſperſed; ſome of them are found in ſmall and detached bodies among the mountains which lie to the W. of Lake Baikal: others are ſuppoſed to be within the Chineſe frontiers: others are ſcattered among the deſerts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and ſome nearly as far to the W. as Archangel. They have no longer the uſe of horſes, becauſe the climate of their preſent country renders their ſubſiſtence impoſſible; but they have ſtill preſerved the manners of a paſtoral people, and retain the uſe of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, ſmall eyes, a flat noſe, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, ſtraight, harſh, black hair, a ſhort thick neck, little or no beard, and ſhort legs.

Sampford Peverel, Devonſ. by the river Leman, NE. of Tiverton. *Sampford-Shiney*, Devonſ. SE. of Taviſtock. *Sampſon-Grange*, Kent, near Margate. *Sampſon's-Hall*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Samſbury*, Lanc. on the Ribble, NE. of Preſton.

SAMSOE, an iſland between N. Jutland and Zealand, 8 miles long, and 3 broad. It is very fertile and pleaſant.

SAMSON, St. a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Pontaudemer.

SANAA, a town of Yemen, Arabia, pleaſantly ſituated among the mountains, with fine orchards. It is 128 miles NNE. of Mocha. Lat. 15. 21. N. lon. 44. 9. E.

SANCERRE, a town in the department of Cher, noted for it's fine wines. It is 22 miles NE. of Bourges, and 110 S. of Paris.

SANCIAN, an iſland on the coaſt of the province of Quang-tong, in China. It is 40 miles SSW. of Macao.

SANCOINS, a town in the department of Cher, 15 miles SW. of Nevers.

Sancred, Cornwall, W. of Penzance. *Sanction*, Yorkſhire, near Market Wighton. *Sand*, Devonſhire, near Sidberry.

SANDA, one of the Orkney Iſles, lying NE. of that called Mainland.

Sandal, Yorkſhire, near Wakefield. *Sandal*, Yorkſhire, near Kirk-Sandal. *Sandlay*, Bedfordſhire, near Temsford.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Wheelock, near the Grand Canal. In the market-place are 2 ſquare ſtone croſſes, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Cheſter, and 161 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Sandbeck, Yorkſhire, S. of Richmond. *Sandbeck*, Yorkſhire, near Tickhall.

SANDECZ, a town of Cracow, in Poland, with mines of gold and copper in it's territory. It is ſeated 42 miles SE. of Cracow.

Sanderſted, Surry, S. of Croydon. Here is an extenſive proſpect on the N. to Croydon, and on the NW. to Harrow-on-the-Hill, and ſome parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hants, and over all Banſted Downs. *Sandford*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet to Cheltenham. *Sandford*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Sandford*, Oxfordſ. near Great Tew. *Sandford*, Shropſ. near Drayton. *Sandford*, Somerſetſhire, near Churchill. *Sandford*, Weſtmorl. SE. of Appleby. *Sandgate-Caſtle*, Kent, near Folkſtone. *Sandhead*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Sandholes, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Sandholm, Yorkſhire, on the Coulney, NE. of Howden. *Sandhurſt*, Berks, near Blackwater. *Sandhurſt*, 3 miles N. of Glouceſter. *Sandhurſt*, Kent, by the Rother, 4 miles SE. of Cranbrook. *Sandhutton*, Yorkſhire, W. of Thirſk. *Sandiford*, Yorkſhire, N. of Whitby. *Sandleford*, Berks, by Newbury.

SANDO, a ſmall iſland of Japan, on the N. coaſt of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, the ſoil of which is very fertile; and it has mines of gold, ſilver, and copper. It is 80 miles ENE. of Cracow.

Sandon, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Sandon*, Herts, a mile N. of Ruſhden. *Sandon*, Northumb. by Corbridge. *Sandon, Great* and *Little*, Staffordſ. NE. of Trent, below Stone. *Sandown*, Kent, in Worth pariſh. *Sandown, Bay* and *Caſtle*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Sandown-Caſtle*, Kent, N. of Deal. *Sandridge*, Devonſ. in Stoke Gabriel pariſh. *Sandridge*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Sandringhum*, Norfolk, near Coughan.

SANDUGAL, a town of Beira.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant, 11 miles NNW. of Antwerp.

Sandwal, Staffordſhire, 5 miles from Wolverhampton.

* SANDWICH, a town of Kent, conſiſting of about 1500 houſes, moſt of them old and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. The members belonging to it, as a Cinque Port, are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramſgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar. It was once a conſiderable ſea-port, but it is much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is ſeated, being ſo choked up with ſand, as to admit only ſmall veſſels. By theſe it exports corn,

malt, carrots, fruit, and garden ſeeds. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, in the N. Pacific Ocean, are 11 in number, and extend in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 150. 54. to 160. 24. W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Necheeheow, Oreehoua, Morotinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited except the two laſt. The climate of theſe iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt Indies in the ſame latitude, except that it is more temperate; and there are no traces of thoſe violent winds and hurricanes, which render the ſtormy months in the Weſt Indies ſo dreadful. There is alſo more rain at the Sandwich Iſles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear ſky, on the ſea-ſhore. Hence it is, that few of thoſe inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are ſubject, either from heat or moiſture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE. to NE. The vegetable productions are nearly the ſame as thoſe of the other iſlands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a ſuperior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in ſuch abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize, ſome of them meaſuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is alſo a root of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very ſweet, of a pleaſant taſte, and is an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The quadrupeds are hogs, dogs, and rats; the fowls are of the common ſort, and other birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European ſeeds, were left by Captain Cook; but the poſſeſſion of the goats ſoon gave riſe to a conteſt between two diſtricts, in which the breed was entirely deſtroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the ſame race that poſſeſſes the iſlands ſouth of the equator; and in their perſons, language, cuſtoms, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their leſs diſtant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Iſlands. They are, in general, above the middle ſize, and ſtrong; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both ſexes are ſaid to have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteriſtic of every part of this nation, that even in the handſomeſt faces there is a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe. They ſuffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various faſhions. The dreſs of both men and women nearly reſembles thoſe of New Zealand, and both ſexes wear necklaces of ſmall variegated ſhells. Tattowing the body is practiſed by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are alſo very neatly marked, and they have the ſingular cuſtom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houſes, built pretty cloſely together, without much order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the ſea, with detached walls, which are meant both for ſhelter and defence. Theſe walls conſiſt of looſe ſtones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in ſhifting them ſuddenly to ſuch places as the direction of the attack may require. In the ſides of the hills, they have little caves or retreats, the entrance to which is ſecured by a fence of the ſame kind. Some of their houſes are large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. Their food conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables, to which they add the fleſh of dogs and hogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the ſervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. They have various amuſements, ſuch as dancing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. Their plantations, which are ſpread over the whole ſea-coaſt, conſiſt of the taro, or eddy-root, and ſweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree ſet in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a ſingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickneſs of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The ſides conſiſt of 3 boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and laſhed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes meaſure 70 feet in length, 3 and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. They make ſalt in great abundance, and

of a good quality. As the iſlands are not united under one government, wars are frequent among them. The ſame ſyſtem of ſubordination prevails here as at the other iſlands, the ſame abſolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the ſame unreſiſting ſubmiſſion on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular ſociety of prieſts living by themſelves, and diſtinct, in all reſpects, from the reſt of the people. Human ſacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or ſignal enterpriſe, but the death of every conſiderable chief calls for a repetition of theſe horrid rites. Yet, apart from theſe obſervances, they are acknowledged to be of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition. They live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with each other; and in hoſpitality to ſtrangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, when their reſentment is not kindled by injury. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtance of their ſituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

Sandwich, and it's *Bay*, Dorſetſ. S. of Purbeck Iſland; ſee *Swanwich*. *Sandy*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Sandy-Acre*, E. of Derby. *Sandy-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Corfe-Caſtle. *Sandy-Capel*, Surry, by Eſher. *Sandy-End*, Middleſ. between Chelſea and Fulham. *Sandy Lane*, Oxfordſ. between Iſlip and Wheatley. *Sandy-Lane*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Corſham. *Sandy-Way*, Cheſhire, SW. of Northwich. *Sandy-Well*, Glouceſ. in Dowdeſwell pariſh. *Saneton*, Lincolnſ. near Sawcliff. *Sanford*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Sanford-Heath*, Oxfordſh. N. of Chipping-Norton. *Sanghall*, *Great*, near Cheſter. *Sanghall*, *Maſſey* and *Parva*, Cheſhire, between Meoles and Overchurch. *Sanghton*, Cheſhire, between Tattenhall and Cheſter.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the river Arragon.

Sankey, *Great* and *Little*, Lancaſhire, near Warrington.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Valencia.

SANORE-BANCAPOUR, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the N. of Myſore, and S. of Viſiapour. The fortreſs of Sanore is 110 miles SSE. of Viſiapour. Lat. 15. 39. N. lon. 75. 44. E.

SANPOO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANQUHAR, a town in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, and county of Dumfries. It is remarkable for it's coal-trade, and a manufactory of worſted mittens and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Nith, 24 miles NNW. of Dumfries.

SANTA-CLARA, an iſland of Peru, in the Bay of Guyaquil.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town on the SW. coaſt of the Iſland of Teneriff, defended by four ſmall forts, and ſeveral batteries. The town is very irregularly laid out, and contains about 300 houſes, built of ſtone. The principal ſtreet is broad, and has more the appearance of a ſquare than a ſtreet, with the governor's houſe at the upper end. Here is a church, and ſeveral convents. The road before the town is the principal one in the iſland for ſhelter, capacity, and the goodneſs of it's bottom. It lies entirely open to the SE. and S. winds; but theſe never continue long, and there is not an inſtance of a ſhip's driving from her anchors on ſhore. Lat. 28. 31. N. lon. 16. 31. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town of Sus, on the coaſt of Morocco, with a large and ſecure harbour. It is ſeated on the Cape Aguer, or Ger. Lat. 30. 38. N. lon. 10. 7. W.

SANTA-CRUZ, a ſea-port of Cuba, on the N. ſide of the iſland, 50 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W.

SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S. America, capital of a province of that name in the vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres. The environs produce great quantities of honey and wax. Lat. 17. 46. S. lon. 65. 14. W.

SANTA-FE, a town of N. America, capital of New Mexico, ſeated near the Rio-del-Norte, 990 miles NNW. of Mexico. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 106. 35. W.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S. America, capital of New Granada, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of ſilver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4. 9. N. lon. 73. 5. W.

SANTANDER, a ſea-port of Aſturia.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. The inhabitants are about 8000. It is 45 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

SANTEE, a river of S. Carolina.

SANTEN, a town of Cleves, with fine walks, that run as far as Weſel, from which it is 5 miles diſtant to the W.

SANTILLANA, a ſea-port of Aſturias, capital of the eaſtern part of that province. It is 70 miles NNE. of Oviedo, and 200 N. of Madrid.

Santon, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Santon*, Devonſ. in Branton pariſh. *Santon*, Lincolnſ. near Spittle-in-the-Street. *Santon*,

Cumberl. in Irton parish. *Santon House*, Norfolk, near Brandon-Ferry.

SANTORIN, or ST. ERINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the SW. of Nanphio. It is eight miles in length, near as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the soil, in general, must be dry and barren; it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords little wheat, but a great deal of barley and cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital, besides which there are four towns and five villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns; and though they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 26. 1. E.

Santoste-Ferry, Lincolnsh. from Yorkshire to the Isle of Axholm.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, S. of the depart. of Côte-d'Or. Maçon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France. It takes it's name from a considerable river which rises in Mount Vosges, and passing by Gray, Chalons, Maçon, &c. falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Sapcote, Leicest. SE. of Hinckley. *Saperton*, Derbys. E. of Uttoxeter. *Saperton*, Gloucestershire.

SAPIENZA, three islands and a cape of Turkey in Europe, opposite Modon, near the S. coast of the Morea; very small, and badly cultivated. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 21. 35. E.

Sapington, Kent, near Betham. *Sapiston*, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth. *Sapley*, and it's *Park* and *Heath*, N. of Huntingdon. *Sapperton*. Lincolnsh. W. of Fokingham. *Sapy, Upper*, Herefords. N. of Bromyard. *Sapy, Lower*, or *Sapy-Pitchard*, Worcest. N. of Bromyard.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *Sarra*, in their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 60 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till the year 1511, when they were finally expelled. They maintained a war in Palestine a long time, against the Western Christians, and, at length, drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, founded in 1474, and a court of inquisition, It was originally built by the Phœnicians, who called it Salduba; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which, by corruption, has been changed into Saragossa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long and broad, but ill paved, and dirty; and the houses are from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The river Ebro runs across the place, dividing it in two; and on it's banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is so large and broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. In this street are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest is that of Nuestra Signora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest resort for devotees in Spain. They exhibit a Madona here, or a supposed miraculous statue of Mary and the Infant, which stands on a marble pillar. The ornaments of this image are immensely rich; the crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels: and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it a St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, with two bridges over the Ebro; one of stone, and the other of wood, which latter has been thought the most beautiful of it's kind in Europe. It is 130 miles W. of Barcelona, and 160 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 53. N. lon. 0. 28. W.

SARATOF, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, in the govern-

government of the ſame name, ſeated on the Volga, 392 miles SE. of Moſcow. Lat. 51. 30. N.

SARATOGA, a town of New York, on the river Hudſon, where, in 1777, a Britiſh army, under General Burgoyne, ſurrendered to the Americans, under General Gates, on a capitulation.

SARBRUCK, a town of Treves.

SARBRUCK, or SARBOURG, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Saare, 33 miles E. of Nanci.

SARDAM, a ſea-port of North Holland, where formerly were vaſt magazines of timber for building ſhips, and naval ſtores, with a prodigious number of ſhipwrights. Here is ſtill ſeen the hut in which Peter the Great, czar of Ruſſia, reſided, while he worked as a ſhipwright in this town. It has been ſaid, that the ſhip-builders of Sardam would undertake, on two months notice, to build a ſhip of war every week during the year. Sardam is ſeated on the river Wye, 7 miles NW. of Amſterdam.

SARDINIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in it's mean breadth from E. to W. It was originally peopled by the Phœnicians and Greeks, and called by the latter Ichnuſa, Sandialotis, and Sardo. The ſoil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coaſt is a fiſhery for anchovies and coral, of which they ſend large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and ſheep are numerous, as well as horſes, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little iſlands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Aſnaria are great numbers of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marſhy land. The inhabitants were formerly accounted rude and barbarous, and the Romans baniſhed their ſtate priſoners to this iſland; but they are much more civilized ſince, and enjoyed great liberty, till an inquiſition was eſtabliſhed at Saſſari. As the inhabitants are not very induſtrious, the land is not ſufficiently cultivated; nor do they pay much attention to trade. It contains mines of ſilver, lead, ſulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of ſalt. In 1708, this iſland was taken by the Engliſh for Charles III. and allotted to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but, in 1720, it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. The royal revenue is inconſiderable, after the charges of the army and civil officers are deducted. The king of Sardinia keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmonteſe territories; but he has a viceroy at Cagliari, which is the capital of this iſland.

SARDO, or SART, a decayed town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was capital of Lydia, and the ſeat of the famous king Cræſus. It now contains only a few poor huts. However, here is a large caravanſary, where there are handſome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a moſque, which was formerly a Chriſtian church. The inhabitants are now almoſt all ſhepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are alſo a few Chriſtians, who employ themſelves in gardening. It is 30 miles ENE. of Smyrna.

Sardon, Great and *Little*, Staffordſhire, SW. of Cank.

SARE, or SARRE, a river of France, which riſes in the dept. of the Voſges, and paſſing by Sarbruck, Sar Louis, Sarbruck in Treves, &c. falls into the Moſelle a little above Treves.

Sareſden, Oxfordſ. in Churchill pariſh.

SARGANS, a town of Zurich, capital of a county of the ſame name, about 15 miles in extent each way. It ſtands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral ſprings. It is governed by a bailiff ſent by the eight cantons alternately.

SARGEL, a ſea-port of Tremeſen, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 25 miles from Algiers. Lat. 36. 30 N. lon. 2. 15. W.

SARGUEMINE, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sare, 9 miles N. of Sarbruck.

SARK, or SERK, a little iſland lying 2 leagues E. of the Iſland of Guernſey, on which it is dependant. It is about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and contains about 300 inhabitants. It is remarkably healthful, and affords all neceſſaries for it's inhabitants; particularly apples, turnips, carrots, with moſt kinds of grain. Ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, &c. abound here, and, at ſome ſeaſons, the cliff-pigeons almoſt cover the iſland. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and alſo a variety of ſea-fiſh. The only manufacture is knitting of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats, with which they trade to Briſtol, &c. and return with neceſſaries, having ſeveral ſmall veſſels for that purpoſe.

SARK, LITTLE, a very ſmall iſland, ſituated to the S. of Sark.

SARK, a river which riſes in the E. part of Dumfrieſſhire, and, for ſeveral miles, forms the boundary between England and Scotland.

SARLAT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne, 27 miles SE. of Perigueux.

SAR-LOUIS, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sarre, 32 miles ENE. of Mentz.

Sarnesfield, . and *Sarnesfield-Coſſen*, Hereſ. near Webley. *Sarney*, *N.* and *S.* Glouceſ. near Cirencester. *Sarnſolgrin*, Carnarvonſhire.

SARNO, a town of Principato Citra. The environs produce the fineſt ſilk in the kingdom.

SARNO, a ſmall river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes near a town of that name, and falls into the Bay of Naples.

SAROS, a town of Hungary.

SARPEN, a town of Chriſtianſand, Norway.

Sarre, or *Sarr-Street*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Sarret*, Herts, N. of Watford.

SARREAL, a town of Catalonia, ſeated on the river Francoli. In the neighbourhood are quarries of alabaſter, ſo tranſparent that they glaze their windows with it.

SARSANA, a town of Genoa.

SARSINA, a town of Romagna.

SARTE, a department of France, S. of that of Orne. It takes it's name from a river which riſes in this laſt department, and paſſing by Alençon, Frenay, Le Mans, &c. joins the Maine at Angers, and the Loire 4 miles below it. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe, ſtill ſends two members to parliament; theſe are choſen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. It once covered the ſummit of a high ſteep hill; but there is nothing now to be ſeen of it but ſome ſmall ruins of a caſtle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. The tracks of the ſtreets and cathedral may be traced out by the different colour of the corn growing where once the city ſtood. It is about a mile N. of Saliſbury.

SARVERDEN, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sarre, 10 miles NNW. of Sarbruck.

SARWAR, a town and county of Hungary, 48 miles SE. of Vienna.

SASERAM, a large town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, ſeated near a great lake, 55 miles SE. of Benares.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Logari, and occaſional reſidence of the viceroy. It contains near 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be much more magnificent than the beſt at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vidde Roſſel, non vidde mondo*; he that has not ſeen Roſſel, has not ſeen the world. It is ſeated in a plain, 6 miles NNE. of Alghero. Lat. 40. 46. N. lon. 8. 39. E.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a town of Dutch Flanders, ſmall, but regularly fortified. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld and with Ghent, 8 miles N. of that city.

SASSUOLO, a town of Modena.

SATABAGO, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, S. of Imiretta.

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, a ſea-port of Caramania, large, ſtrong, and divided into three towns. Here is a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a Chriſtian church. The country about it is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent. The inhabitants trade in wool, cotton, goat's-hair, agaric, gum tragacanth, opium, and bees-wax. It is 134 miles S. of Kiutaja, and 265 S. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 32. 21. E.

Saterleigh, Devonſ. on the Bray, SW. of South Moulton. *Saterthwaite*, Lancaſ. in the NW. angle of it, between the rivers Foſſe and Thuſton.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, an inconſiderable village in the ſoubah of Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large trading city, in which the European traders had their factories. It is ſeated on a creek of the Hooghly River, about 4 miles NW. of Hooghly.

Satridge, Herts, NE. of Thundridge. *Satron*, Yorkſ. E. of Swaledale.

SATTARAH, a town of Viſiapour, in Hindooſtan, formerly capital of the Mahratta ſtate: 50 miles S. of Poonah.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circumference, diſcovered and named by Captain Cook, in 1774. Lat. 19. 1. S. lon. 169. 37. W.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is ſeated on a ſandy bluff, with banks at leaſt 60 feet high, on the S. ſide of the river Savannah, 17 miles from it's mouth, and 117 SE. of Auguſta. Lat. 32. 0. N. lon. 81. 12. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the diviſional line that ſeparates the ſtate of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Auguſta to Savannah, and thence for veſſels of 300 tons burden, to it's entrance into the Atlantic

lantic Ocean, at Tybee-Bar, in lat. 31. 57. N. where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVATOPOLI, or SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Mingrelia.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has it's source in Carniola, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, a fortress of Mysore, in Hindoostan, situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 miles in circumference; and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills. These, having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels capable of being maintained independently of the lower works. Walls, cross-walls, and barriers have also been erected at every accessible place. On Dec. 10th, 1791, Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the rock, and on the morning of the 21st, at 11 o'clock, the British soldiery made themselves masters of a fortress which had hitherto been considered as impregnable. It is 18 miles W. of Bangalore, and 47 NE. of Seringapatam.

SAVERDUN, a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, 15 miles NW. of Mirepoix.

Savernake-Forest, Wilts, SE. of Marlborough, about 12 miles in compass, and the only privileged forest for hunting that is possessed by a subject. It is plentifully stocked with large deer.

SAVERNE, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Strasburg, and 120 E. of Paris.

Savesion, Hampshire, NE. of Quarley-Hill. *Saughe*, a river in Carnarvonshire. *Savior's, St.* Cornwall, near Foy. *Saviour's, St.* Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

SAVIGLIANO, a town and district of Piedmont, 8 miles ESE. of Saluzzo.

Saul, Glouces. 4 miles from Newnham, and 6 from Dursley. *Saul*, or *Sell*, Norfolk, between Alesham and Foulsham. *Saulden*, Bucks, in Mursley parish, near Fenny-Stratford. *Sauldon*, Devonsh. NE. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

SAULGEN, a town and county in Austrian Suabia.

SAULIEU, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, where anciently was a college of the Druids, and the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Sun, are yet visible. It is 30 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris.

SAUMUR, a town in the department of Maine and Loire; before the revolution, capital of a government called Saumurois. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire: it was built in 1768, and consists of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE. of Angers, and 160 SW. of Paris.

Saunby, Nottinghamsh. SW. of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND. See SIR CHARLES SAUNDER'S ISLAND.

Savock, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, near Lea.

SAVONA, a considerable town of Genoa, and, next to Genoa, the best in the republic. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. The country about it is well cultivated, and abounds in silks, and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW. of Genoa.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the dept. of Indre and Loire, 8 miles SW. of Tours, near which are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a ci-devant duchy of Europe, anciently called Sabaudia, and now forming the department of Mont-Blanc. In 1792, this country was over-run by the French, the people receiving them as friends rather than as enemies; and, in the same year, it was decreed by the national convention, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont-Blanc. See BLANC, MONT.

SAVU, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 24 miles in length, dependant on the Dutch East-India Company. The Dutch have not taken possession of it, but send sloops to trade with the natives, for provisions to supply the inhabitants of their Spice Islands. Lat. 10. 35. S. lon. 122. 30. E.

Sauthy, a river in Carmarthenshire.

SAUVES, a town in the dept. of Gard, 12 miles SW. of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, 17 miles NNW. of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, 14 miles SW. of Rhodez.

*SAWBRIDGEWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S. of Bishop's-Stortford, and 26 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Sawcemeres, Essex, W. of Manuden. *Sawcliff*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Sawcot*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Sawdon*, Yorkshire, in Pickering-Forest. *Sawley*, Derbysh. on the Trent, SE. of Derby. *Sawley*, Yorksh. SW. of Rippon. *Sawley-Abbey*, Yorksh. SW. of Gisburn. *Sawsthorp*, Lincolnsh. N. of Spilsby. *Sawston*, Cambridgesh. at the foot of Gogmagog-

gog-Hills. *Sawtree, St. Andrew, Judith*, and *All-Saints*, Huntingdonſ. E. of the Giddings. *Saxay*, Yorkſh. SW. of Stokeſley. *Saxby*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Waltham-in-the-Would. *Saxby*, Lincolnſh. SE. of Spittle in the-Street. *Saxby*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Burton-upon-Humber. *Saxendale*, Nottinghamſhire.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg, Weſtphalia, 20 miles NW. of Hanover.

Saxham, Cambridgeſ. near Newmarket-Heath. *Saxham, Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Saxilby*, NW. of Lincoln, on the Foſs-Dyke. *Saxlingham*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Saxlingham, Nethergate* and *Thorp*, Norf. W. of Loddon.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, ſituated upon a hill, 20 miles NE. of Ipſwich, and 89 NE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Pruſſia, and a part of Poland and Sileſia; on the S. by Bohemia and Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony was formerly the director, but as the whole circle now is moſtly Lutheran, eight aſſeſſors are deputed to the imperial chambers, of which the elector of Saxony names two, the elector of Brandenburg two, and the other ſtates name the reſt. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and theſe are ſubdivided into many diſtricts.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, is bounded on the N. by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleſwick; on the W. by the German Ocean and the circle of Weſtphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhopric of Bremen, the biſhoprics of Halberſtadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleſwick; the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden; the counties of Reinſtein and Blauburg; the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goſlan, Mulhauſen, and Northauſen.

SAXONY, PROPER, or THE ELECTORATE OF SAXONY, in the circle of Upper Saxony, compoſed of the duchy of Saxony, the greater part of the margraviate of Miſnia, a part of the Vogtland, and the N. part of Thuringia, Luſatia, and a part of the county of Henneburg. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines.

Saxted, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Saxthorp*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Saxton*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth. *Saxulby*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

SAYBROOK, a town of Connecticut, N. America.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W. ſide of it. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 132. 28. E.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SAYPAN, or ST. JOSEPH, one of the Marian Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean.

Say's-Court, Kent, near Deptford. *Scadbury*, Kent, in Chiſſelhurſt pariſh. *Scadbury*, Kent, S. of Gravesend. *Scadham*, or *Stadham*, Oxfordſhire, near Chiſelhampton.

SCAGEN, a town of N. Jutland, near a cape of the ſame name, 18 miles N. of Fladſtrand.

SCAGERAC, or CATEGAT, a gulf of the N. Sea, between N. Jutland, Norway, and the Iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

Scagglethorp, Yorkſhire, E. of New Malton.

SCALA, a town of Principato Citra.

SCALANOVA, a town of Natolia, with a harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea coaſt, 40 miles SSE. of Smyrna.

Scalby, Lincolnſ. near Glanford-Bridge. *Scalby*, Yorkſhire, W. of South Cave. *Scalby*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Scalby-Caſtle*, Cumberl. 5 miles N. of Carliſle. *Scaldwell*, Northamp. W. of Walgrave. *Scale*, or *Scalls*, Cornwall, near Senan and the Land's-End. *Scale*, near Hertford. *Scale*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Scale*, Lancaſ. S. of Ulverſton. *Scaleby*, Cumb. near Stanwix and Kirklinton. *Scalford*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Hungary, 32 miles WNW. of Topoltzan.

Scalmartin-Rocks, in Down, Ulſter. They are ſituated in Donaghadee-Harbour, and, though ſo ſmooth and flat that veſſels ſeldom ſuffer on them, are rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.

Scalme-

Scalme Park, Yorkſhire, between Sherborn and Selby.

SCALP, a curious chaſm, or fiſſure in a ridge of mountains, 5 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall. It ſeems as if by an extraordinary convulſion in nature, the mountain had been cracked acroſs, and torn aſunder, prodigious heaps of ſtones, of enormous ſize, having tumbled down into the rocky chaſm. It forms one of the moſt ſtriking curioſities in Ireland. By breaking down and levelling the prominencies of the prodigious piles of maſſive rocks in the bottom, an eaſy and good road has been inſinuated through the rugged fiſſure.

SCAMACHIE. See SCHAMACHYA.

Scamelſby, Lincolnſhire, N. of Horncaſtle. *Scampton*, 4 miles from Lincoln.

SCANDAROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA, an ancient general name for that tract of Europe, which contains Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the ſeveral iſlands in the Baltic.

SCANIA. See SCHONEN.

Scar, in Wexford, Leinſter.

SCARA, a town of W. Gothland, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Gothland. It is ſeated S. of the lake Wenner, 66 miles NE. of Gottenburg.

* SCARBOROUGH, a large town of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a ſteepy rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of freſh water, ſpringing out of the rock. A noble large caſtle was erected here by King Henry II. which is now moſtly in ruins. It is greatly frequented on account of it's mineral waters, which are purgative and diuretic, and alſo for ſea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of it's buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was loſt; but, in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a good harbour, poſſeſſes a conſiderable ſhipping-trade, ſupplies York and other places with cod, mackarel, turbot, &c. and is the beſt port for veſſels to take to, in ſtreſs of weather, between Newcaſtle and the Humber. It is 36 miles NE. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort of Tobago, taken from the French, by ſtorm, by the Engliſh general, Cuyler, April 15, 1793.

Scarcliff, Derbyſhire, near Bolſover.

SCARDONA, a town of Dalmatia.

Scareſbrick, Lancaſ. near Marton-Meer, and the ſea. *Scarle, North*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Lincoln. *Scarle, South*, Nottingh. in the pariſh of Newark-on-Trent.

SCARLINO, a town of Tuſcany.

Scarning, Norfolk, SW. of E. Dereham.

SCARO, a town of Santorin, in the Archipelago.

SCARPANTO, anciently CARPATHUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the SW. of the Iſle of Rhodes. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It abounds in cattle, and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, with ſeveral good harbours. The inhabitants are moſtly Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of France, which riſes near Aubigny, in the dept. of Calais, waſhes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and falls into the Scheld, 7 miles SSE of Tournay.

Scarrington, Nottingh. between Normanton and Nottingham. *Scarſdale*, a rich, fruitful tract, in the NE. part of Derbyſhire, ſurrounded by barren rocks and mountains. *Scarthingwell*, Yorkſ. near Sherborn. *Scartho*, Linc. S. of Grimſby. *Scaſcal*, Cumberland, NW. of Ravenglaſs.

Scarva, a village on the Newry canal, in Down, Ulſter, 67 miles from Dublin. *Scarwagh Paſs*, in Down, Ulſter. *Scarravalſh*, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Scaſworth, Nottinghamſhire, by the Idle, E. of Bautree.

Scatrick, an iſland in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulſter. *Scattery*, an iſland of Kerry, Munſter, in the Shannon.

Scauden, Northumberl. in the barony of Wark. *Scaupwick*, Linc. S. of Nocton. *Scawſby*, Yorkſ. W. of Doncaſter. *Scechefley*, Leic. by Hinckley. *Scerborough*, or *Scorborough*, Yorkſ. NE. of Wighton.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. It was formerly an imperial town, governed by an ariſtocracy; it was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and it's territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants of this town are computed to be 6000; but the number of citizens or burgeſſes (in whom the ſupreme power ultimately reſides) is about 1600. From theſe are elected 85 members, who form the great and little council; the ſenate, or little council of 25, being

ing entrusted with the executive power, and the great council (including the senate) finally deciding all appeals, and regulating the more important concerns of government. The town is tolerably well built; and here is a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine. The river being extremely rapid here, had already destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when, in 1754, Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter of Tuffen, in Appenzel, offered to throw a wooden bridge of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier. A man of the slightest weight feels it almost tremble under him; yet waggons heavily laden pass over it without danger. The sides and top of it are covered; and it is what the Germans call *hængewerk*, or hanging-bridge: the road, which is almost level, is not carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) is let into the middle of it, and there suspended. The architect was totally unacquainted with the theory of mechanics. Vessels that go down the Rhine pay a toll here. The inhabitants are about 7000. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 43. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by part of Suabia, and the bishopric of Constance; and on the S. by the Rhine. It is 5 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 17 parishes, and 10 bailiwicks. The revenues of the state are not very considerable, as will appear from the salary of the burgomaster, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 150l. a year. The *reformation*, was introduced here in 1529. The priesthood is supported by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance; the greatest salary being only 100l. and the least 40l. per annum. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expence. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The pastures are good, and they export wine; corn is mostly procured from Suabia. The population of this canton is estimated at 30,000.

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see, a college, a cathedral, and a school. Lat. 64. 40. N. lon. 22. 20. W.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles NNE. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 50. 4. E.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress in Carelia, seated on the river Neva, a little to the eastward of Petersburgh.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passaw.

SCHARNITZ, a town in the Tyrolese, on the confines of Bavaria, near a mountain pass of importance.

SCHAWENBURG, a territory of Westphalia, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, belonging partly to the Landgrave of Hesse, partly to the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and partly to the Count of Lippe.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, rises about 8 miles N. of St. Quintin, in the department of Aisne, and passing by Cambray, Boucham, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern-Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom: the other, the Western-Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, empty themselves into the German Ocean.

SCHELLA, a town of Hungary, seated on the river Waag, near which is a volcano, that burns continually. It is 25 miles NE. of Presburg.

SCHELLENBURG, a town of Berchtodsgaden, Bavaria, famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704 by the English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden. The former were very strongly intrenched. It is 22 miles SSW. of Ingolstadt.

SCHELLING, an island of W. Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, between Vly-Island and Ameland.

Schelly, Sussex, NE. of Horsham.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with three castles, a college, and a royal mine office. In largeness, and number of mine-works, it surpasses all other mine-towns in Hungary. The gold and silver mines here still produce a considerable quantity of ore.

The

The workmen are in number above 5000. The yearly charges to the crown, of the mine-works here, amount to above 500,000 guilders. It is 14 miles S. of Kremnitz, and 92 E. of Vienna.

SCHENING, a town in E. Gothland, formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. The annual fair here, on the 29th of July, is one of the largeſt in the whole kingdom. It is ſeated on the river Skena, 8 miles SSE. of Waſtena, and 17 SW. of Linkoping.

SCHENKENSHANS, or SCHENCK, a fortreſs in Cleves, in an angle of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides into two branches, one of which runs towards Arnheim, and preſerves the name; while the other, which paſſes by Nimeguen, is called the Waal. It is 12 miles SSE. of Nimeguen.

SCHER, a town of Suabia.

SCHERDING, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 6 miles S. of Paſſaw.

SCHEVE, a town of N. Jutland.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, near the Hague.

SCHIEDAM, a town of Holland, ſeated on the canal called the Schie, which communicates with the Maeſe, 4 miles W. of Rotterdam.

Schilceſter, or *St. Oſwald's*, in the Pict's Wall, near Caſtle-Steeds, above the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne. *Schilmington*, Northumberland, in the manor of Heppal.

SCHILTACH, a town of Wurtemburg.

SCHINZNACH, a town of Bern, famous for it's tepid mineral waters.

SCHIRAS, a city of Perſia, capital of Fariſiſtan. It is 3 miles in length from E. to W. but not ſo much in breadth. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a bluiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are about 20 public gardens, with trees, the largeſt of the kind, perhaps, in the world; and fruits almoſt of every kind, beſide various beautiful flowers. The country about Schiras is ſurpriſingly fertile, producing the fineſt horſes, the beſt paſtures, and ſheep whoſe tails weigh 18 or 20 pounds weight. The wines of Schiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but throughout the Eaſt. It is about 190 miles S. of Iſpahan.

SCHLESTADT, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Ill, 18 miles SSW. of Straſburg.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Henningen, Franconia, ſeated on the river Schleus.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Jauer, Sileſia; and a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony.

Scholeſmore, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Treves; a town of Olmutz, Moravia; and a town of Schweidnitz, Sileſia.

SCHONECK, a town of Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

SCHONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, on the Sound, S. of Haland and Smaland. It is about 65 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 90 miles W. of Saltzburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town in S. Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is ſeated on the river Lech, in which there is an excellent ſalmon-fiſhery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Wurtemburg, noted for it's ſalt-ſprings. It is 16 miles E. of Stutgard.

SCHOUTEN, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, 120 miles in circumference, diſcovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lat. 0. 50. S. lon. 135. 25. E.

SCHOWEN, an iſland in Zealand, lying between the Iſlands of Goree and Beverland, being 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUT, a large iſland of Hungary, a little below Pretburg, in the river Danube, 30 miles in length, and 10 in it's mean breadth. There is another iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated from the above by a branch of the Danube, 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

SCHWABACH, a town of Anſpach, Franconia.

SCHWARTZEMBURG, a lordſhip of Franconia; a town of Erzeburg, Upper Saxony; and a town and bailiwick of Berne, Swiſſerland.

SCHWATZ, a town in the Tirol, famous for it's mines of different metals; ſeated on the river Inn, 14 miles ENE. of Inſpruc.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town in Thuringia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Schwartz, 22 miles SE. of Erfurt.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a city of Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, in which are 14 towns, with flouriſhing linen and woollen manufactures. It is the handſomeſt town of Sileſia, next to Breſlaw. The ſtreets are large, the church fine, and the houſes well built. The royal-palace is turned into a convent. All the magiſtrates are Romaniſts, and moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, who have a church without the town, as alſo a public ſchool. It is 22 miles SW. of Breſlaw.

SCHWEINFURT,

SCHWEINFURT, an imperial town of Franconia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. They are not very rich, however, they carry on a large trade in linen and woollen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 25 miles NNW. of Bamberg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Zurich; on the E. by the bailiwick of Gaſter, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the canton of Uri; and on the W. by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Auſtria, January 13, 1308. In 1315, having given the Auſtrians a total overthrow at Morgarten, they formed a perpetual alliance, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schwetzerland, Switzerland, or Swiſſerland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. The governments of Schweitz and Uri contain, including their ſubjects, 50,000 people. The ſame kind of ſoil, and the ſame productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, conſiſts chiefly of paſture, raiſes little corn, and has no wine: but this ſoil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to an aſtoniſhing degree of fertility. The government is democratic, every male 16 years old having a vote in the landeſgemeine; but the ordinary regency conſiſts of 60 counſellors, with a landgamman as preſident, viz. ten from each of the ſix quarters into which the country is divided. Out of this council the principal officers are elected. The Romiſh religion is here excluſively eſtabliſhed.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, with one church, and three convents. It is ſeated in a fertile country 10 miles ESE. of Lucerne.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, ſeated on a beautiful lake. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the Iſland of Schelf, and and the Moor. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty ſpire. The ducal palace and gardens are pleaſantly ſituated on an iſland in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles ESE. of Lubeck.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the SE. coaſt of Funen.

SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, 18 miles N. of Negropont.

Scilly, a ſmall village in Cork, Munſter, near Kinſale. The inhabitants are the deſcendants of an Engliſh colony, who ſettled here after the defeat of the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth. They have ſeveral fiſhing veſſels, and annually take great quantities of fiſh, which they cure for foreign markets and home conſumption. As they ſeldom marry out of the village, they are generally related to each other.

SCILLY, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, which lie almoſt 10 leagues to the W. of the Land's-End, in Cornwall, and are eaſily diſcerned from it. Of theſe, only five or ſix are inhabited. They are ſuppoſed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a reſort of ſea-fowl, and a place of ſhelter for ſhips in bad weather. They are ſaid to be 145 in number. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by fiſhing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. They have wild-fowl of all ſorts, and tame-fowl, puffins, and rabbits in great number. The chief of the iſlands is St. Mary's, which is near 10 miles in circumference, and has a good port. This iſland is the largeſt and moſt cultivated, containing more, and richer inhabitants, than all the reſt put together. It is defended by a caſtle, built by Queen Elizabeth, and ſeveral ſtrong batteries, one of which, towards the ſea, is mounted with 64 pieces of cannon, ſome of them 18 pounders. Here is alſo a guard-houſe, barracks, a ſtore-houſe, with a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners. In Sampſon Iſland, which is the ſmalleſt, only one family lives, which goes to the place of worſhip in the other iſlands, the only communication being by means of a boat. In St. Mary's, and in two or three other of the largeſt iſlands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament of this iſland is the light-houſe, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The faſh-lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It ſtands on high land, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been deſtructive to numbers of ſhips entering the Channel. One of the moſt diſaſtrous events of this kind happened October 22d, 1707, when three men of war, under Cloudeſley Shovel, were loſt, with all their crews. Lat. 49. 56. N. lon. 6. 41. W.

SCILLY,

SCILLY, a group of islands or shoals in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lat. 16. 28. S. lon. 155. 30. W.

SCIO, or CHIOS, one of the most beautiful and pleasant islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the NE. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. Large quantities of pleasant wine are produced here, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks manufactured into velvet, damask, and other stuffs, designed for Asia, Egypt, and Barbary. They have also some commerce in wool, cheese, figs, mastick, and turpentine. The women are accounted more polite than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening they are called back with a whistle. The town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious; some of them are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The French get a good deal of honey and wax off this island. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that go to or come from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon only 10,000 Turks, and 3000 Latins, but 100,000 Greeks, on this island. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea-side, 47 miles SSW. of Smyrna.

Sciredun, Devonshire, on the Dart, between Dartmore and Ashburton.

SCIROS, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. Their cheese is made of the milk of goats and sheep mixed together, and the wine is excellent. They have also wax and mastick. There is but one town, of the same name, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, situated S. of Hungary, and between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N. and Save on the S. It is divided into six counties and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is about 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from the frontiers of Croatia to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Russia.

Scoggerbar, Cumberland, in Bootle parish, near the sea. *Scole*, Norfolk. *Scoles*, Yorkshire, SW. of Halifax.

Scone, or *Scoone*, a village of Perthshire, seated on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace of Scone, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, which is now in Westminster Abbey.

SCOPOLO, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonichi. It is about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth, is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, a town of Turkish Servia, on the confines of Bosnia.

Scornston, Norf. S. of Wurfted. *Scorton*, Yorkf. NE. of Catterick. *Scoston*, Nottingh. on the Ryton, NE. of Worksop. *Scotby*, Cumb. adjoining Kirkbride, near Carlisle. *Scotfield*, Bedfordf. NW. of Baldock. *Scotfield*, Staffordf. NE. of Tamworth. *Scotford*, S. of Lancaster. *Scotgrove*, Kent, by Ash. *Scothorn*, NE. of Lincoln. *Scothorp*, Yorkf. SE. of Settle.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH-BRITAIN, the most northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the S. and SE. where it is joined to England. The islands, also, on it's western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the NE. called the Orkney and Shetland-Islands, appertain to Scotland. From N. to S. Scotland extends about 270 miles, and from E. to W. in some parts 150 miles, but in others only 30. Exclusively of the islands, Scotland seems to be naturally divided into three large districts. The North division is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country from the Frith of Murray, to the island of Mull. The Midde division is bounded on the S. by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united;

and, on the S. side of this boundary is the South division. The Northern division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found, especially on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, it may be observed, that the arable land bears but a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracks. However, the eastern coast of the Middle division, and the whole of the Southern, has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The rivers of Scotland, are, in general, remarkable for their rapidity, and abundance of salmon, trout, and other excellent fish; the principal are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; and the lochs, or lakes, are numerous and extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the north. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation. It's west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air of Scotland is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, free-stone, lime-stone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, kelp, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race, are the capercailzie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black-game, and grouse, &c. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals, in the remote parts of the country. The trade and population of most of the great towns have considerably increased of late. The western shores, however, are annually drained of inhabitants by the emigration of individuals. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of Queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 45 commoners, to represent the counties and boroughs, in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. The established religion is the Presbyterian, and the capital is Edinburgh.

Scotland, Dorset. a mile N. of Corfe-Castle. *Scotland Green*, Middlesex, E. of Ponder's End. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lyd. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lamberhurst. *Scots*, Suffolk, near Aldborough. *Scot's-Hall*, Kent, near Canterbury.

Scot's-House, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scotsland, Surry, near Godalmin.

Scotstown, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Scotswood, Northumberland, 2 miles from Newcastle. *Scotter*, Lincolnshire, 7 miles NNE. of Gainsborough. *Scotto*, Norfolk, SW. of Wursted. *Scotton*, Yorkshire, near Knaresborough. *Scowles*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle.

Scraba, a fruitful hill, in Down, Ulster, plowed nearly to it's summit. *Scraby*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scrafield, Lincolnshire, E. of Horncastle. *Scraptoft*, near Leicester. *Scraston, West*, Yorkshire, W. of Midlam. *Scrateage*, Middlesex, by Osterley-House. *Scrauton*, Yorkshire, NE. of Bedall.

Screen, in Meath, Leinster.

Screven, Yorkshire, near Knaresborough. *Screveton*, Nottinghamshire, near Sibthorp.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port of Terra Firma, 50 miles E. by S. of Porto Bello.

Scrivelsby-

References to the Shires.
1 Edinburgh
2 Haddington
3 Merse or Berwick
4 Roxburgh
5 Selkirk
6 Peebles
7 Lanark
8 Dumfries
9 Wigtoun
10 Kircudbright
11 Air
12 Dumbarton
13 Bute
14 Caithness
15 Renfrew
16 Stirling
17 Linlithgow
18 Argyle
19 Perth
20 Kincardine or Mearn
21 Aberdeen
22 Inverness
23 Nairn
24 Cromartie
25 Fife
26 Angus or Forfar
27 Banff
28 Sutherland
29 Clackmanan
30 Kinross
31 Ross
32 Murray, or Elgin
33 Orkney
NORTH
WESTERN
ISLES
Part of Ross Sh.
Part of Inverness Shire
SHETLAND ISLES
BRITISH
OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tongwick
Yell I.
Unst I
Huna
Phedersay
Skernes
Walsey I.
Aswick
Laxford
Mainland I
Brassa Sound
Mousa I
Lenawick
Outvoness
Gruiness
Suenburgh H.d
Fair I.
1 West Longitude
Skelda
Havra
Stags
W. Bura
Colsa
Barvas
Loch Hamavay
Isle
Harris I.
Castle Ore
St Kilda
N. Uist I.
Ina Monach
Benbecula
Garana
S. Uist I.
Gill
Boysdale
Barra I.
Borg
Watersay I.
The Bishop
Tireiy I.
Heaness
Hirlach
Colonsa I.
Oronsa I.
Loch Granard
Finlagan Castle
Rathlins I.
Kinnairds H.d & Castle
Buchan ness
Peterhead
Slanis
Eigie
Old Aberdeen
New Aberdeen
Balstia
Col I.
Bow
Gunna I.
Korry
Berwick upon Tweed
Holy I.
N & S. Shields
SCOTLAND.
Common Scotch Miles
British Statute Miles
8 Longitude West 7 from L

Engraved for Walkers Geography &c
References to the Shires.
1 Edinburgh
2 Haddington
3 Merse or Berwick
4 Roxburgh
5 Selkirk
6 Peebles
7 Lanark
8 Dumfries
9 Wigtoun
10 Kircudbright
11 Ayr
12 Dumbarton
13 Bute
14 Caithness
15 Renfrew
16 Stirling
17 Linlithgow
18 Argyle
19 Perth
20 Kincardine or Mearn
21 Aberdeen
22 Invernefs
23 Nairn
24 Cromartie
25 Fife
26 Angus or Forfar
27 Banff
28 Sutherland
29 Clackmanan
30 Kinrofs
31 Rofs
32 Murray or Elgin
33 Orkney
NORTHERN OCEAN
ORKNEY ISLES
SHETLAND ISLES
WESTERN ISLES
Part of Inverness Shire
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRITISH OCEAN
SCOTLAND.
Common Scotch Miles
English Statute Miles
Longitude West from London
West Longitude

Scrivelsby-Hall, Lincolnſ. by the river Witham, near Horncaſtle. This manor is held by grand ſerjeantry, viz. to attend on the coronation days, on a good war-horſe, in preſence of the ſovereign, to challenge any one that diſputes the right to the crown. *Scroby*, Nottinghamſhire, by Bautree, in the road from London to York. *Scropton*, SW. of Derby, by the Dove.

Scrotagliny, in Kerry, Munſter.

Scrotby, Norfolk, S. of Winterton-Neſs. *Sculcoates*, Yorkſhire, a ſuburb of Hull. *Sculpius*, Eſſex, in Finchingfield.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania. It is ſeated on a lake to which it gives name, 53 miles SE. of Raguſa.

SCUTARI, a large and handſome town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a well-frequented harbour, the reſidence of a bergleberg, a Greek archbiſhop, and a Latin biſhop. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of Conſtantinople, of which it is looked upon as a ſuburb, being directly over-againſt it. It contains a very handſome moſque, and is built on the ſide of a hill.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of Meſſina, on the coaſt of Calabria, oppoſite the celebrated Charybdis; which, though the terror of ancient mariners, and the theme of poets, on account of it's great whirlpool, is now no longer formidable. This rock is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a ſmall promontory, which runs a little out to ſea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narroweſt part of the Straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla. "It muſt be owned," ſays Mr. Brydone, "that it does not altogether come up to the formidable deſcription that Homer gives of it; the reading of which (like that of Shakeſpeare's Cliff) almoſt makes one's head giddy. Neither is the paſſage ſo wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it. Indeed, it is probable that the breadth of it is greatly increaſed ſince his time, by the violent impetuoſity of the current; and this violence too muſt always have diminiſhed, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increaſed. Our pilot ſays, there are many ſmall rocks that ſhow their heads near the baſe of the large ones. Theſe are probably the dogs that are deſcribed as howling round the monſter Scylla. There are likewiſe many caverns that add greatly to the noiſe of the water, and tend ſtill to increaſe the horror of the ſcene. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a kind of caſtle, or fort on it's ſummit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, ſtands on it's S. ſide, and gives the title of prince to a Calabreſe family."

Seaborough, Somerſetſ. S. of Crewkern. *Seabraham*, or *Sebergham*, *Highbound* and *Lowbound*, Cumberland, near Wigton. *Seachurch*, Eſſex, near Canvey-Iſle. *Seacroft*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Leeds.

SEAFORD, a ſea-port in Suſſex, one of the Cinque Ports, 8 miles SSE. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Market diſuſed.

Seaford, in Down, Ulſter.

Seal, Derbyſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Seal*, Devonſ. E. of Okehampton. *Seal*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Sevenoaks. *Seal*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Seal*, Suſſex, near Stening. *Seales*, Wiltſhire, near Mere. *Seamelly*, Linc. NE. of Horncaſtle. *Seamer*, a river in Yorkſ. *Seamer*, Yorkſ. NW. of Stokeſley. *Seomer*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Scarborough. *Seamer-Hall*, and *Beacon*, Yorkſhire, N. of Scarborough.

Seapatrick, in Down, Ulſter.

Sea-Salter, Kent, near the ſea, 4 miles NE. of Feverſham. *Seaſcales*, Cumb. in Gosforth pariſh. *Seaſey*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Seaſin*, Staffordſ. W. of Wolverhampton. *Seathorn*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Seatmoorthow*, or *Seckmurthy*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Cockermouth.

SEATON, or PORT-SEATON, a ſea-port of Haddingtonſhire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary Queen of Scots reſided, after her return from France. In the chapel are ſeveral curious marble monuments. It has a conſiderable trade in ſalt and coal, and is ſituated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Seaton, a river in Cornwall. The town of the ſame name, at it's mouth, has, according to tradition, been ſwallowed up in the encroachments of the ſea. *Seaton*, Cumberl. near the ſea, S. of Ravenglaſs. *Seaton*, Cumb. in Bootle pariſh. *Seaton*, Cumb. near Workington. Here are very extenſive iron-works on the Derwent, and near it there is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery. *Seaton*, Durham, in Seham pariſh. *Seaton*, Northumberland, by the ſea, E. of Alnwick. *Seaton*, Northumberl. between Morpeth and the ſea. *Seaton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Holm, in Spalding-Moor. *Seaton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Hornſey-Meer. *Seaton Carey*, Durham, by the ſea, S. of Hartlepool. *Seaton Delaval*, Northumberland, by the ſea, N. of Tinmouth. *Seavenſhale*, or *Sheweſhield Caſtle*, Northumberland, on the Pict's-Wall, near Buſy-Gap. *Seawell*, Staffordſhire, NE. of Wolverhampton.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of Guipuſcoa,

in Spain, with a good and well frequented harbour. The harbour is ſecured by two moles, on which redoubts are planted, within which only one ſhip can paſs at a time. The ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, and paved with white flag ſtones. The houſes are handſome, the churches neat, and the environs pleaſant. It carries on a great trade, and is ſo populous, that ſeveral families are obliged to live in the ſame houſe. Their greateſt trade conſiſts in iron and ſteel, which ſome take to be the beſt in Europe; they alſo deal in wool, which comes from Old Caſtile. On Auguſt 3d, 1794, it was inveſted by the republican troops of France, and capitulated on the following day. The garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war: 180 pieces of braſs cannon were taken, with conſiderable magazines and ſtores. It is 50 miles NNE. of Bilboa.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large and handſome city of Braſil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and ſeated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extenſive and commodious harbour. The city is large, well-built, and populous; the houſes, in general, are of ſtone, two ſtories high; every houſe having, after the manner of the Portugueſe, a little balcony before it's windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. It ſtands upon low ground, which was formerly ſwampy, and ſurrounded by hills of vaſt height, which exclude the benefit of the refreſhing ſea and land breezes; ſo that it is of courſe, ſuffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the ſummer. The different mechanics carry on their buſineſs in diſtinct parts of the town; particular ſtreets being ſet apart for particular trades. On the S. ſide of a ſpacious ſquare is the palace of the viceroy. There are no manufactures here, but much gold is brought from the mines, and plenty of diamonds, topazes, and amethyſts. Forty thouſand negroes are annually imported, to work in the mines, on the king's account. This port is a very good place for ſhips to put into, that want refreſhment; all ſorts of proviſions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be eaſily procured; as a ſubſtitute for bread, there are yams and caſſada in plenty. Lat. 22. 54. S. lon. 42. 46. W.

SEBENICO, a ſea-port of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, defended by four citadels and a caſtle. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Adriatic, 25 miles NW. of Spalatto.

SEBU, one of the Manilla Iſlands.

SEBURG, a town in the department of the North, 12 miles S. of Conde.

SECHURA, a town of Truxillo, South America.

SECHY, or SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, with a well-frequented market, ſeated on a ſmall navigable river, 4 miles S. of King's Lynn, and 93 NNE. of London. Market on Tueſday, and one once a fortnight for the ſale of fat bullocks.

SECKAW, a town of Stiria.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is one of the foreſt-towns, has a large ſquare, and is ſeated on an iſle, formed by the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Baſle.

Seckington, a village in Warwickſhire, near Tamworth. *Seckington*, Leiceſterſhire, near Higham. *Secomb*, Cheſhire, SW. of Liverpool-Haven.

SEDAN, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Ardennes, with a ſtrong caſtle, a well-furniſhed arſenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a ſuperior quality. The celebrated Marſhal Turenne was born in the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 18 miles SE. of Rocroy, and 135 NNE. of Paris.

Sedbergh, Yorkſ. on the river Rother, N. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Sedbury-Park*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Sedcop*, Kent, 3 miles beyond Eltham, near Chiſelhurſt. *Sedeſtern*, Norfolk, SW. of Walſingham. *Sedgbarrow*, Worceſterſ. S. of Eveſham. *Sedgbrook*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Grantham. *Sedghill*, Wiltſhire, between Wardour-Caſtle and Gillingham Foreſt.

SEDGFIELD, a town in Durham, E. of Biſhop-Auckland.

Sedgford, Norfolk, by Snetſham. *Sedgley*, Staffordſ. near Dudley, S. of Wolverhampton. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of coarſe iron-work, plough-ſhares, horſe-ſhoes, bolts and hinges for doors, &c. *Sedgmoor*, Somerſetſ. a tract N. of the Parret, between King's-Weſton and Bridgewater, is memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, in 1685, by the forces of King James II. The duke was taken near Kingwood in Hants, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern. *Sedgwick-Park*, Suſſex, 3 miles SE. of Horſham. *Sedleſcomb*, Suſſex, 3 miles from Battel. *Seegrave*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Seen*, Wilts, near Devizes.

SEER, a ſea port of Oman, Arabia, on the Perſian Gulf.

SEEZ, a town in the department of Orne, late the ſee of a biſhop. It is 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris.

Segary, Wiltſhire, on the Avon, SE. of Malmſbury.

SEGERBERG, a town of Holſtein.

SEGEDIN,

SEGEDIN, a town of Hungary.

SEGELSBURG, a town of Bremen, Lower Saxony.

SEGESTAN, a province of Perſia, anciently Drangiana, having Koraſan on the N. Candahar and Sableſtan on the E. Mecran on the S. and Kerman, Farſiſtan, and Cowheſtan on the W. Zereng is the capital.

SEGESWAR, a town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name.

Seggerſtonbaugh, NW. of Durham.

Seggeſwick, Weſtmorland, on the Can, S. of Kendal.

Seghill, Northumberland, near Tinmouth.

SEGNA, a town of Morlachia, with a good harbour. It is a free town, under the protection of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the coaſt of the Adriatic, 100 miles NNW. of Spalatro.

SEGNI, a town in the Campagna-di-Roma, where organs are ſaid to have been invented.

SEGORBA, a town of Valencia, ſeated in a ſoil, very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is near the river Morviedro, 27 miles NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop. Here the beſt cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool, ſo much eſteemed in other countries. The manufacturing of this is one part of their trade, although, in 1785, the number of their looms, formerly ſo numerous, did not exceed 250; and another is very fine paper. The cathedral, which is a mixture of the Gothic and Mooriſh architecture, ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of Mary in maſſy ſilver. The alcazar is a well-preſerved edifice. and was formerly the reſidence of the Gothic kings. It is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapeſtry, a great deal of gilding, and fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with fine paintings. The Mint is ſurrounded by a river, on which are mills employed in coining, and by which every thing is done almoſt inſtantaneouſly. This mint was for ſome time the only one in Spain; of late another has been eſtabliſhed at Seville. The aqueduct is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing and beſt preſerved of the Roman works; it is 3000 paces in length, and is ſupported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, conſiſting of two rows, riſing majeſtically one above the other. It's ſolidity, which has braved upwards of 16 centuries, ſeems inexplicable, on obſerving the ſimplicity of it's conſtruction, and comparing the ſlender baſe with the wonderful height. It is ſeated on a mountain between two hills, 45 miles NW. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a conſiderable town of Lucon, in the Manilla Iſlands, founded in 1598; the ſee of a biſhop, defended by a fort and garriſon. It is ſituated near the N. coaſt, 250 miles N. of Manilla.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, ſeated near a mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tucuyo. Lat. 7. 55. N. lon. 67. 30. W.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 70 miles NNE. of Leon.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and runs SW. through Catalonia, paſſing by Balagner, Lerida, and Mequinez, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segrave, Leiceſterſhire, SE. of Loughborough.

Segſhill, or *Sexhill*, 7 miles N. of Leiceſter.

Segton, Lancaſhire, on the Alt, by Croſby.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

SEGURA, a town of Guipuſcoa; a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura; and a town of Arragon.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the SW. part of Murcia, croſſes that province and part of Valencia, and then falls into the ſea, 16 miles SSW. of Alicant.

Seham, Durham, by the ſea, S. of Sunderland.

Seifincot, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles from Stow, and 6 from Campden.

Seighford, NW. of Stafford.

SEIKS, THE, a numerous nation of Hindooſtan Proper, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall independent ſtates, that have formed a kind of federal union. They poſſeſs the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from NW. to SE. and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, although, in the part between Attock and Behker, (that is along the Indus) the extent cannot be leſs than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the ſtate of their government, but it is repreſented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unqueſtionably ſavage and cruel. Their army conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe, of which they are ſaid to be able to bring at leaſt 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, moleſt not others in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain ſigns and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proſelytes; although thoſe from among the Mahometans are the leaſt eſteemed.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of Côte d'Or, and, flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, S. of the departments of Oise and the Aisne, and part of what was formerly the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, N. of the department of Loiret. Versailles is the capital.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel. Rouen is the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardenny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

Seisden, Staffordshire, SW. of Wolverhampton. *Sciston*, NE. of Leicester. *Seiston*, Nottinghamshire, near Stoke. *Seckford* and *Park*, Suffolk, SW. of Woodbridge. *Selaby*, Durham, S. of Staindrop. *Selatton*, Shropshire, NW. of Oswestry. *Selborn*, Hampshire, near Liphook.

SELBURY-HILL, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial, high, round hill, raised by human hands, but for what purpose is unknown. It is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ouse, on which vessels of considerable size pass to York. It is famous for being the birthplace of Henry I. and is 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

SELEFKIAH, or ITSCHIL, anciently SELUCIA, a town of Caramania.

SELEUCIA ILBER, an ancient town of Syria, on the sea-coast, N. of Antioch.

Selham, Sussex, SW. of Petworth. *Selhurst*, Sussex, NW. of Arundel.

SELIGENSTAD, a town of Germany, in Mentz.

SELIVREA, a town of Romania, seated on the N. side of the Sea of Marmora.

*SELKIRK, a town of Selkirkshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of boots and shoes, and another of inkle. Some trophies brought away from Floddon Field, by the citizens of Selkirk, have survived the rust of time, and are still preserved here. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 30 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire and Berwickshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Peeblesshire. It is 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fish, and the woods with birds, both of song and prey. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Sellock, Herefordshire, NW. of Ross.

SELLES, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, seated on the river Cher, 21 miles S. of Blois, and 105 SSW. of Paris.

Selleth-Hall, Lanc. W. of Kirby-Lonsdale. *Selley*, Shropsh. SW. of Clun Castle. *Sellindge*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles and a half NW. of Hithe. *Selling*, Kent, 2 miles and a half SE. of Feversham. *Sellingthorp*, Yorkshire, near Driffield. *Selmston*, Sussex, W. of Pevensey-Marsh. *Selscomb*, Sussex, NE. of Battel. *Selsey*, Sussex, a peninsula on the Channel, SE. of Thorney-Isle. Here was formerly a little city, which was swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea. *Selside*, or *Selsted-Hall*, Westm. N. of Kendal. *Selston*, Nottinghamshire, SW. of Mansfield.

SELTZ, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 8. 12. E.

Selwood, Somers. in the E. part of the county, was a forest, about 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The neighbouring country was called Selwoodshire, and the chief town Frome-Selwood. *Selworthy*, Somersetshire, between Minehead and Porlock. *Semeley*, Wiltshire, near Wardour-Castle.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Servia.

Semer, Suffolk, N. of Hadleigh.

SEMIGALLIA, the NE. part of the duchy of Courland, 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 25 in breadth. It is surrounded by the rest of Courland, except on the N. where it is separated from Russia by the river Dwina. Mittaw is the capital.

SEMINARA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily checkered with wood. The town of Sempach is seated on the lake, 7 miles NW. of Lucern. Near Sempach, in 1386, was fought the great battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain.

Sempringham,

Sempringham, Linc. near Folkingham.

SEMUR, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, It is 30 miles WNW. of Dijon, and 135 SE. of Paris.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, an ancient town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 12 miles S. Charolles, and 175 SSE. of Paris.

Senan, Cornwall, 5 miles from St. Burien, the moſt weſtern pariſh in the kingdom. *Senbury*, Glouceſ. near Campden. *Sence*, a river of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire. *Send*, Surry, near Woking.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, 13 miles ENE. of Mons. It is famous for a drawn battle fought here, in 1674, between the French, under the Prince of Condé, and the Dutch and allies, under William prince of Orange.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on a large river of the ſame name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the ſame time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows it's banks, and the channel is difficult to find by thoſe who go up it in boats. The French once ſent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once ſtuck faſt on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very conſiderable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compaſs; it is populous, and full of trees, but the ſoil ſandy and barren, for which reaſon they never ſow, till the rainy ſeaſon comes on, in June, and get in their harveſt in September The mouth of the river Senegal is laid down in lat. 15. 50. N.

SENEGAL, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants are about 3000, who live chiefly on fiſh and maize. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Sener-Caſtle, Cornwall, W. of Trevalgan.

SENEZ, a town in the dept. of Lower Alps, 49 miles NW. of Nice.

Senhampton, Glouc. near Winchcomb.

SENLIS, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, lately the ſee of a biſhop. It is 20 miles NNW. of Meaux, and 27 NNE. of Paris.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, which lies on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyſſinia. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houſes are all one ſtory high, flat roofed, and very ill built, but the ſuburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is ſurrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the ſun, but is only a confuſed heap of buildings. The heats are exceſſive, and in the rainy ſeaſon the air is extremely unwholeſome. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they ſell all ſorts of proviſions and goods. They have alſo a market near the king's palace, where ſlaves are ſold: the females ſit on one ſide, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their horned cattle are the largeſt and fatteſt in the world, but the common meat ſold in the market is camel's fleſh. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. They are an ignorant, ſuperſtitious, and yet a cunning ſort of people. The women who can afford it, have ſlight garments of ſilk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a ſingle ſole faſtened to their feet with ſtrings. Other women and girls have clothes wrapped round them from the waiſt to the knees. The men go almoſt naked. According to Mr. Bruce, their trade is not great; they have no manufactures, and the principle article of conſumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when they ways were open, and merchants went in caravans with ſafety, Indian goods were brought to Sennar from Jidda, and then diſperſed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called tibbar, civet, rhinoceros' horns, ivory, oſtrich feathers, and, above all, in ſlaves and glaſs, more of which were exported from Sennar, than from all the reſt of Africa put together. But this trade is almoſt deſtroyed; ſo is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold ſtill keeps up it's reputation of being the pureſt and beſt in Africa, and is therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at laſt centres. Sennar is ſeated on an eminence, on the W. ſide of the river Nile, in lat. 13. 34. N. lon. 33. 30. E.

SENS, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of Yonne; before the revolution, the ſee of an archbiſhop. Here were interred the dauphin and dauphineſs, parents of Louis XVI. Alſo a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Old Caſtile.

SERAJO. See BOSNA SERAJO.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Bengal, ſeated on the river Hooghly, 12 miles S. of the town of Hooghly. It is a Daniſh ſettlement, and carries on a conſiderable trade.

SERAVALLE, a town in the Milaneſe.

SERCELLI, a ſea-port of Algiers.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Modena, and croſſing the territory of Lucca, falls into the Tuſcan Sea 4 miles NNW. of Piſa.

Sereby, Lincolnſhire, near Glandford Bridge.

SEREGIPO-DEL-REY, a ſea-port of Braſil, capital of a government of the ſame name, 100 miles NE. of St. Salvador. Lat. 11. 20. S. lon. 39. 46. W.

SERFO, or SERPHO, anciently SERIPHUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is full of rugged and ſteep mountains, in which are mines of iron and loadſtone. The produce is ſmall: the onions are in great eſteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of baniſhment. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 24. 50. E.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the kingdom of Myſore. It is ſituated in an iſland of the river Cauvery. This iſland is a beautiful ſpot, containing elegant buildings, ſquares, groves, and gardens. The mauſoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the moſt magnificent objects in this place: it is ſituated on the S. angle of the iſland, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and is ſurrounded by a grove of beautiful cypreſs trees. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid ſiege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, ſovereign of Myſore, to ſign a treaty, by which he made a ceſſion of about one-third of his dominions to the E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan; and agreed to pay 3 crores and 30 lacks of rupees, towards the expences of the war. It is 230 miles WSW. of Madras. Lat. 12. 31. N. lon. 70. 46. E.

Serlby, Yorkſhire, near Bautre. *Serleby*, Nottinghamſhire, near Blithe.

SERONGE. See SIRONG.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo.

SERRES, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW. of Gap.

SERRET, a town of Natolia.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary and Sclavonia; on the E. by Walachia and Bulgaria; on the W. by Boſnia and Dalmatia; and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. This country conſtitutes the W. part of the ancient Myſia. It was formerly divided into Servia Proper and Raſcia, but at preſent is divided into four ſangaicates, the names of which are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a caſtle, ſeated upon a high mountain, 4 miles from Trieſte. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, a town of Principato Citra.

SESTO, a town in the Milaneſe.

SESTOS, a caſtle of Turkey, in Romania, ſeated on the Strait of Dardanelles. It is 16 SW. of Gallipoli, and oppoſite Abydos.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, a town of Genoa.

SESTRI-DI-PONENTE, a town of Genoa.

SETCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Koei tcheou.

Setchfield, Hampſhire, NW. of the New Foreſt.

SETCHUEN, a province of China, having Chenſi on the N. and the kingdom of Thibet and other countries on the W. It is famous for it's rhubarb, and the root fou-lin, which the Chineſe phyſicians introduce into all their preſcriptions.

Setcop, Kent, 3 miles from Eltham.

Sething, Norfolk, between Bungay and Norwich.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindooſtan, the moſt eaſterly of the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Indus, S. of Moultan, near Veh.

Seton, Devonſ. between Axmouth and Branſcomb. *Settesley Paſſage*, Glouceſterſhire, over the Severn to Chepſtow.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ribble, 60 miles NNW. of York, and 235 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Settlewood, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Hawkeſbury. *Settrington*, Yorkſhire, near New Malton.

SETUVAL. See ST. UBES.

Seven Churches, in King's County, Leinſter. *Seven Churches*; ſee *Glendalough*.

Seven Hills, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, between Applegarth and New Foreſt.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lat. 80. 31. N. lon. 18. 48. E. Among theſe iſlands, the Racehorſe and Carcaſs veſſels, under Captain Phipps, were ſurrounded by the ice, from the 31ſt of July to the 10th of Auguſt 1773, when a briſk wind at NNE. accompliſhed their deliverance, and ſaved them from the dreadful

proſpect

prospect of perishing by the winter polar cold.

Seven Miles Dyke, Cambridgeshire.

*SEVENOAKS, a town of Kent, obtained it's name from 7 oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. It is 6 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SE. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Seven Stones, Cornwall, at the rocks, between Land's End and Scilly.

SEVER, ST. a town in the department of Landes, seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax: also a town in the department of Calvados; a town in the department of Indre; and a town in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

SEVERINA, ST. a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEVERINO, ST. two towns of Principato Citra; and a town of Ancona.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near Plynlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryshire, when taking a north-easterly direction it enters Shropshire. It is navigable in it's whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through it's whole length. In it's course it waters Welsh Pool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, it's mouth is called the Bristol Channel. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, the Mersey, and other rivers, has been lately opened by a number of different canals.

SEVERN, THE VALE OF, a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river Severn. It's fertile pastures furnish the kingdom with that cheese for which the county is so justly famous. In this vale, the air is so mild, even in winter, that it seems to enjoy a different climate from that of the Cotswold Hills.

SEVERN, a considerable river of Maryland, which enters Chesapeak Bay a little below Annapolis.

SEVERNDROOG, an island of Hindoostan, 68 miles S. of Bombay; on which was a fort that belonged to Angria the Pirate, which was taken by Commodore James, in 1756.

Severn-Stoke, or *Stoke-upon-Severn*, Worcestershire, N. of Upton.

SEVERO, ST. a town of Capitanata, Naples.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called GRAHAM'S DIKE, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles NE. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a district of Andalusia, called also Lower Andalusia, extending from Estramadura and Cordova to the Atlantic and the Straits of Gibraltar; about 120 miles in length, and from 70 to 110 in breadth.

SEVILLE, an ancient city, capital of Andalusia, one of the most considerable in Spain, and the see of an archbishop. It is seated near the river Guadalquivir, is of a round form, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain; the steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, which are 77 in number, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beside 140 lay brethren. The university of Seville consists of many colleges; the professors enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules, said to be the original founder of the city. The exchange is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 29 parish churches, and 24 hospitals richly endowed. An academy of the belles lettres was founded here in 1730. Under the Moors, this city contained 600,000 inhabitants, and in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, 6000 looms were employed here; at present there are scarcely 400 manufacturers.

manufacturers. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandise. Their ships, indeed, stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their lading is carried thence to Seville; and there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W. of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. The Spaniards commonly say, *Quen no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a wonder. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 32. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

Sevinghampton, Wilts, near Highworth. *Sevington*, Kent, by the Stoure, 2 miles SE. of Ashford. *Sevington*, Wilts, N. of Steeple-Ashton. *Sevington, Abbots, Mary*, and *Michael*, Somersetshire, near Ilminster and South Petherton. *Sevion*, or *Senion*, a river in Flintshire.

SEVRES, THE TWO, a department of France, part of the late Poitou, so named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Rhé, and the other takes a NW. direction, passes by Cliffon, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. This department lies W. of the department of Vienne. Niort is the capital.

Sewynvey, a river in Pembrokeshire.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains in Asia, stretching between Lahore and Thibet. At Hurdwar, the Ganges seems to force it's way through this ridge into the plains of Hindooftan.

Sewards, Kent, near Lees Court. *Sewardston*, Essex, in the parish of Waltham-Holy-Cross. *Sewcot*, Oxf. NE. of Islip. *Sewdley*, Glouc. near Winchcomb. *Sewerby*, Yorks. a tract between Burlington and Flamborough-Head, where a great number of goats are kept. *Sewstern*, Leic. near Buckminster. *Sexbow*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Wharlton-Castle.

SEYSSEL, a town in the dept. of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 miles NNE. of Belley.

SEZANNE, a town in the department of Marne, plundered and burnt by the English, in 1423. It is 27 miles NNW. of Troyes, and 65 SSE. of Paris.

Sezay, Yorks. SE. of Thirsk. *Shabury*, Shropsh. on the Rodden, SE. of Wem. *Shackelwell*, Middl. a hamlet of Hackney. *Shackleford*, Surry, W. of Godalmin. *Shackleford*, Surry, near Working. *Shackstones*, Essex, E. of Chelmsford. *Shadbrook*, Suffolk. *Shaddingfield*, Suffolk, 3 miles from Beccles. *Shadforth*, E. of Durham. *Shadoxherst*, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. of Ashford. *Shadwell*, Shropshire, SW. of Bishop's-Castle. *Shadwell*, Yorkshire, NE. of Leeds.

* SHAFTSBURY, or SHAFTON, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on a high hill, difficult of access, except on the E. Water is so scarce here, that they are obliged to bring it from a great distance, in pails, or on horses. They enjoy, however, a wholesome air, and have a very fine prospect. It is 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Shakerley, Lanc. NE. of Leigh. *Shakerston*, Leic. NW. of Bosworth. *Shaklebury*, Yorkshire, SW. of Rumbaldkirk. *Shalborn*, Wiltshire, near Great Bedwin. *Shalcross*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Shalden*, Hampshire, NW. of Alton. *Shales*, Westmorl. on the Burbeck, W. of Orton. *Shaley*, Yorks. NW. of Halifax. *Shalfleet*, Hants, Isle of Wight, in West Medina. *Shalford*, Essex, on Blackwater, NW. of Bocking. *Shalford*, Surry, a mile from Guildford.

Shallaghan-Bridge, in Donegal, Ulster, *Shallee*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Shallington, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Shallowford*, NW. of Stafford, by the Sow. *Shalmsford* and *Shalmsford-Street*, Kent, near Cnartham. *Shamley-Green*, Surry, near West Horsley.

Shanagolden, or *Shanegolden*, in Limerick, Munster. *Shanballymore*, in Cork, Munster. *Shane's Castle*, in Antrim, Ulster. *Shane-Inn*, in Kerry, Munster. *Shanedrum*, or *Shandrum*, in Cork, Munster.

Shanfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Shangenagh, in Dublin, Leinster.

Shankling, Isle of Wight, near Bonchurch. *Shankton*, Leicestershire, 4 miles from Harborough.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland, and one of the finest in the British Isles, rolling nearly from N. to S. 200 miles, and expanding in it's course, in many places, into deep and spacious lakes. It rises from Lough Lean, in the county of Leitrim, and passing by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, &c. runs into the Atlantic, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean. From Limerick to the Atlantic, it is navigable for the

the largeſt veſſels. At ſome diſtance above Limerick, and a little below Killaloe, there is a ledge of rocks which interrupts the navigation of this fine river. Here, however, there is a valuable eel and ſalmon fiſhery; and from Killaloe to Carrick-on-Shannon, near it's ſource, there is an inland navigation, which promiſes the greateſt advantages to the riſing proſperity of Ireland.

Shannon Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Shannon-Bridge*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Shannon-Grove*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Shannon Park*, in Cork, Munſter. *Shanrahan*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Shap, a village in Weſtmorland, at the ſource of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119, of which little remains, except a tower and the ruins of an old bridge. A more ancient and permanent monument of human induſtry, appears in ſome great ſtones, like pyramids, which are placed in almoſt a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards diſtance, and are of ſuch immenſe weight, that no carriages now in uſe could ſupport them. It has been concluded, that this was a place of druidical worſhip.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, lying NE. of Mainland, or Pomona, with about 80 boats, moſt of which are employed in fiſhing. In the ſummer they burn kelp, producing, in ſome ſeaſons, upwards of 3000 tons, bringing near 2000l. to the inhabitants.

Shapwick, Dorſetſ. near Blandford, on the Stour. *Shapwick*, Somerſetſ. W. of Glaſtonbury. *Sharwick-Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Ormſkirk. *Shardington, Great* and *Little*, Glouc. near Badgeworth. *Shareſhill*, Staffordſh. 2 miles from Cannock. *Sharington*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Sharlow*, SE. of Derby, near the Dove. *Sharnbrook*, Bedfordſ. near Balnhurſt. *Sharnburn*, or *Sherborn*, Norfolk, E. of Snelſham. *Sharncote*, Wilts, NW. of Cricklade. *Sharnford*, Leiceſ. SE. of Aſton-Flamvil. *Sharnhull*, Dorſetſ. near Knoll and Buckland-Abbas. *Sharp*, or *Thorncliff*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Sharpenho*, Bedfordſ. N. of the Sundons. *Sharperton*, Northumb. near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Sharpham*, Somerſetſ. near Glaſtonbury. *Sharphill*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, SE. of Selby. *Sharpnor-Caſtle*, Iſle of Wight, a mile W. of Yarmouth. *Sharp's-Place*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Sharſted*, Kent, by Doddington. *Shatſham*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Shattefbrook*, Berks, W. of Windſor. *Shatton*, Cumberl. near Cockermouth. *Shatton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Shaucomb*, Iſle of Wight, SW. of Weſtover. *Shauſleet*, Iſle of Wight, SW. of Newtown. *Shavington*, Cheſh. near Webbenbury. *Shavington*, Shropſ. NW. of Drayton. *Shauler*, Iſle of Wight, by Newport-Haven. *Shaulſton*, NW. of Buckingham. *Shavon*, Northumberl. NW. of Alnwick. *Shaw*, Berks, near Newbury. *Shaw*, Devonſ. N. of Plympton. *Shaw*, Wilts, N. of Swindon. *Shaw*, Wilts, in Melkſham pariſh. *Shawborn*, Berks, S. of Hungerford. *Shawcroſs*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Shawdon*, Northumb. W. of Alnwick. *Shawel*, Leiceſ. S. of Lutterworth. *Shawford*, Hants, on the Itching, 2 miles below Winchester. *Shawford*, Herts, NW. of St. Alban's. *Shawford*, Staffordſ. SE. of Eccleſhall. *Shaws*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Lanercoſt. *Shaxton*, Leiceſ. E. of Hog's-Norton. *Shay Chapel*, Lancaſ. SE. of Rochdale. *Sheebridge*, Staffordſ. between Whitmore and Newcaſt'e-under-Line. *Sheales*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Sheane*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Sheap, a river in Down, Ulſter.

Shearbampton, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Shebbear*, Devonſ. NW. of Hatherleigh. *Sheeles*, Wilts, in the pariſh of Mere. *Sheen, Eaſt*, Surry, a hamlet in the pariſh of Mortlake, ſeated on an eminence near the Thames, between Richmond and Roehampton. *Sheen, Weſt*, Surry, a hamlet in the pariſh of Richmond. Here Henry V. founded a convent of Carthuſians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck ſought an aſylum. An ancient gateway, the laſt remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770; and the whole hamlet, conſiſting of 18 houſes, was at the ſame time demoliſhed, and the ſite of it made into a lawn, and added to the king's incloſures.

Sheep-Bridge, in Down, Ulſter, over the river Newry.

Sheepcoat, Middleſ. near the Bedfonts. *Sheephall*, Hertfordſh. SE. of Stevenage. *Sheepſhead*, Leiceſ. 3 miles from Loughborough.

Sheep-Land, in Down, Ulſter, near Gun's Iſland, in Strangford-Bay. *Sheep's-Head-Point*, in Cork, Munſter, forms the S. entrance of Bantry-Bay.

Sheepſhide, Herts, SW. of Biſhop's-Hatfield.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonſhire, 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 205 W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

Sheefy, Great and *Little*, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hog's-Norton.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, ſeated on the northern point of the Iſle of Sheppey, at the W. Swale, or the principal mouth of

of the river Medway. The buildings belonging to it make a neat little town; and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. Here is a fort built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, and in the room of that demolished at Queenborough, with a line of cannon facing the water side, which contains good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison. An excellent spring was lately discovered here, before which the yard and garrison were supplied with fresh water from Chatham. It is reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in the kingdom.

Sheefny Mountains, in Cork, Munster, in the barony of Carbery.

Sheet, Hants, near Petersfield.

*SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the rivers Don and Sheaf. It has been noted several hundred years for it's various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of steel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools. It has been a staple for knives, or whittles, and files, above 300 years. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this sort of wares; as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. By the Don, which is navigable within five miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither it's manufactures for exportation. It's neighbourhood abounds with coal. Here are also lead-works and a silk-mill. It is in a hilly situation, and is chiefly supplied with water by pipes from the high ground. A new market-place has been lately erected by the Duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of shambles, &c.; and a large and elegant infirmary has been lately completed. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow: the new parts are more commodious; and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. It is 34 miles N. of Derby, and 161 NW. by N. of London. A large market on Tuesday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and November 28th.

Sheffield, Suffex, by Fletching. *Sheffield-Mill*, Berks, on the Kennet, 5 miles from Reading. *Sheffield-Place*, Suffex, midway between E. Grinstead and Lewes.

SHEFFORD. See SHELFORD.

Shefford, Magna, Berks, 4 miles SE. of Lambourn.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropshire, nine miles NNE. of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelbred, Suffex, W. of Fernhurst.

Shelburgh, Yorkshire, N. of Doncaster.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of Acadia, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the SW. coast. It is situated at Port-Roseway, and extends two miles on the water-side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black-Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the American war. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

Shelburne, in Wexford, Leinster.

Shelderton, Shropf. SW. of Onybury. *Sheldesley*, or *Sheldesley-Wash*, and *Sheldesley, Great*, or *Beauchamp*, Worcef. on oppofite fides of the river Teme, NE. of Clitheroe. *Sheldicks*, Northumberl. S. of Alnwick. *Sheldon*, Derbyf. in the High Peak. *Sheldon*, Kent, by Deal. *Sheldon*, Warwickf. near Coleshill. *Sheldon*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Sheldon-Moor*, Durham, SW. of Bishop-Auckland. *Sheldwich*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Feversham. *Shele*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne. *Shele-Hall*, Northumberl. SW. of Dilston. *Shelf*, Yorkf. in the parish of Halifax. *Shelfhanger*, Norfolk, N. of Diss. *Shelfield*, Staffordsh. NE. of Bloxwich.

SHELFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, 9 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelford, Nottingh. 2 miles from Bingham. *Shelford, Magna*, Cambridg. NW. of Linton. *Shelford, E.* or *Parva*, SE. of Shelford Magna. *Shelaks*, Shropf. NE. of Knoking-Castle. *Shelland*, Suffolk, by Stow-Market. *Shelley*, Essex, contiguous to Ongar, and only parted from Fyfield by the Rothing. *Shelley*, Suffolk, S. of Hadley. *Shelley*, Yorkf. near Bradford. *Shellow-Bowel*, Essex, S. of the Rodings, near Roxwell. *Shelsey*; see *Sheldesley*. *Shelswell*, Oxfordshire, S. of Mixbury. *Shelton*, Bedfordf. the most northern village in the county. *Shelton*, Norfolk, on the Waveney, near Tasborough. *Shelton*, Nottingh. between Bingham and Newark. *Shelton*, Shropf. W. of Shrewsbury. *Shelton*, Staffordf. near Newcastle-under-Line. *Shelton, Upper* and *Lower*, Bedfordf. near Tilbrook. *Shelvingborow*, Kent, near Barham-Downs. *Shelvington, E.* and *W.* Dorsetf. in Portisham parish. *Shelvock*, Shropf. between Shrewsbury and Oswestry. *Shelwich*, near Hereford. *Shelwood*, Surry, SW. of Ryegate. *Shene*, Staffordf. S. of Longnor. *Shenfield*, Essex, adjoining Brentwood. *Shengay*, Camb.

on the river Cam, oppoſite to Clopton, NW. of Royſton. *Shenington*, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury. *Shenley*, Bucks, three miles from Fenny-Stratford, in the road from London to Cheſter. *Shenley Brockend*, Bucks, in Shenley pariſh. *Shenſton*, Staffordſ. E. of Walſal. *Shenton*, Leiceſ. near Boſworth. *Shenton*, Shropſh. N. of Great Wenlock. *Shenton*, Shropſ. NW. of Drayton. *Shepardine*, Glouceſ. on the bank of the Severn, N. of Oldbury. *Shepemeadow*, Suffolk, between Beccles and Bungay. *Sheperton*, Middleſex, on the Thames, oppoſite to Walton. *Shepewaſh*, SE. of Lincoln. *Shepeuaſh*, Northumb. on the Wantbeck, between Morpeth and the ſea. *Shepherd's Buſh*, Middleſex, between Kenſington Gravel Pits and Acton. *Shepherd's-Forſtall*, Kent, near Sheldwich. *Shepherd's Heath*, Cambridgeſh. between Orwell and Foulmere. *Shephove*, Hants, S. of Odiam. *Shepiſter*, Devonſ. near Mevychurch. *Shepley*, Durham, near Eggleton. *Shepley*, Yorkſh. W. of Barneſley.

SHEPPERD ISLES, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Sea, to the ſouthward of Malicollo. Lat. 16. 58. S. lon. 168. 47. E.

SHEPPEY, an iſland of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, ſeparated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the Eaſt Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep. In it are Queenborough and Sheerneſs.

Shepſcombe, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Shepton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Bridport. *Shepton Beauchamp*, Somerſ. NE. of Ilminſter.

*SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated under Mendip-Hills, has a conſiderable manufacture of ſecond-cloths, the principal material of which is fine Engliſh wool. It is 17 miles SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Shepton-Montague, Somerſ. S. of Bruton. *Shepway*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Shepway-Croſs*, Kent, between Weſtenhanger and Hithe. *Sherbarn*, near Durham. *Sherbarn*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarborough. *Sherbarn*; ſee *Sharnburn*.

*SHERBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire. It is very pleaſantly ſeated and watered, and is a large, well-inhabited place, 40 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

SHERBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It is a well inhabited place, has a famous free-ſchool, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Wharfe and Ouſe. It is 14 miles SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sherborn, Glouceſ. 3 miles from North Leech. *Sherborn*, Hants, near Eaſt Wortham. *Sherborn*, Oxfordſ. 6 miles from Wallingford. *Sherborn*, SW. of Warwick. *Sherborn-Monks*, or *Weſt*, and *St. John's*, Hants, N. of Baſingſtoke.

SHERBOROUGH, an Engliſh ſettlement in Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River, 100 miles SE. of Sierra-Leone. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 11. 0. W.

Sherbroke, Derbyſhire, SE. of Bolſover-Caſtle.

SHERBURNE, a town in Nantucket.

Sherdelow, Bucks, in Amerſham pariſh. *Shere*, Surry, on the river Wey, near Albury. *Shereford*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Sherenewton*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Chepſtow. *Sherenton*, E. of Glouceſter. *Sheresby*, Leiceſ. NE. of Lutterworth. *Sherfield*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Sherfield*, Hants, W. of Rumſey. *Sherford*, Devonſ. by the ſea, SW. of Dartmouth. *Sherford*, Warwickſ. in Burton-Haſtings pariſh. *Sherford Bridge*, Dorſetſ. leads to Purbeck Iſle. *Sheriff-Hales*, Staffordſ. NW. of Tong-Caſtle. *Sheriff-Hutton*, near York.

Sheriff-Muir, a heath in Perthſhire, near the Grampian Mountains, famous for an undeciſive battle, fought here in 1715, between the royal army, under the Duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces, under the Earl of Marr.

Sheriffs Naunton, Worceſ. N. of Perſhore. *Shering*, Eſſex, NW. of Harlow. *Sheringham*, Norfolk, by the ſea, W. of Cromer. *Sherington*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Sherington*, Warwickſ. NE. of Brailes. *Sherington*, Wilts, near the Willbourn, E. of the Deverels.

Sherkin Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, SW. of Baltimore-Bay.

Shermanbury, Suſſex, W. of Twineham. *Sherotten*, Durh. near Hartlepool. *Sherſton*, Somerſ. W. of Somerton. *Sherſten*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Sherſton*, Yorkſ. E. of Wakefield. *Sherſton Rock*, Glouceſ. in the Severn, near Auſt-Paſſage. *Sherwell*, Devonſhire, NE. of Barnſtaple. *Sherwood*, a celebrated and extenſive foreſt in the W. part of Nottinghamſ. It is now ſtript of it's woods, but, in ſome parts of it coal is obtained. Here are alſo ſeveral parks and fine ſeats.

Sherwood, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Shete, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway, at Twyford Bridge. *Shetford*, Oxfordſ. near Swacliff. *Shove*, or *Shelve*, Shropſhire, near Stiperſtones-Hill. *Shevlock*, Cornw. near Trematon Caſtle.

SHETLAND,

SHETLAND, the general name of a cluſter of iſlands, which lie about 100 miles NNE. of Caithneſsſhire, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. They are reckoned to be 46 in number, beſides 40 ſmaller, called Holms, which produce paſture, and as many barren. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, Fula, and Phedeſtroy. The deſcription already given of the largeſt, or MAINLAND, may be applied to the others, as to the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. and the ſame may be ſaid of the ORCADES. In all theſe iſlands the Aurora Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; ſometimes continuing in that ſtate for ſeveral hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into ſtreams of ſtronger light, ſpreading into columns, and altering ſlowly into ten thouſand different ſhapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow, to the moſt obſcure ruſſet. They often cover the whole hemiſphere, and then make the moſt brilliant appearance. There is no lighthouſe in Shetland, nor is there any chart of the country extant, that can be depended upon. So many ſhips have been loſt on the E. coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially within the laſt 20 years, that it may be of eſſential ſervice to recommend the erection of a light-houſe, on Noſs, a ſmall iſland, E. of Breſſay. Of theſe, ſome of the moſt remarkable caſes are the following.—In 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, only 2 men ſaved out of 24. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, a Greenland ſhip, loſt with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ſhip, loſt, only one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, a Ruſſian man of war, of 36 guns, only five men ſaved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt-India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outward bound, only 15 of the crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip, only five of the crew ſaved. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Lerwick is the capital.

Shibden, Yorkſhire, NE. of Halifax. *Shibden*, Yorkſ. near Barden-Tower and Chace. *Skide*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Shidfield*, Hants, in Droxford pariſh.

*SHIELDS, S. and N. two ſea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, remarkable for being the mart where ſhips take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of ſalt. They are ſeated on the oppoſite ſides of the river Tyne, where there are conſtantly immenſe fleets of ſhipping, 10 miles E. of Newcaſtle.

SHIFNAL. See SHEFNAL.

Shifford, Oxfordſhire, between Bampton and the Iſis. *Shilbottle*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Alnwick. *Shilbrook*, Cheſhire, SE. of Northwich. *Shilburnhaugh*, Northumberl. near Yarrow. *Shildon*, Devonſ. near Columbſtock. *Shildraw*, Durham, W. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Shillelagh, in Wicklow, Leinſter; formerly noted for it's timber and oak ſaplings.

Shillingford, Berks, in Benſington pariſh. *Shillingford*, Devonſ. between Exeter and Chudleigh. *Shellingham*, Cornwall, near Trematon Caſtle. *Shilling-Park*, Suſſex, E. of Blackdown-Hill. *Shillingſton*, Dorſetſ. near the Stour and Hambleden and Hodde Hills. *Shillington*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Shilton*, Berks, 2 miles from Burford. *Shilton*, Devonſ. in Modbury pariſh. *Shilton*, Nottinghamſh. S. of Newark. *Shilton*, Oxfordſ. S. of Burford. *Shilton*, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Shilvington*, Northumberl. SW. of Morpeth. *Shimpling*, Norfolk, near Diſs. *Shimpling*, Suffolk, by Lavenham.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the SW. part of Sutherlandſhire, 12 miles long, and one and a half wide. From it there iſſues a rapid ſtream, which flows into the Frith of Dornock.

Shinfield, Berkſhire, near Swallowfield. *Shingey-Hall*, Cambridg. near Sawbridgeworth. *Shingham*, Norfolk, between Swaffham and Downham. *Shingle Hall*, Eſſex, near Epping. *Shingles*, Iſle of Wight, rocks in the ſea, off the W. corner. *Shingley*, Kent, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt. *Shinkley*, near Durham, on the Wear.

Shinrone, in King's County, Leinſter.

Shinton, Shropſ. near Stottesdon. *Shipborn*, Kent, near Fair-Lawn. *Shipdam*, Norfolk, NE. of Walton. *Shipham*, Somerſ. N. of Axbridge. *Shiplake*, Oxfordſ. by the Thames, two miles S. of Henley. *Shipley*, Derbyſ. near the Erwaſh, S. of Codnor-Caſtle. *Shipley*, Northumberl. N. of Alnwick. *Shipley*, Shropſhire, NE. of Bridgenorth. *Shipley*, Suſſex, W. of Grinſtead-Park. *Shipley*, Yorkſ. near the ſea, N. of Hornſey. *Shipley*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bradford. *Shipley*, Yorkſhire, S. of Almondbury.

*SHIPTON, or SHIPSTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, inſulated in Warwickſhire, It is ſeated on the river Stour, 11 miles

SSW. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shipton, Berks, near Abingdon. *Shipton*, Buckingh. near Quainton. *Shipton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Burton. *Shipton*, Hants, S of Tidworth. *Shipton*, Shropſ. NE. of Purſlow. *Shipton*, Shropſ. NW. of Prior's Ditton. *Shipton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Market-Wighton. *Shipton*, near York. *Shipton*, NW. of York. *Shipton, Moigne*, Glouceſ. 3 miles S. of Tetbury. *Shipton-Montacute*, Somerſ. near Wincaunton. *Shipton, Olave* and *Solace*, Glouceſ. E. of Doddeſwell. *Shipton-under-Whichwood*, Oxfordſh. NE. of Burford. *Shipton upon Charwell*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Woodſtock. *Shirborn*, a river in Warwickſhire.

Shircock, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Shirehampton, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Weſbury on Trin. *Shire-Head*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, near the ſea. *Shire-Oaks*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Worksop. *Shire-Oaks*, Staffordſhire, between Walſal and Lichfield. *Shire Oaks*, Wilts, between Box and Coldaſton. *Shirland*, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Alfreton. *Shirley*, Derbyſ. SE. of Aſhbourn. *Shirley*, Surry, E. of Croydon. *Shirtlington-Hall*, Northumberl. S. of Beltingham.

SHIRVAN, or SCHIRVAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Dageſtan, on the E. and SE. by the Caſpian Sea, on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W. by Georgia; about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The ſoil is extremely fertile. The inhabitants draw with buffaloes inſtead of horſes, feeding them with fenugreek. This country was part of the ancient Albania. Scamachie is the capital.

Shiſtock, or *Shuſtoke*, Warwickſ. NE. of Coleſhil. *Shitlington*, Bedfordſ. near Flitton. *Shitlington*, Yorkſh. W. of Wakefield. *Shitterford*, Staffordſ. W. of Kidderminſter. *Shitteſtones Hill*, Shropſhire, NE. of Ludlow. *Shitterton*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Bere-Regis.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in N. America, on the coaſt of New Hampſhire. They lie very conveniently for the cod-fiſhery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

Shobden, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Shobnal*, Staffordſh. near Burton-upon Trent. *Shobrook*, Devonſ. near Crediton. *Shobury, N.* and *S.* two villages in Eſſex, near the mouth of the Thames, and oppoſite the Buoy of the Nore. Hence a point of land called *Shodbury-Neſs*, projects into the ſea. *Shoelach*, Cheſhire, on the Dee, W. of Malpas. *Shoſlet*, Iſle of Wight, in Eaſt Medina. *Shoſton*, Northumberl. by the ſea, S. of Bamburgh.

SHOGLE, a town of Syria, ſeated on the river Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, diſagreeable place, but there is a good caravanſary, where every traveller is ſupplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 45 miles SW. of Aleppo.

Sholand, Kent, near Newnham. *Shooland*, Surry, near Puttenham. *Shooter's-Hill*, a village of Kent, ſituated on a hill ſo called, 8 miles ESE. of London. From this hill there is a fine view of London, and into Eſſex, Surry, and even part of Suſſex. The Thames alſo makes a magnificent appearance from it. *Shoot-up-Hill*, Middleſex, near Kilburn. *Shopland*, Eſſex, contiguous to South-Church, Prittlewell, Sutton, and Barling. *Shoreham*, Kent, by the Derwent, 4 miles NW. of Sevenoaks.

* SHOREHAM, a town of Suſſex, commonly called New Shoreham, to diſtinguiſh it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now much decayed. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and builds many veſſels, but it has no ſafe harbour. It is 16 miles NNW. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Shorewell, N. and *S.* Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Shorland*, Kent, by Eaſt-Church, N. of the Iſle of Sheppey. *Shortland*, Kent, in Pluckley pariſh. *Shorlet-Wood*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Shorley*, Heref. S. of Wigmore-Caſtle. *Shorley*, Northumb. on the South Tyne, near Ebcheſter. *Shorne*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SE. of Graveſend. *Shortgrave*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Saffron Walden. *Shortley*, Warw. near Coventry. *Shotenden*, Kent, near Lees Court. *Shotery*, Warw. W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Shotley*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Shotley*, Suffolk, near Orwell-Haven. *Shotover Foreſt*, and *Hills*, on the E. and NE. ſides of Oxford. *Shotover-Mill*, Surry, near Haſlemere. *Shotteſbrook*, Berks, near White-Waltham. *Shotteſham*, Suff. near Woodbridge. *Shotteſham, All-Saints, St. Eſtolph*, and *St. Martin's*, Norfolk, near Saxlingham. *Shotteſwell*, Warwickſ. near Warmington. *Shotton*, Durham, NW. of Staindrop. *Shotton*, Durham, S. of Hardwick. *Shotton*, Northumb. E. of Ogle-Caſtle. *Shotton*, Shropſhire, S. of Wem. *Shotwich*, and *Shotwick Townlet*, NW. of Cheſter, on the Dee. *Shouldby*, Leiceſterſ. near Grimſton and Saxilby. *Showldham*, Norfolk, SE. of Seechy. *Shoyſwell*, Suſſex, N. of Burwaſh. *Shranel*, Worceſ. near Eveſham.

Eveſham. *Shrawarden*, W. of Shrewſbury, near the Severn. *Shrawley*, Worceſterſ. W. of Oxbeatley, on the Severn. *Shrawton*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Shredicot*, Staffordſ. NW. of Penkridge. *Shrewley*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hatton.

* SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropſhire, the capital of the county, ſo called from the Saxon word Scrobbeſberig, which ſignifies a town built on a woody hill. It is beautifully ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the Severn, and is the chief mart for a coarſe kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryſhire, called Welſh webs, which are bought up in the country, and dreſſed here, whence they are ſent for exportation, principally to America and Flanders. Much of the Welſh flannel is alſo bought at Welſhpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all ſorts of Welſh commodities. It is alſo famous for it's excellent brawn, which is ſent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the fineſt promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is ſhaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with ſeats. Here are about 2000 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants; and about 20 veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Briſtol. Shrewſbury is well lighted and paved, and is 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 160 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 43. N. lon. 2. 41. W. Markets for corn, cattle, and proviſions, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and Thurſday for Welch cottons, friezes, and flannels. Fairs, on Saturday after March 15th; Wedneſday after Eaſter week; Wedneſday before Holy Thurſday; July 3d; Auguſt 12th; October 2d; and December 12th.

SHREWSBURY, a large and populous town of New Jerſey, one of the oldeſt in the ſtate; alſo a river of New Jerſey; and a town of Pennſylvania.

Shriglcigh, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield Foreſt. *Shripney*, Suſſex, W. of Yapton. *Shrivenham*, Berks, near Highworth, in Wilts. *Shropham*, Norfolk, near Thetford.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheſhire, and a detached part of Flintſhire; on the E. by Staffordſhire; on the SE. by Worceſterſhire; on the S. by Herefordſhire; on the SW. by Radnorſhire; and on the W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It extends upwards of 40 miles in length from N. to S. and contains 15 hundreds, 16 market-towns, 170 pariſhes, and 615 villages. The air is ſalubrious, and not very ſharp, except on the hills. The ſoil is generally fruitful, eſpecially in the northern and eaſtern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the ſouthern and weſtern being mountainous, are leſs fertile, yet yield ſufficient paſture for ſheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limeſtone, freeſtone, pipe-clay, and inexhauſtible coal-pits. Over moſt of the coal lies a ſtratum of a blackiſh, hard, porous ſubſtance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in horſe-mills, and boiled in coppers of water, a bituminous matter ſwims on the ſurface, that, by evaporation, is brought to the conſiſtence of pitch; or, by the help of an oil diſtilled from the ſame ſubſtance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a ſort of tar; both theſe ſubſtances ſerve particularly for caulking of ſhips, as well, if not better, than pitch and tar, it being leſs liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this county is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewſbury.

Shroughton, Northamptonſhire, 2 miles E. of Ayno. *Shroughton*, or *Ewrin Courtney*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Stourminſter. *Shrubb's Hill*, Surry, in Egham pariſh.

Shrule, in Mayo, Connaught.

Shuckborough, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warwickſ. SE. and E. of Southam. *Shudely*, Glouceſ. near Winchcomb. *Shugborough*, E. of Stafford. *Shullington*, Suſſex, N. of Michelgrove. *Shurdington*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Cheltenham. *Shurdington*, *Little* and *Great*, Glouceſterſ. near Badgworth. *Shurlach*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Shute*, Devonſ. SW. of Axminſter. *Shutford*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Banbury. *Shuthanger*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet in the pariſh of Turning. *Shutlinghaw-Hill*, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield-Foreſt. *Shuttend*, Staffordſ. near King's Swinford. *Shuttington*, Warwickſ. near Seckington. *Shuttleworth*, Lancaſ. NE. of Blackburn. *Shuttleworth*, *Lower*, Cheſhire, 3 miles from Macclesfield.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N. by that of Ava, on the E. by Cambodia and Laos, on the S. by a gulf of the ſame name and Malacca, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. It is 800 miles in length, and from 200 to 350 in breadth. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits, different from thoſe in Europe. The animals are alſo particular to thoſe parts of the world. Some French authors have extolled it as the fineſt and richeſt country in the world.

The

The inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments. The king ſhows himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandiſe till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy ſeaſon, is overflowed; for which reaſon, moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. It conſiſts of cultivated and uncultivated land, moſt of it being of the latter, and covered with wood. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and muſk. The moſt profitable trees are thoſe which produce cotton, oil, and varniſh. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, it is ſaid, generally take wives for the time they ſtay, who are not leſs in eſteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very ſeverely with ſplit rattans for the leaſt fault. Even the ladies are not exempted from this puniſhment; and they are ſo far from being aſhamed of it, that they expoſe their backs as they go along the ſtreets, to ſhow what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by ſo great a king. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noſes, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both ſexes go bareheaded, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beſide which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous: the latter are diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, cloſe ſhaved. The roofs of their temples are gilded, and many of their ſtatues, and other caſt works, are of gold; yet they have ſought of late, in vain, for mines either of gold or ſilver. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write.

Siam, Odlam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

SIARA, a town and captainſhip on the coaſt of Braſil, in lat. 3. 15. S.

Sibbene, Northumb. W. of Fetherſtonhaugh. *Sibberds*, *Ferris*, *Grove*, and *Lodge*, Oxford. near Swacliff. *Sibberſcot*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Sibbertſwood*, or *Shebbertſwold*, Kent, NE. of Elham.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending, in it's moſt extenſive ſenſe, all the northern part of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia; but originally it denoted only the S. part of the government of Tobolſki. It is bounded on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean, on the S. by Tartary, on the W. by Ruſſia, and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 3000 miles in length from E. to W. and 1200 in breadth from N. to S. The S. part produces all the neceſſaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt of fine ſkins and furs. Tobolſki is the capital town, where the viceroy reſides. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Ruſſians. The former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer, on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the ſkins of wild beaſts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches conſiſt. They make uſe of rein-deers and dogs, inſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite; but they have horſes with which they go a hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. The Ruſſians ſettled here are much the ſame as in their native country. It is through this vaſt tract of land the Ruſſian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandiſe to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtyſh, Yeniſei, and Okota. The weſtern part of Siberia is compriſed in the Ruſſian governments of Tobolſk and Kolyvan: all the eaſtern part is contained in the government of Irkutzk; theſe are ſubdivided into ſmaller diſtricts. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as perſons under the diſpleaſure of the court, are commonly baniſhed from Ruſſia.

Sibſon, Hunt. between Cheſterton and Stamford. *Sibſton*, Leiceſ. SW. of Boſworth. *Sibton*, Suffolk, SW. of Yoxford. *Sibthorp*, Huntingdonſ. SE. of Spaldwick.

Sibthorp, Nottinghamſhire, between Shelford and Normanton. *Sibton*, *Sheales*, Northumberland, SW. of Hexham.

SICHEM, or RICHEM, a town of Brabant, 14 miles NE. of Louvain.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, almoſt in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is neareſt Italy, is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Paſſaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo-di-Boco. Sicily is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtrait, called the Faro, 7 miles acroſs; and as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro-di-Meſſina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more foreſts and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is divided into the valleys juſt mentioned, called Val-di-Demona, Val-di-Noto, and Val-di-Mazara. It is about 156 miles in length, and 85 in it's mean breadth. It's produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, ſilk, and excellent fruits. Sicily was originally planted by different colonies from Greece, but the Romans became it's conquerors, and held it in ſubjection till the year 440, when the Vandals invaded this iſland. Theſe were driven away by Beliſarius, and it became a part of the eaſtern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracens, who, in their turn, were driven out by Roger, the ſon of Tancred, a Norman prince, who took the title of Count of Sicily, in 1080. His ſon Roger united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of both Sicilies, in 1130. Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered it from the Norman princes; but Peter, king of Arragon, claiming the kingdom, was received by the Sicilians with open arms, was crowned at Palermo, and tranſmitted Sicily to his deſcendants. Ferdinand V. united it with Naples. It is governed by a viceroy, who reſides at Palermo.

Sickling-Hall, Yorkſhire, W. of Wetherby. *Sicklington*, *Upper*, Yorkſhire, in Thornhill pariſh.

SICLOS, a town of Hungary.

Sidbury, Devonſ. N. of Sidmouth. *Sidbury*, Shropſ. near N. Clebury. *Sidcot*, Somerſetſ. 16 miles from Briſtol, on the road to Exeter. *Siddington*, Cheſhire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Siddington*, Glouc. a mile from Cirenceſter. *Siddleham*, Suſſex, N. of Selſey. *Side*, Glouceſ. adjoining Brimpsfield. *Sidenhale*, Warw. near Coventry. *Sidenham*, Kent, in Lewiſham pariſh. *Sidenham*, Oxfordſ. S. of Tame. *Sidenham*, *North*, Devonſ. SE. of Lifton. *Sidenham*, *South*, Devonſhire, NW. of Taviſtock.

SIDEROCANSA, a town of Macedonia, 32 miles ESE. of Salonichi.

Sidenwood End, Surry, near Biſley. *Sidington*, *Mary* and *Peter*, Glouceſterſhire, by Cirencester. *Sidlam*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Sidley*, Suſſex, near Bexill. *Sidmanton*, Berkſhire, near Newbury. *Sidmanton*, Hampſhire, near Kingſclere.

*SIDMOUTH, a ſea-port of Devonſhire, with a ſmall market, 12 miles SE. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. It is a ſmall fiſhing town, but was pretty conſiderable before it's harbour was choked up.

Sidney, Surry, near Awfold. *Sidney*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield.

SIDNEY COVE. See JACKSON, PORT.

SIDON, SAYD, or SEIDA, a ſea-port in Paleſtine. It was anciently a place of great note, had an extenſive trade, and is ſaid to be the place where glaſs was invented. It is now, however, like all the Turkiſh towns, ill-built, and full of ruins. It is, however, a place of conſiderable trade, and the emporium of Damaſcus and all the interior country. The French are the only Europeans here. The exports are ſilks, and raw and ſpun cottons. The inhabitants are about 5000. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw, and is 55 miles W. of Damaſcus.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, lying between the Gulf of Napoli and that of Engia.

SIDRA, a ſmall iſland, and a ſpacious gulf on the coaſt of Tripoly, anciently called Syrtis.

SIEGEBURGH, a town of Berg, Weſtphalia.

SIEGEN, a town of Naſſau Siegen, Weſtphalia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Italy, in Tuſcany, capital of the Sienneſe, with a famous univerſity. It is upwards of 4 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by an old wall. The Gothic cathedral is coated with black and white marble, within and without, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. The inhabitants are about 17,000; the houſes are of brick, and the ſtreets are paved with the ſame. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches, and with a magnificent hoſpital. The great area is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas.

under which the people may walk in all weather. In the middle is a baſin, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. Sienna was formerly a free republic, till conquered by the emperor, Charles V. in 1554, whoſe ſon, Philip II. king of Spain, ceded all parts, except the State-de gli-Preſidii, to Coſmo I. duke of Florence. It is ſeated on three eminences, in a fertile ſoil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. lon. 11. 11. E.

SIENNESE, a duchy in Italy, on the Tuſcan Sea, about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA LEONE, a large and fruitful country on the W. coaſt of Africa, ſo named, according to ſome authors, by the Portugueſe, on account of the mountains on this coaſt abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend it's limits from the Grain Coaſt on the SE. to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW. that is, between 7 and 10 deg. N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin.

SIERRA LEONE, called alſo RITOMBA and TAGRIN, a great river of Africa, in the country of Guinea. It's ſource is uncertain; but it's mouth, in lat. 8. 15. N. lon. 12. 30. W. is 8 miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the ſun, before any breeze ariſes, is almoſt intolerable; but as a refreſhing gale conſtantly ſprings up about noon, it renders the country very ſupportable. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of cultivating W. India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river, on land purchaſed of the prince of the country. The firſt ſettlers amounted to about 200 white perſons, beſide a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few natives, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the ſetting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the ſame year, a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs and mortality prevailed, occaſioned chiefly by the inſufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains ſet in. Thirty-five white perſons (of whom 14 were ſoldiers) and many of the blacks, died of this ſickneſs. The next year, the ſetting in of the rains was not productive of the ſame fatal effects. The coloniſts were in good health, were all put into poſſeſſion of ſmall lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended ſcale, was begun to be built. Beſide the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in ſugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promiſing. The native chiefs and people continue to be extremely friendly; and the company's ſchools were regularly attended by upwards of 300 children, who appear to have made full as much improvement as is common in European ſchools under ſimilar circumſtances. The rice, cotton, and other articles in the company's plantations thrive exceedingly. The colony appears to be gradually improving and advancing in every reſpect. The river abounds in fiſh, but is much infeſted with alligators. The adjacent country produces abundance of millet and rice; and the woods are filled with parrots of various kinds, and other beautiful birds; ſerpents are found, ſome of very large ſize; and numerous wild beaſts, ſuch as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and monkeys.

SIERRA LEONE, or MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and are ſaid to extend as far as Abyſſinia.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Spain, which divide Andaluſia from New Caſtile, and a ſmall part of Eſtramadura.

SIFANTO, anciently SIPHNOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. The air is ſo good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more eſpecially the grapes. It is covered over with marble and granite, and they have lead mines, and yet it is one of the moſt fertile, and beſt cultivated of theſe iſlands. The inhabitants employ themſelves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good ſilk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, ſtraw hats, ſeſamum, and calicoes. Here are 5 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 36. 37. N. lon. 25. 15. E.

Siffvernefs, Herts, in Caldicote pariſh.

SIGETH, a town of Hungary.

Sigelſthorp, Yorkſhire, by Hornſey-Mere. *Sighill*, Northumberland, SW. of Seaton-Delaval. *Sigſton*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Northallerton.

SIGTUNA and SIGTUND, towns of Sweden, in Upland.

SIGUENZA, a town in Old Caſtile, with

an univerſity, conſiſting of ſeveral colleges, founded in 1441; but the moſt conſiderable ſtructure is the cathedral. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Henares, 60 miles NE. of Madrid.

Silcheſter, Hants, NE. of Kingſclere. *Silchy*, Leic. NE. of Mountſorrel. *Silchy*, Lincolnſ. N. of Alford. *Silſburn*, Warwickſhire, between Warwick and Alceſter.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Luſatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Viſtula, Neiſſe, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elſe. A long chain of mountains ſeparates Sileſia from Bohemia. There are mines of gold and ſilver; but they have not been worked for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſilver mines at preſent are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Brieg. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones, beſides antimony, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, alum, vitriol, quickſilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and they have alſo ſome woollen manufactories, and glaſshouſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtuds of horſes, and plenty of the animals called game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, becauſe they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fiſh; alſo plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-ſeed, and turnips, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants; in ſome places they cultivate ſaffron; and the culture of ſilk is likely to be carried to it's utmoſt extent. Their wine is very poor, and therefore they turn it moſtly into vinegar. Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Romaniſts, ſpeaking the Poliſh language; and in the Lower, almoſt all Proteſtants, and ſpeak their mother tongue. Sileſia is divided into 19 principalities, and 7 free ſtates, without comprehending the county of Glatz. The greater part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw, the empreſs reſerving to herſelf only the principality of Teſchen; the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jaggerndorf beyond the Oppa; the part of the principality of Neiſſe bordering on Moravia; and a ſmall diſtrict bordering on Moravia; with ſome frontier towns. Breſlaw is the capital of Pruſſian, and Troppau of Bohemian Sileſia.

Silſorth, Yorkſhire, E. of Pickering-Foreſt.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube.

Silk, Lincolnſhire, S. of Sleaford. *Silkeſton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Barneſley. *Silkeſworth*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Silland*, Dorſetſhire.

SILLABAR, or CELLEBAR, a ſea-port of Sumatra, 30 miles SSE. of Bencoolen.

SILLE-LE-GUILLAUME, a town in the department of Sarte, 18 miles NW. of Le Mans.

Silleth, Cumb. in Abbey Holm pariſh. *Silmiſton*, Suſſex. *Silſden*, Yorkſhire, near Holden-Beck. *Silſey*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Scarborough.

* *Silſoe*, or *Sivilſho*, between Bedford and Luton.

Silton, Dorſetſhire, near Mere, *Silton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles and a half from Gillingham. *Silton*, Yorkſ. near Sigſton-Caſtle.

Silvermines, in Tipperary, Munſter, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are ſome lead mines, with a mixture of ſilver, which, with thoſe at Miltown, in Kerry, near the harbour of Caſtlemain, are the only ones in Ireland that are wrought to any conſiderable extent.

Silverſide, Cumberland, near Naworth-Caſtle. *Silverſtreet*, Herts, NW. of Theobalds. *Silverton*, Devonſhire, near Bradninch. *Silverton*, Northamptonſhire, S. of Whittlewood-Foreſt. *Silvington*, Shropſhire, SE. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

SIMBIRSK, one of the 42 governments of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Caſan. The capital of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Volga, 380 miles ESE. of Moſcow.

SIMMEREN, a town and duchy in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Simmington, Wilts, a mile SE. of Melkſham. *Simondley*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Simondſborough*, Dorſetſhire, near Bridport. *Simondſburn-Caſtle*, Northumb. SW. of Swinburn-Caſtle. *Simondſhall*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Wotton-under-Edge. *Simondſide*, Herts, by Hatfield. *Simondſide-Hill*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth. *Simon-Seat*, Yorkſhire, N. of Barden-Tower.

SIMON'S, ST. See FREDERICA.

SIMONTORNYA,

SIMONTORNYA, a town of Tolna, Hungary, 32 miles SSW. of Buda.

Simonſton, Lancaſhire, near Hapton-Tower and Pendle-Hill. *Simondſwood*, Lancaſhire, a foreſt SE. of Ormſkirk. *Simpſon*, Bucks, near Fenny-Stratford.

SINAI, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, in a peninſula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Chriſtians have a monaſtery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monaſtery is ſurrounded by a high wall, and thoſe that go in and out, are let down or drawn up in baſkets. It is 144 miles ESE. of Suez.

SINCAPORA, a promontory at the S. extremity of the peninſula of Malacca, which, with the Malacca coaſt, form the Strait of Sincapore. Lat. 1. 10. N. lon. 103. 30. E.

SINDE. See INDUS and TATTA.

Sinderby, Yorkſhire, W. of Thirſk. *Sindrop*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

SINDY, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Perſia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the NE. by thoſe of the Seiks; on the E. by a ſandy deſert; and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the courſe of the river Sinde, or Indus, from it's mouth to the frontiers of of Moultan. Reckoned that way, it is 300 miles long; and it's breadth, in it's wideſt part, is about 160. In many particulars of ſoil and climate, and in the general appearance of the ſurface, Sindy reſembles Egypt; the lower part of it being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part of it is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on the Perſian ſide by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a ſandy deſert, the river Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW. monſoon, or our ſummer quarter, which is the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India, the atmoſphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except very near the ſea. Indeed, very few ſhowers fall during the whole year; and, at the time when Captain Hamilton viſited Tatta, no rain had fallen for 3 years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts, which bound it on the E. and on the NW. the heats are ſo violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are cloſely ſhut, by which the hotteſt part of the current of that air (that neareſt the ſurface) is excluded; and a cooler part, becauſe more elevated, deſcends into the houſe through the funnels. By this, alſo, vaſt clouds of duſt are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be ſufficient to render the houſes uninhabitable. The roofs are compoſed of thick layers of earth inſtead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholeſome to European conſtitutions, particularly the lower part of the delta. The prince is a Mahometan, tributary to the king of Candahar. He reſides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. This province was obtained, in 1739, by Nadir Shah from the Great Mogul, and retained by Abdallah, when he ſeized the other provinces which compoſe the empire of Candahar. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned, in Captain Hamilton's time, to outnumber the Mahometans ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worſhip; and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce ſalt-petre, ſal-amoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactures of cotton and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lackered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The women wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall, hardy horſes. Their wild animals are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall, fierce creature called ſhiahguſh.

SINGANFOU, or SINGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of the province of Chenſi. Next to Pekin, this is the largeſt, and moſt populous, and commercial city of China, and was for ſeveral ages the ſeat of the Chineſe emperors. They breed up mules here in great numbers, and ſend them to Pekin. Lat. 34. 46. N. lon. 108. 13. E.

Sing'land, in Limerick, Munſter.

Singleſcale, Northamptonſhire, by Thorney Croſs and Can Water. *Singleton*, Suſſex, near E. and W. Dean. *Singleton*,

Great and *Little*, Lancaſhire, N. of Marton Mere and Moſs.

SINGO, a town in Macedonia, on the Gulf of Monte Santo.

SINGOR, a ſea-port of Siam, on the E. coaſt of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſea-port of Urbino, with two harbours, 28 miles ESE. of Urbino.

Sinkleborough, Bucks, in the pariſh of Great Horwood. *Sinklees*, Herts, near Watford. *Sinnington*, Yorkſhire, near Kirby-Moorſide. *Sinodun-Hill*, Berks, on the Thames, near Brightwell.

SINOPE, or SINOB, a ſea-port of Kiutaja, in Natolia, the birth place of Diogenes, the famous cynic. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks live in the ſuburbs. It is ſeated on an iſthmus of a peninſula, in the Black Sea, 280 miles E. of Conſtantinople.

SINTZHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Vallais, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after falls into the Rhone. Here are 3 epiſcopal palaces, one above another. The higheſt, called Tourbillon, is old, ruinous, and deſerted. Near the ſecond, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houſes belonging to the canons. De Marjorei, the third, is the preſent epiſcopal palace, an edifice of ſtone, built in 1547; the apartments furniſhed with great plainneſs and ſimplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this country in the time of Julius Cæſar; and ſome Roman inſcriptions ſtill remain to atteſt it's antiquity. It's biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is 50 miles E. of Geneva.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, ſituated on the S. ſide of Jeruſalem.

Sion-Houſe, Middleſex, near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Iſleworth. It is a noble, ſquare, ſtone building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed, now one of the ſeats of the Duke of Northumberland.

SIOUT, OSIOT, or SCIOT, a large and populous town in Egypt, with a lake dug near it, which ſerves to water the grounds. It has ſeveral moſques, and is the ſee of a Copti biſhop. It's ſituation on an artificial mount, denotes it's occupying the ſite of an ancient city, thought to be Nicopolis, where the wolf was accounted a ſacred animal. Here are, accordingly, the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and ſome Roman ſepulchres. It is ſurrounded by pleaſant gardens, and fine palm-trees that bear the beſt dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of thoſe that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is about 2 miles W. of the river Nile, and 157 S. of Cairo.

SIPHANTO. See SIFANTO.

SIPHNO, a town of the iſland of Nanſio, in the Archipelago.

Sipleigh, Devonſhire, on the river Dart, near Aſhburton. *Sipney*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Burnham. *Sipſon*, Middleſex, in Harmondſworth pariſh.

SIRADIA, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, 100 miles NNW. of Cracow.

Sir Albert's Bridge, in Donegal, Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in Delhi. M. Condamine ſays, that the art of weaving ſilk was brought back to Conſtantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or *Serinde*, according to him): for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been loſt during the confuſions that attended the ſubverſion of the weſtern empire. Procopius, alſo, takes notice, that in the time of Juſtinian, (the 6th century) ſilk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 150 miles NW. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 75. 15. E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767. It is low, covered with wood, and pleaſant. Lat 4. 41. S. lon. 153. 32. E.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is about ſix miles long from E. to W. with a mountain in the centre. The natives were not numerous, and appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lat. 17. 28. S. lon. 151. 4. W.

SIRIAN, a ſea-port of Pegu.

SIRINAGUR, a large, rugged country of India, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Thibet Mountains; on the S. by Delhi and Rohilla; and on the NW by Lahore.

SIRINAGUR, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in India, 200 miles NNE. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 59. N. lon. 78. 45. E.

SIRIUS ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 52. S. lon. 162. 30. E.

SIRMICH, anciently SIRMIUM, a town and county of Sclavonia.

SIRONC, or SERONGE, a large town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa, 132 miles NE. of Ougein.

Siſarge,

Siferge, Weſtmorl. S. of Kendal. *Siſewell*, Suffolk, S. c. Dunwich. *Siſingberſt*, Kent, near Cranbrook, was anciently written *Saxenhurſt*. *Siſland*, Norfolk, near Lodden. *Siſon Park*, Rutlandſ. near Grantham.

SISSAC, a town of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, capital of the ſmall territory of Siſgow, 13 miles SE. of Baſil.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Romania, on the Black Sea, 75 miles NE. of Adrianople.

SISTERON, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, ſeated on the Durance, 30 miles NE. of Apt.

Siſton, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 7 miles from Briſtol, ſituated in a pleaſant vale, on a rivulet which runs into the Avon. Tin ore has been found here; and here is a manufactory of braſs, and another of ſalt-petre. *Siſton*, Glouceſterſ. in Kingſwood-Foreſt.

SISZEK, a town of Croatia.

Sithny, Cornwall, near Helſton.

SITIA, a town on the N. coaſt of Candia, near a bay of the ſame name.

SITTART, a town of Juliers.

*SITTINGBURN, a town in Kent, 11 miles SE. of Rocheſter, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury.

Sivers, Mount, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Acomb.

SIVRAY, or CIVROY, a town in the dept. of Vienne, 25 miles S. of Poitiers.

SIWAS, a city of Caramania.

Sixill, Abbey and *Grange*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Market-Raiſin.

*SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a town of Clare, in Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin.

Six mile-Bridge, in Limerick, Munſter. *Six mile-Croſs*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Six-mile-Water*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Six-mile-Water*, in Cork, Munſter.

SIZUN, a town in the depart. of Finiſterre, 7 miles SE. of Landerneau.

Skakelthorp, Yorkſ. near Old and New Malton. *Skale Park*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, between Langkethdale and Netherdale.

SKALHOLT. See SCHALHOLT.

Skalingdam, Yorkſh. N. Riding, SW. of Hinderwell. *Skaneſton*, Yorkſh. NE. of New Malton.

SKARA. See SCARA.

Skargil, Yorkſ. S. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Skarth, North*, Lancaſh. by the ſea, SW. of Dalton-Caſtle. *Skauton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Helmeſley. *Skeby*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Richmond.

SKEEN, a town of Chriſtiania, Norway, remarkable for it's mines of iron and copper. It is 38 miles SSW. of Chriſtiania.

Skeffington, Leiceſterſ. near Billeſdon.

Skefling, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Burſtal-Abbey. *Skegby*, Nottinghamſ. near Mansfield. *Skegby*, Nottinghamſ. SE. of Tuxford. *Skegnes*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Wainfleet.

Skeheerwrinky, in Cork, Munſter. Here is a large cavern, which, when well lighted up, has the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, ſupported by maſſy pillars; and the ſtalactites, ſpars, or calcareous cryſtals, form a brilliant appearance.

Skelderſkew, Yorkſhire, in Cleveland. *Skeldick*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Boſton.

SKELIG ISANDS, off the coaſt of Kerry, in Munſter. They are three in number, and it is remarkable that the gannet never neſtles on any place in the S. of Ireland, but on one of theſe. A rock on the N. coaſt of the kingdom has the ſame peculiarity, The Great Skelig is 3 leagues from the ſhore, the others are but rocks of marble; 6 or 8 miles W. of Bray-Head.

Skell, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Youre, near Rippon. *Skellfleet*, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Humber, between Haxflete and Bromflete. *Skellingthorp*, 2 miles W. of Lincoln. *Skelmerch*, Weſtmorl. N. of Kendal. *Skelmerſdale*, Lancaſ. SE. of Ormſkirk. *Skelton*, Cumberl. NW. of Penrith, *Skelton*, Yorkſhire, on the Humber, SE. of Howden. *Skelton*, Yorkſ. on the Ure, NW. of Boroughbridge. *Skelton*, Yorkſ. on the river Marſk, W. of Richmond. *Skelton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of the Foreſt of Galtres. *Skelton*, NW. of York.

SKELTON CASTLE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, between Kirkleatham and the ſea. Market on Saturday.

Skemmingrane, Yorkſ. NE. of Giſborough. *Skendleby*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Spilſby.

SKENECTADY, a town in the ſtate of New York, ſeated on the Mohawks' River, 18 miles NW. of Albany.

Skenfrith Caſtle, Monmouthſ. on the Mynwy. *Skern*, a river in Durham, running into the Tees, at Croſtbridge. *Skernwood*, Northumberland, S. of Alnham.

SKENING. See SCHENING.

SKERRIES, a ſmall fiſhing-town, on the coaſt of Dublin, in Leinſter, 17 miles from the metropolis. The Skerries-Iſlands, or rocks, are three in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of the ſea-weed from which kelp is made.

Skelby, a river in Merionethſ. *Skewer*, Hants, near Baſing. *Skewes* and *Skibcrio*, Cornwall, S. of Helſton.

*SKIBBEREEN, a town of Cork, in Munſter, where the clothing trade, and ſome of the linen manufactures, are carried

cn. It is ſeated on the river Ilen, 10 miles SE. of Bantry, and 161 from Dublin.

Skiborra, Shropſ. on the river Tendle, S. of Clun Caſtle. *Skidbrook*, Lincolnſ. S. of Sutfleet. *Skidby*, Yorkſ. near Hull.

SKIDDAW, a mountain of Cumberland, one of the moſt remarkable in the kingdom, being above a thouſand yards perpendicular height from the ſurface of the Lake of Derwentwater. It is not difficult of acceſs in ſome parts, and is covered with graſs, which gradually grows courſer in the aſcent. At the top, the atmoſphere is ſo rarified as to prevent vegetation. The whole top is covered with a looſe, brown, flaty ſtone. It is ſix miles from Cockermouth, and Keſwick ſtands near the foot of it.

Skilgate, Somerſetſ. E. of Dulverton. *Skultes*, Warwickſ. NW. of Henley in Arden. *Skinburneſs*, Cumberl. in Boulneſs pariſh, near the ſea. *Skinnand*, Lincolnſ. near Boothby. *Skinninggrave*, Yorkſhire, near Whitby. *Skiplam*, Yorkſhire, near Kirby-Moorſide. *Skippon*, a river in Lancaſ. running into the Wire, near Thornton. *Skipſey*, Yorkſ. by the ſea, N. of Hornſey. *Skipton*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Aire, near a navigable canal, in that rough, rocky country, called Craven, 44 miles W. of York, and 231 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Skipwith, SE. of York. *Skirbeck*, Lincolnſ. near Boſton. *Skircotes*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Skirid Fawr*, Monmouthſ. a rocky mountain near Abergavenny.

Skirk, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Skirlow, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire in Holderneſs. *Skirmingham*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Skirpenbeck*, Yorkſhire, near Wilton. *Skirringham*, Yorkſhire, on the Derwent, S. of New Malton. *Skirton*, near Lancaſter. *Skirwith*, Cumberl. near Kirk Oſwald. *Skorborough*, Yorkſ. NW. of Beverley. *Skorton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles E. of Richmond. *Skoulton*, Norfolk, E. of Witton. *Skrekington*, Lincolnſ. N. of Folkingham. *Skreleſby*, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Skremby*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spilſby. *Skrenes*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Skrimmerſton*, Northumberl. 2 miles S. of Berwick.

Skull, in Cork, Munſter, near Skibbereen. *Skull Harbour*, in Cork, Munſter.

Skulthorp, Norfolk, NW. of Fakenham.

Skuteby, Cumberl. near Solway-Moſs.

SKYE, an iſland of Scotland, one of the largeſt of the Weſtern Iſlands, or Hebrides. It is near 50 miles in length, and, in ſome places, above 20 broad. The SE. end of this iſland is ſeparated from Inverneſſhire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, the narroweſt part of which, cattle are made to ſwim acroſs. Here is, notwithſtanding ſome mountainous tracts, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent paſturage. There are numbers of deer, and different kinds of game, in this iſland, which abounds with limeſtone, marble, &c. The baſaltic columns, reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, are it's greateſt curioſity. A cave, at the E. end of the iſland, afforded an aſylum, in 1746, to the diſappointed Pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thouſands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some ſmall horſes are bred, and a great quantity of kelp manufactured here. Portree is the principal place in this iſland.

Skyers, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Skyth*, Suffolk, N. of Mendleſham. *Slad*, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Slad*, or *Slade*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Miſerden. *Sladborn*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Bowland-Foreſt. *Slade*, Devonſ. NE. of Plympton.

Slade Bay, in Waterford Harbour, Munſter.

Slagthwait, or *Slaworth*, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Slaitburn*, or *Slandburn*, Yorkſ. near Barneſley. *Slandbury*, Devonſhire, near Barnſtaple.

Slane, in Meath, Leinſter.

Slanford, Nottinghamſ. near Edwalton. *Slape*, Dorſetſ. near Netherby. *Slapton*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Slapton*, Devonſhire, SW. of Dartmouth.

SLATE, a peninſula of Skye, on the SE. ſide of the iſland, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slaty-Port, a little port of Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulſter, ſo called from a ſlate-quarry which joins it.

SLAVE-COAST, a tract in Guinea, on the Atlantic, ſituated between the Gold Coaſt and Benin, and comprehending the diſtricts of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah.

Slaugham, Suſſex, SE. of Horſham. *Slaughden Vale*, Suffolk, near Alborough. *Slaughterford*, Wiltſhire, S. of Caſtlecomb. *Slaughterford, Upper* and *Nether*, Glouceſterſhire, near Stow-in-the-Would. *Slauſton*, Leiceſ. S. of Hallaton.

SLAWKAW, or SCHLAKENWALD, a town of Elnbogen, Bohemia.

SLEAFORD, NEW, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Old Sleaford, in the neighbourhood, a thriving town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated on a ſmall, rapid ſtream, which drives ſeveral corn and fulling mills, &c. near the town. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Monday. It's markets on Monday after Epiphany, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, are equal to ſome great fairs. Fairs on Plow-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 12th, and October 10th.

Slealy, Northumberland, S. of Dilſton.

Sleape, Shropſhire, S. of Wem.

Sleddale, Long, Weſtmorl. NW. of Kendal.

Sleddale, Weſt, Weſtmorl. a mile and a half from Shap.

Sledmerl, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Kilham.

Sleelmere, Weſtmorl. N. of Kendal.

Sleep, Dorſetſ. near Corfe-Caſtle, 4 miles E. of Wareham.

Slegil, Weſtmorl. SW. of Appleby.

Slekborns, Northumb. near Bedlington.

Sleningford, Yorkſ. SE. of Miſham.

Slepe, Shropſ. on the river Terne, near High Ercol.

SLESWICK, a town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, containing about 5630 inhabitants. It is an irregular town of great length. The houſes are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, reſemble, in neatneſs and manner of building, thoſe of Holland. The inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and Daniſh. It is ſituated on the Sley, which is now choked up with ſand, 60 miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 39. N. lon. 9. 38. E.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holſtein, from which it is moſtly ſeparated by the river Eyder. It contains ſeveral towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has ſometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the laſt century, however, the duke in poſſeſſion attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and counſellors reſide at Gottorp. This duchy is about 72 miles in length, and from 30 to 56 in breadth; and is a level, fertile, populous, and well-cultivated country. Sleſwick is the capital.

Sleven, Cornwall, between Mounts-Bay and Land's-End.

Sleveſholm-Priory, Norfolk, in Methwold pariſh.

Slidery-Ford, a little river in Down, Ulſter, running into the inner bay of Dundrum.

Slieve-Bingan, Croob, Donard, Na Boil-Trogh, Na Grideal, Neir, and *Sephin*, or *Snavan*, mountains in Down, Ulſter.

Slieve-Bloom, a range of mountains, between the King's and Queen's Counties.

Slieve Carmen, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow.

Slieve-Miſs, a general name given to the mountains between the bays of Tralee and Caſtlemain, in Kerry, Munſter.

Slifield, Surry, near Epſom.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 32 miles in length, and 29 in it's greateſt breadth; bounded on the W. by Mayo; on the N. and NW. by the Atlantic; on the E. by Leitrim; and on the SE. S. and SW. by Roſcommon and Mayo. It contains 39 pariſhes, 11,500 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants. Sligo is the only town of conſequence. There are, however, ſome conſiderable villages, in which the linen manufacture flouriſhes. The ſoil is in ſome parts good, in others coarſe, and towards the coaſt, boggy.

*SLIGO, the capital of the county of the ſame name, ſeated on a river that runs into a bay of the ſame name, navigable for veſſels of 200 tons, up to the quays. The trade of the town is conſiderable: the number of houſes in 1788 was 916, and the number of inhabitants 8900. It is 26 miles NNE. of Killala, and 94 NNW. of Dublin.

Sliguff, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Slimbridge, a village of Glouceſterſhire. The pariſh is 20 miles in circumference, and in it are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn.

Slindon, Staffordſ. on the river Sow, near the Offleys.

Slindon, Suſſex, near Yapton.

Sline, Lancaſ. between Lancaſter and Ken Sands.

Slinford, Suſſex, near Horſham.

Slingley, NW. of Durham.

Slingſby, Yorkſ. NW. of New Malton.

Slipin, Durham, 5 miles from Darlington.

Slipton, Northamptonſ. near Boughton and Drayton.

SLONIM, a town of Novogrodeck, Lithuania.

SLOOTEN, the capital of Weſtergoe, W. Frieſland, near a large lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuyder-Zee, and 18 NW. of Stenwick.

Slough, Bucks, 2 miles from Windſor.

Slow-Houſe, Suſſex, near Cuckfield.

Slowley, Norfolk, S. of Wurſted.

Slowley-Hill, Warwickſ. near Arley and Astley.

SLUCK, a town and duchy of Novogrodeck, Lithuania, ſeated on the river Sluck, 67 miles ESE. of Novogrodeck.

Sluce, Suſſex, near Pevenſey Haven.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Ladoga.

Slutter, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

SLUYS, or ECLUSE, a town of Dutch Flanders, oppoſite the Iſle of Cadſant, with a harbour, formerly capable of receiving 500 veſſels, but has been daily growing worſe, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall veſſels only. It is 10 miles N. of Bruges.

SMALAND. See SMOLAND.

Smalborn, Northumb. W. of Ellesden. *Smallborough*, Norfolk, SE. of Wursted. *Smallbridge*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Smallfield*, Surry, W. of Lingfield.

SMALKALD, a town of Hennenburg, Franconia, noted for the league of Protestant princes, in 1531, when Dr. Luther drew up a set of theological articles, which were afterwards confirmed by the Protestant teachers.

Smallberry Green, Middlesex, between Brentford and Hounslow. *Smallbrook*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Smallbrook*, Wilts, near Warminster. *Small-Dale*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Small-Downs*, Kent, between Thanet-Isle and Deal. *Smalley*, Derbyshire, S. of Codnor-Castle. *Small-Hithe*, Kent, near Tenterden. *Smallmains*, Kent, near Alkham. *Small Vise*, Staffordshire, a hamlet of Sandon. *Smallwood-Hall*, Staffordshire, N. of Needwood-Forest. *Smardale*, Westmorland, SW. of Kirby-Steven.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, by the Medway, 10 miles SE. of Maidstone, and 46 SE. of London. Market on Friday.

Smart's Green, Gloucesters. in Nibley parish. *Smavis*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Smedmore*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle, near the Channel. *Smeeth*, Kent, in Aldington parish. *Smeeton*, Leices. near Kibworth. *Smercote*, Warwicks. in Bedworth parish. *Smerwick Village* and *Harbour*, in Kerry, Munster. *Smerlagh-River*, in Kerry, Munster.

Smestall, a river in Staffordshire. *Smetenham*, Cheshire, NW. of Congleton. *Smethcot*, Shrops. near Polverbach. *Smethels*, Lancas. N. of Bolton. *Smethick*, Derbys. N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Smethwick*, Cheshire, near Sandbach. *Smethwick*, Staffordshire, NW. of Birmingham. *Smeton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkshire, on the Wisk, N. of Northallerton. *Smeton-Kirk*, Yorkshire, SE. of Pontefract. *Smitham*, Surry, S. of Croydon.

Smithsborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Smithsby, Derbyshire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Smith's-Hall*, Essex, near Stondon-Massey. *Smith's-Hall*, Kent, in W. Farley.

SMITH'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lat. 9. 44. S. lon. 161. 54. E.

SMOLAND, or SMALAND, a province of Sweden, in which are 21 lakes, immense forests of pine and fir, and some iron-mines. The approach to the village is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots, or parterres, of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between, and around, sown with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. This province is 100 miles long, and 60 broad, and was formerly governed by kings of it's own. It was formerly included in E. Gothland.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is situated on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick: the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are surmounted by towers three stories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a smaller size; and in the plain, the walls are surrounded by a deep ditch and covered way. The houses, are mostly of wood, and only one story. The city is divided through it's whole length by one straight, paved street, the others are circular, and floored with planks. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls, from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture, and grotesque towers, the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight, the gardens, meadows, and corn fields, within the walls, all together form a singular, picturesque, and varied prospect. Notwithstanding it's extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a pretty considerable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, timber, hides, hog's bristles, &c. It is 197 miles NE. of Novogrodeck, and 230 NNE. of Kiow. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 31. 22. E.

SMOLENSKO, a government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. It contains White Russia, properly so called.

SMOW, a noted cavern on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs so far under ground, that it's extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, or ISMIR, a city and seaport of Natolia, situated on a spacious bay of the Mediterranean. The commodiousness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the common rendezvous of merchants from all parts of the world, especially of English, and the staple of their merchandise. The whole town is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing is wanted for clothing, sustenance,

tenance, or pleaſure, as all the beſt commodities of Europe and Aſia are brought hither, and ſold at cheap rates. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks form 2 churches, the Jews 8 ſynagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins have 3 convents. There are 3 biſhops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of this part of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, ſtretching along the harbour, and the European conſuls live in great ſtate and magnificence. It is eight days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, and 6 from Saſalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſide drugs and cloth. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goat's hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all ſorts of carpets. Moſt of the trade here, as well as in all Turkey, paſſes through the hands of the Jews, the Turks never tranſacting any bargain with Chriſtians. The Engliſh and Dutch factories have Proteſtant chapels; and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The territory about Smyrna is fertile, with fine olive trees and vines; and the wine is excellent. It 176 is miles SSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Lunenburg Zell, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is 68 miles ENE. of Zell.

Snailwell, Camb. near Newmarket.

SNAITH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, of good trade, from the navigation to it in boats. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Don and Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

Snape, Suffolk, S. of Saxmundham. *Snape*, Yorkſ. N. of Maſham. *Snarehill-Houſe*, Norfolk, E. of Thetford. *Snarford*, Lincolnſ. between Market-Raiſin and Lincoln. *Snargate*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of New Romney. *Snarſton*, Leiceſ. between Swepſton and Hog's-Norton. *Snave*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of New Romney. *Snavewick*, Kent, near Snave. *Sneaton*, Yorkſhire, near Whitby. *Sned*, Shropſhire, NW. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

SNEECK, a town in Weſtergoe, Weſt Frieſland, near a lake of the ſame name, 8 miles S. of Franeker.

Sneem-Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter.

Snelland, Lincolnſ. S. of Market Raiſin. *Snelleſton*, Cheſhire, W. of Macclesfield. *Snelſhall*, Bucks, near Whaddon. *Snelſton*, Derb. near Aſhborn. *Snelſton*, Rutl. S. of Uppingham. *Snenton* Nottinghamſ. in the pariſh of S'. Mary, Nottingham. *Snenton*, Yorkſ. S. of Pickering-Foreſt. *Snepe*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Sneton-Thorp*, Yorkſhire, between Newbiggin-Hall and Robin Hood's-Bay.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on the little river Ingol, 10 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

SNIADIN, a town of Brzeſc, Lithuania, on the Pruth, capital of Poketia.

Snibſton, Leiceſ. SE. of Aſhby-de la-Zouch. *Snidale*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pontefract. *Snileſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Stokeſley. *Snipehouſe*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Snitter*, Northumb. a mile from Rothbury. *Snitterby*, Linc. SE. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Snitterfield*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Snitterley*, Norfolk, W. of Clay. *Snitterton*, Norfolk, between Harpham and Lerling. *Snodhurſt*, Kent, partly in Chatham and partly in the limits of Rocheſter. *Snodland*, Kent, by the Medway, 4 miles and a half NW. of Maidſtone. *Snore Hall*, Norfolk, near the river Wiſſey, S. of Downham. *Snoreham*, Eſſex, adjoining Lachington. *Snoring*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Norfolk, near Walſingham. *Snotterton*, Durham, near Staindrop. *Snowdell Hall*, Heref. near the Golden Vale, and the river Doier. *Snowden Pool*, Staffordſ. W. of Patſhall.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales. It's name ſignifies literally the Hill of Snow, from ſnow and down. Eryri, the Welſh name, is derived from Mynyd Eryrod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of the Welſh hills: it's top, by way of eminence, is termed y Wyddfa; that is, the conſpicuous. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guinard. Mr. Pennant ſays, "that the height of the mountain, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to it's higheſt peak, is 3568 feet. It was held ſacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnaſſus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." He found pieces of lava on this mountain, and, on the ſummit, groups of columnar ſtones, of vaſt ſize, lying in all directions. From the ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales, the Iriſh and Britiſh ſeas, and a vaſt number of lakes. Such a beautiful diſplay of nature, at once aſtoniſhes and charms the beholder.

Snowſhill, Glouceſterſ. near Broadway.

Snukebank,

Snake'bank, Northumb. between Alnwick and Rothbury. *Syte*, a river which riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and paſſing through Nottinghamſhire, falls into the Dean at Shilton. *Soak*, Hampſhire, near Wincheſter.

SOANA, or SUANE, a decayed town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe.

SOANE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes on the ſouthern confines of Allahabad, iſſuing from the ſame lake, that is the ſource of the Nerhudda, and after a courſe of 1500 miles, falling into the Ganges a few miles W. of Patna.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bechin, Bohemia.

SOCHEU, a town of China, in the province of Chenſi. Here is a temple dedicated to a blind man, ſaid to have been one of the greateſt politicians in China.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluſter of iſles, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, and ſo named by him, becauſe they lie contiguous to each other. They are ſituated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are ſix in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Maurooa, and Toohaee. The ſoil, productions, people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners, are nearly the ſame as at Otaheite. The ſoil is equally bountiful and fertile, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have ſomething of plot and conſiſtency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praiſe or ſatire; ſo that the origin of ancient comedy may be diſcerned among them. The inhabitants ſeemed to be ſtouter than thoſe of Otaheite, and the women were in general fairer and handſomer, though none were equal to ſome individuals. Thoſe of Ulietea, however, were ſmaller and blacker, and much leſs orderly. Mr. Banks found only eleven new plants; but he obſerved ſome inſects, and a ſpecies of ſcorpion he had never ſeen before. Captain Cook put on ſhore a Cape ewe at Bolabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and alſo an Engliſh boar and ſow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals, which have been tranſported thither from Europe, ſhould be ſuffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal theſe iſlands in variety and abundance of refreſhments for future navigators. Among theſe iſlands are ſeveral excellent harbours, the entrances into them, indeed, are but narrow, yet, when a ſhip is once in, nothing can hurt her.

Sock, Somerſetſhire, 3 miles from Yeovil. *Sockburn*, Durham, on the Tees, 4 miles SE. of Darlington. *Sockbridge*, Weſtmorland, on the Eimot, near Penrith. *Sockneys*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh and Salehurſt. *Sockſbury-Hill*, Suſſex, NE. of Rotherfield. *Socomb*, Kent, NW. of Wye.

SOCONUSCO, a diſtrict of Guatimala, Mexico, S. of the diſtrict of Chiapa, on the N. Pacific Ocean. It is about 88 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is ſheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceedingly hot, and the country is not very healthful or fertile. The few Spaniards who are ſettled here are very rich. Great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, however, are raiſed here, which are ſent to all the other parts of Mexico.

SOCOTARA, an iſland in the Arabian Sea, about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſituated on a river near the ſea, in lat. 15. 24. N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganiſm. They trade to Goa, with the produce of their iſland, viz. fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes; frankincenſe; ambergreaſe; dragon's blood; rice; dates; and coral; which are tranſported from thence to many parts of India, and all parts of Europe. The ſultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The ſhore every where affords ſafe anchorage and good ports, and there are, in particular, two fine harbours, where ſhipping ride ſecure from every wind that blows. Lat. 12. 15. N. lon. 54. E.

SODA, a town of Hedjas, Arabia.

Sodbury, Durham, near Darlington.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a conſiderable market for corn, and the greateſt cheeſe market in England, except Atherſtone in Warwickſhire. It is 15 miles ENE. of Briſtol, and 112 W. of London. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on May 23d and June 24th.

Sodbury, Little and *Old*, Glouceſterſhire, a mile ENE. of Chipping Sodbury.

SODOM, formerly a city of Aſia, ſituated on a plain, now under water, in what is called the Dead Sea, or Lake Aſphaltites, in Judea.

Sodor, a little village in Icolmkill, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, near that of Mull.

SOEST, a town of Mark, Weſtphalia. It was formerly imperial, and one of the Hanſe Towns, but ſince 1752 has belonged to the king

king of Prussia. Several of the successors of Charlemagne resided here. It is 27 miles SE. of Munster.

SOFALA, or QUITERVE, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Mosambique Sea, on the S. by Sabia, and on the N. and W. by the states of Monomotapa. The inhabitants cultivate rice and millet, and eat the flesh of elephants, large and small cattle, and fish. They also make beer of rice and millet, and other liquors of honey, palm, and fruits. Honey is in such plenty, that a great part of it lies neglected. All the coasters are descended from the Arabians, yet are commonly black, there being few tawny or brown among them. Many learned men affirm, that Solomon had his gold from the mines in this country, and that the country of Sofala is the Ophir of the ancients, the gold here being allowed to be finest and purest in all Africa. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 20. 20. S. lon. 37. 30. E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a city of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, built by the Emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. It is 164 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

SOFROY, a town of Chaus, in Fez, noted for a handsome mosque: the principal commerce is in oil. It is 12 miles E. of Fez.

SOGNO, a maritime province in Congo, S. of the river Zaire. It is a dry, sandy country, abounding in salt. The inhabitants are Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a small place; the Capuchins, however, form a church here.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, seated on the river Cam, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is celebrated for it's cheese, and is 5 miles SSE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Soham Earls, Suffolk, near Soham.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, on the Senne, near a forest to which it gives name, 6 miles NNE. of Mons.

Soilwell, Gloucestersf. in Lidney parish.

SOISSONS, an ancient city in the dept. of Aisne, so named from the Suessiones. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and was lately a bishop's see, and the capital of a district called the Soissonois. The environs are beautiful, but the streets are narrow, and the houses ill-built. Under the kings of the first race, it was the capital of a kingdom of the same name. The castle, however, here, though ancient, is not that in which those princes resided. It is seated on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 NE. of Paris.

Solbe, Selby, or *Selbe*, a river in the Isle of Man.

SOLEBAY. See SOUTHWOLD.

Soles, Kent, in Barfriston parish. *Solesby*, Lincolnshire, N. of Alford.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURNE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a spacious river. It was a principal town in the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the residence of it's kings. Among the most remarkable objects of curiosity in this town, is a new church, which was begun in 1762, and finished in 1772. It is a grand and elegant building, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and cost at least 80,000l. though the revenues of the republic scarcely exceed 12,000l. a year. Soleure is the usual residence of the French ambassador to the cantons, and is 18 miles N. of Bern. Lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in the year 1481. It is situated between the canton of Bern, and the canton and bishopric of Basil, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth. The soil, for the most part, is exceedingly fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. The inhabitants export some corn, horses, cattle, and skins. The sovereign power resides in the great council, which, comprising the senate or little council of thirty-six, consists of 102 members. The government is a complete aristocracy, and the inhabitants are almost all Roman Catholics.

Soley, Wilts, in Chilton-Foliot parish.

SOLFATARA, or LAGO-DI-BAGNI, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are floating islands, which, however, are nothing but bunches of matted sedge and herbage, adhering together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which it's waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 12 or 15 yards long; the soil is strong enough to bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. The water is chalky and

and sulphureous; towards the surface scarcely luke-warm, but deeper, very hot, and continually boiling. Anciently the waters of this lake had a high medical reputation, and now, bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diseases.

SOLFATARA, a mountain S. of the city of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, with a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. The king derives a considerable revenue from the manufactures of sulphur, alum, and vitriol in this neighbourhood. The ground is almost every where full of sulphur, and in digging ever so little a way into it, the soil will smoke. If opened to a considerable depth, the earth will be intu, portable from the heat and exhalations. Here is also a lake full of black, thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

SOLFWITZBURG, or SYLVISBORG, a sea-port of Blekingen, Sweden.

SOLIHULL, a town in Warwickshire, 6 miles W. of Coventry, and 107 NW. of London. Market disused.

SOLIMAN, a town of Tunis.

SOLINGEN, a town of Berg, Westphalia.

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Perm, in Russia, famous for it's salt-pits and good horses.

SOLMS, a principality of Germany, in the Weterau. The counts are divided into several branches.

SOLMS, or BURG SOLMS, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific Ocean, said to be in lat. about 8 or 10 deg. S. lon. 160 W.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, S. of Celebes, governed by it's own king. Lat. 9. 0. S. lon. 123. 55. E.

SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTAU, a town of Lunenburg-Zell, Lower Saxony.

Solvath, Pembrokeshire, a small harbour or cove, surrounded with high and barren rocks, near St. Davids.

SOLWAY FRITH, a large arm of the sea, between Cumberland and Kirkcudbrightshire. The narrow part of it, at Boulness, is safely forded at low-water, with a guide, although the current be extremely rapid.

SOLWAY MOSS, a large black morass, in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland. It consists of 1600 acres of thin, peaty mud, with a crust too weak, in the driest summer, to support a man's weight. In December, 1769, being swoln by rains, it burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a black stream, filled with masses of peat, over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up. On this occasion, large horns of deer, and other substances were ejected.

Somborn, Upper and *Lower*, Hampshire, near Stockbridge.

SOMBRERE CHANNEL, a channel between the Nicobar Islands.

SOMBRERA, a small uninhabited island in the West Indies. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 63. 25. W.

Somegill, a river in Radnorsh. *Somerby*, Lincolnsh. between Horncastle and Alford. *Somerby*, Linc. near Grantham. *Somerby*, Lincolnsh. near Gainsborough. *Somerby*, Lincolnsh. near Glandford Bridge. *Somercotes*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale, SE. of Alfreton. *Somerfield*, or *Somerville*, Kent, near Selling. *Somerford*, Chesh. near Congleton. *Somerford*, Hants, near Christchurch. *Somerford*, Staffordsh. on the Penk, near Brewood. *Somerford, Great*, Wilts, SE. of Malmsbury. *Somerford, Little*, Wilts, on the Isis, near Cricklade. *Somerhill*, Kent, in Tunbridge parish, 3 miles from Maidstone. *Somer House*, Durham, between Darlington and Staindrop. *Somerley*, Suffolk, on the Yare, near Leostoff. *Somerley-Hall*, or *Somerleton*, Suffolk, by Heringfleet. *Somersall-Hall*, Derbysh. in Scarsdale. *Somersall, Herbert* and *St. Peter's*, Derbysh. near Boylston. *Somerscale*, Yorkshire, near Barden Tower and Chace.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltshire; on the SE. by Dorsetshire; and on the SW. by Devonshire. It's length, from NE. to SW. is 65 miles, and it's breadth, from E. to W. between 30 and 40. It contains 40 hundreds, 3 cities, 33 market-towns, and 482 parishes. The air, in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil is various. The NE. quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre of the county, where it's principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side is the ridge of the Quantock-Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW. corner, lies the black, steril region of Exmoor. The S. part, toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in it's SW. quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Thone, Brent, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip-Hills afford abundance of coal and minerals.

Cheddar

Chedder is celebrated for it's cheeſes. Cattle, nearly equal in ſize to the Lincolnſhire, are fed in the fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The beſt gooſe feathers for beds come from the Somerſet marſhes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds while yet living. Red and yellow ocher are found here, and cider is a common product of this county; it has alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggets, ſhalloons, knit ſtockings, &c.

Somerſham, Huntingdonſ. among the fens, NE. of St. Ives. *Somerſham*, Suffolk, S. of Needham.

*SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, formerly a conſiderable place, from which the county took it's name. The Weſt Saxon kings had a caſtle here, the conſtableſhip of which was a conſiderable truſt, for King John of France, who was removed from Hertford-Caſtle, and priſoners of the higheſt rank were committed to it. There is one county-jail at Ilcheſter, and another at Somerton, and the aſſizes are held at Wells, although generally in the ſummer, alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It contains, at preſent, 250 houſes, and about 1500 inhabitants in the whole pariſh. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday for corn and cattle, and on every other Monday for lean cattle. The beaſt markets are conſiderable. Fairs on Tueſday in Paſſion Week, Tueſday three weeks after ditto, Tueſday ſix weeks after ditto, and Tueſday nine weeks after ditto.

Somerton, Suffolk, NW. of Melford. *Somerton-Caſtle*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Beckingham. *Somerton*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Winterton Neſs.

SOMME, a department of France, adjoining the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is ſo named from a river that riſes in the department of Aiſne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the Engliſh Channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommercotes, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſ. on each ſide of Saltfleet. *Sommeris*, Bedfordſ. 2 miles NE. of Luton.

SOMMIERES, a town in the dept. of Gard, with a manufacture of thick ſerges, which bear it's name. It is 10 miles SSW. of Niſmes.

SONCINO, a town in the Cremoneſe.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Schwartzburg, Upper Saxony. In the armory of the ruling prince, is an image of Paſtrich, one of the Wendiſh idols.

SONDRIO, or SONDERS, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Valteline. It reſembles a deſerted place, having little trade or buſtle. In 1620, here was a dreadful maſſacre of the Proteſtants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and laſted three days. It is built in a romantic ſituation, on both ſides of the Malenco, a rapid torrent, which frequently overflows it's banks. Sondrio is 15 miles SSE. of Chiavenna.

SONERGON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village, once a large city of Hindooſtan, and the provincial capital of the eaſtern diviſion of Bengal, before Dacca was built. It is ſeated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 15 miles SE. of Dacca.

SONNEBURG. See SUNNEBURG.

SONNENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony, near Pirna. Near this place, a Saxon army, of 17,500 men, had encamped and intrenched in 1756, but being unable to paſs the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Pruſſians, who had blocked up the river at Ebenheit, to ſurrender priſoners at diſcretion.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre, N. America, ſituated on the coaſt of the Gulf of California.

SOOLOO, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, ſituated SW. of Mindanao, almoſt midway between that iſland and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are governed by a ſultan. The natives are Malays. It is a great mart, and the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have a reſident here. The principal production is ſago.

SOPHIA. See SOFIA.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Adirbeitzan, Perſia.

Sopley, Hants, two miles from Chriſtchurch.

SOPRON, or EDENBURG, a town and county of Hungary, 29 miles SW. of Preſburg.

Sopworth, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Sopwell*, Herts, near St. Albans.

SORA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

SORA, a town of Ratibor, Sileſia.

Soranks, Kent, in Stanſtede pariſh.

SORAW, an ancient town of Luſatia, with manufactures in cloth, and a conſiderable trade in linen and yarn.

SORBONNE, a village in the dept. of the Ardennes, remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert de Sorbonne, confeſſor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name. It is 6 miles N. of Rethel.

SORIA, a town in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Douro.

SOROE,

SOROE, a town of Z aland, Denmark, with a royal academy, or gymnaſium.

SORRENTO, a ſea port of Principato Citra, ſeated on the Bay of Naples.

SOSPELLO, a town of Nice, in Piedmont.

Sothy, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Horncaſtle. *Sotherton*, Suffolk, near Blithborough. *Sotterley*, Suffolk, near Beccles.

SOVANA, a town in Tuſcany.

SOUBISE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 3 miles W. of Rochefort.

Sough-Hall, near Cheſter.

SOUILLAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, 32 miles N. of Cahors.

Soulby, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven. *Souldern*, Oxfordſ. E. of Doddington. *Souldrop*, Bedfordſ. NE. of Harrold. *Souley-End*, Warwickſ. between Aſtley and Bullington.

SOUND, THE, or ORESOUND, a ſtrait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ſhips uſually ſail between the ocean and the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of the merchant-ſhips that paſs.

SOUR, or SUR, a ſea-port of Syria, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, near the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now a village, ſituated on a peninſula, which projects from the ſhore into the ſea. This head of land is a ſolid rock, covered with a brown, cultivable earth, and forming a plain 800 paces long, by 400 broad. The iſthmus joining the plain to the continent is of pure ſea-ſand; this difference of ſoil renders the ancient inſular ſtate of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the ſhore by a mole, very viſible. On this iſthmus, the village of Sour is ſituated. In one point of the peninſula is a baſon, which was evidently a port formed by art, but now ſo choked up, that children paſs it without being wet above the middle. Here are only 50 or 60 poor families, who live on the produce of their little grounds and gardens, and a trifling fiſhery. At the SE. corner are the ruins of a Chriſtian church. It is 18 miles S. of Saida, and 80 NNW. of Jeruſalem.

SOURE, or SURE, a river which runs from E. to W. through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moſelle a little above Treves.

SOUSE, or SUSA, a town of Tunis, one of the beſt in the country, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is a place of ſome trade for oil and linen, and has a good harbour. It is 54 miles S. of Tunis.

SOUTCHEOU, a city of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan, China, ſituated on a river which communicates with the Lake Tai. It is extolled by the Chineſe as an earthly paradiſe, for the delightfulneſs of the adjacent country, &c. The brocades and embroidery made here are highly eſteemed.

Soutern Caſtle, near York.

SOUTERRAINE, a town in the department of Creuſe, 12 miles W. of Gueret.

South, Suſſex, near Beachy-Head. *South-Acre*, Norfolk, near Caſtle-Acre.

* SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, with a conſiderable market for cattle, 8 miles SE. of Warwick, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Monday. Fair on July 10th.

Southam, Glouceſ. in Cleve pariſh, rendered remarkable for the antique houſe belonging to this tithing, which is a low building, in the ſtyle of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick, brought from Hales-Abbey, in high preſervation, on which are many curious devices.

* SOUTHAMPTON, formerly called HANTUN, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on a fine inlet of the ſea, called Triſſanton-Bay, or Southampton-Water, deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. The two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Teſt, Teſe, or Anton) admit ſmall craft ſome way up the country. The town is ſituated between theſe two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and ſtill poſſeſſes a trade in French and Port wines, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery, having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernſey and Jerſey. The veſſels employed in foreign commerce are about 30, and in the coaſting-trade upwards of 100. Here are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. It is a faſhionable place of reſort for ſea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Daniſh king Canute gave that ſtriking reproof to his flattering courtiers; when the diſobedient tide waſhed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where there is a curious manufactory of ſhip-blocks, from which the royal dock-yards are ſupplied. Southampton is 12 miles SSW. of Wincheſter, and 75 WSW. of London. Markets on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

SOUTHAMPTON, THE COUNTY OF. See HAMPSHIRE.

South-Aſh, Kent, by Wrotham. *Southbrent*, Somerſetſ. *Southbridge*, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Southbrook*, or *Waters*, Suſſex, W. of Sedgwick-Park. *Southburn*, Yorkſ. NE. of Baynton. *Southbury-Hill*, Wiltſhire, near Everley-Warren. *South-Cary*, Dorſetſ. a mile W. of Wareham. *South-Church*, or *Sea-Church*, Eſſex, near Prittlewell.

Prittlewell. *South Comb*, Dorſetſ. near E. Lulworth. *Southcot*, Berks, near Reading. *Southcot*, Kent, near Eynsford. *South-Downs*, Suſſex, have a delightful proſpect of the ſea, and a carpet road of 13 miles, from Lewes to Brighthelmſtone. *Southend*, Eſſex, in Prittlewell pariſh. Being the neareſt watering place to the metropolis, it is now pretty much reſorted to, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing, handſome accommodations for the company having been erected. It is 44 miles E. of London. *Southend*, Glouceſterſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Southend*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Chiſelhurſt. *Southend*, Lancaſ. near the Pile of Foudray. *South-Mead*, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of Westbury-on-Trin. *Southernby*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Caſtle-Sowerby. *Southernton*, Lincolnſ. near Dunnington. *Southes*, Suſſex, S. of Lewes. *Southfield*, or *Banksfee*, Glouceſ. in Longborough pariſh. *Southfleet*, Kent, 2 miles S. of Graveſend. *Southgate*, Middleſex, a village on the verge of Enfield-Chace, 2 miles SE. of Eaſt Barnet. *South-Hams*, Devonſ. a number of villages near Torbay, noted for ſtrong, rough cider. *South-Harting*, Suſſex. *Southaven-Point*, Dorſetſ. in Pool-Harbour. *Southhoo*. Huntingdonſhire, near Great and Little Paxton. *Southhill*, Bedfordſ. 3 miles SW. of Biggleſwade. *Southhill*, Cornwall, N. of St. Ives. *Southlanes*, Suſſex, in Eaſtbourn pariſh. *Southleigh*, Oxfordſ. 2 miles from Witney. *Southmere*, Norfolk, near Briſley. *South Minſter*, Eſſex. *Southold*, Middleſex, in Hayes pariſh. *Southold*, or *Hole*, Cornwall, near Clovelly-Harbour. *Southolt*, Suffolk, SE. of Eye. *Southorp*, Glouceſterſ. on the river Leck, 5 miles from Burford in Oxfordſhire. *Southorp*, Northamptonſ. near Ulford. *Southorp*, Somerſetſ. between Ilminſter and Yeovil. *Southover*, Dorſetſ. near Frampton. *Southover*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *South Park*, Suffolk, in Hargrave pariſh. *South Park*, Surry, NW. of Crowhurſt. *Southrey*, Lincolnſ. on the Witham, SW. of Horncaſtle. *Southrey*, Norfolk, near Holt. *South-Sea-Caſtle*, Hampſhire, near Portſmouth, built by Henry VIII. *Southtown*, Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, which may be conſidered as part of the metropolis, being ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames, and under the juriſdiction of the lord mayor, who is it's bailiff, with a ſteward and deputy bailiff under him. Southwark is alſo one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward Without, and an alderman is choſen to govern it. It is called the *Borough*, by way of diſtinction, and is a large and populous place, participating conſiderably in the commerce of London. The biſhop of Wincheſter had formerly a palace here, with a park; when there were 18 brothels along the Bankſide, licenſed by that prelate, under certain regulations confirmed by parliament. The proſtitutes kept here were commonly called *Wincheſter geeſe*. It is divided into two parts, the Borough Liberty, governed by the lord mayor; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter, who, by his ſteward, keeps a court-leet and a court of record on the Bank-ſide. A court of conſcience is eſtabliſhed here, as well as in London. Southwark contains 6 pariſhes, a new Romiſh chapel, many places of worſhip for the Diſſenters of various denominations; ſeveral charitable foundations, particularly thoſe two noble endowments, St. Thomas's Hoſpital and Guy's Hoſpital, together with the Magdalen Hoſpital; the Aſylum for Female Orphans; the Freemaſon's School, a lately-erected building, for the ſame purpoſe; the Philanthropic Reform, &c. Beſide the King's Bench and Marſhalſea priſons, and the county Bridewell, a new county-gaol, with a ſeſſion-houſe adjoining, has been lately built. The court-houſe, at St. Margaret's Hill has been alſo rebuilt.

Southwaite, Cumberland, near Keſwick. *Southwate*, Lancaſ. on the Dudden, W. of Fourneſs Fells. *Southwater*, Suſſex. *Southweald*, Eſſex, to which Brentwood is a hamlet, is ſituated on an eminence that commands an extenſive proſpect, 16 miles ENE. of London. *Southweek*, Glouceſterſ. in Tewkeſbury pariſh. *Southweek*, Hants, 5 miles N. of Portſmouth, with a fine view of the harbour, dock, Iſle of Wight, &c.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a collegiate church, called a minſter, to which belong 16 prebends, or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organiſt, 6 ſinging-men, 6 choriſters, 6 boys who attend as probationers, a regiſtrary, a treaſurer, an auditor, and a verger. The chapter has a peculiar juriſdiction over 28 pariſhes, to moſt of which it has the right of preſentation, beſides to others in Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire. It is 10 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 139 NW. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Southwick, Hants. *Southwick*, Suſſex.

SOUTHWOLD, a ſea-port of Suffolk, ſeated on a cliff, or point of land, near a fine bay, at the mouth of the river Blythe. Here a much-eſteemed ſalt is made, and it trades in herrings, ſprats, corn, &c. It is

almoſt ſurrounded by water, eſpecially at every high tide. It is commonly called SOWLE, or SOLE, and it's bay, named SOLEBAY, is remarkable for two famous ſea-fights; one in 1666, between the Engliſh fleet, of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet, of 103 men of war, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of near 70 ſhips, 2 admirals, and 6000 men, while the Engliſh loſt only one ſhip. The fight of 1672 was between the combined fleets of England and France, conſiſting of 101 men of war, and the Dutch fleet of 91. The iſſue of the day was rather uncertain; we loſt four ſhips and the Dutch three. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 NE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Southwood, Hants, between South-Sea-Caſtle and Thorney-Iſland. *Southworth*, Lancaſ. N. of Warrington. *Southy-Bank*, Lincolnſ. in Lower Holland.

SOUTRA-HILL, the moſt elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickſhire, in Scotland. In former times, it was a noted ſea-mark. In this dreary part of the country, there is ſcarce a tree or a buſh, and few houſes or villages: ſome ſucceſsful exertions, however, have been made to improve the ſouthern ſide of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOUVIGNY, a town in the dept. of Allier, 6 miles miles W. of Moulins, and 207 S. of Paris.

Sow, a river in Staffordſhire, running into the Trent at Tixall. *Sow*, a river in Warwickſ. running into the Avon. *Sowbarrow*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Sowberthwaite*, Lancaſ. N. of Dalton. *Sowcam*, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Mansfield. *Sowe*, Warwickſ. on the river Sow, NW. of Comb Abbey. *Sowerby*, Cumberland, near Grayſtock Caſtle. *Sowerby*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Sowerby*, Weſtmorl. NE. of Kirby Steven. *Sowerby*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Sowerby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Sowerby-Temple*, Weſtmorl. near Kirkby-Thore. *Sowick*, Lancaſ. NW. of Preſton. *Sowland*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Sowood*, Norfolk, NW. of Reedham. *Sowport*, Cumberland, near Longtown. *Sowrton*, Devonſ. SW. of Okehampton. *Sowterfield*, Cumberland, NW. of Ireby.

SOWTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, near Napton, in the road from Banbury to Coventry. It is 6 miles SE. of Warwick, and 87 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Sowthorp, Lincolnſ. W. of Stainfleet. *Sowthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Kirton, in Lindſey. *Sowton*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Sowton*, Shropſhire, between Prees and Wem. *Sowton*, or *Southeram*, Suſſex, near Lewes.

SPA, a town of Liege, Weſtphalia, ſeated in a romantic valley, ſurrounded by woody mountains, contains about 300 houſes, and is famous for it's mineral waters. That called the Old Spa conſiſts of miſerable cottages, and is properly nothing but the ſuburb to the other. The houſes of the New Spa are moſtly of wood, old-faſhioned, dark, and ſmall, and yet, it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for ſtrangers. The inn, called the *Court of London*, is very large, the beſt in the place, and moſt frequented. The chief ſprings are called Pouhon, Saviniere, Groiſbeeck, and Geronſter, to which Dr. Lucas has added the Pouhon Pia, and Barriſar. The inhabitants are much employed in making toys for ſtrangers, as the town reſembles a fair, during the water-drinking ſeaſon. There are beautiful and healthful rides on every ſide, with great variety of pleaſant walks. There are public rooms for aſſemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The waters were diſcovered in 1326. It is 17 miles SE. of Liege.

Spade-Adam, Cumberl. near Beaucaſtle. *Spadforth*, Nottinghamſhire, near Newark.

SPAIN, a conſiderable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biſcay; on the NE. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which ſeparate it from France; on the E. S. and SE. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the SW. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles long and 500 broad. It contains the provinces of Old and New Caſtile, Andaluſia, Arragon, Eſtramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biſcay, the Aſturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; ſome of which have been ſeparate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and ſerene, except during the equinoctial rains, but exceſſively hot in the ſouthern provinces in ſummer. The vaſt mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreſhing breezes that come from them in the ſouthernmoſt parts, tho' thoſe in the N. and NE. are, in the winter, very cold. The ſoil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, ſaffron, exquiſite honey, ſilk, ſaltpetre, ſalt, barrillas, (a ſpecies of potaſh) and even ſugar-canes. It produces the richeſt and moſt delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges,

SPAIN
& PORTUGAL
British Statute Miles
10 20 40 60 80 100
Spanish Miles
5 10 15 20 25 30
Longitude East from London
C. Ortegal
Cape Finisterre
Compostella
GALICIA
Pontevedra
Vigo
Minho R.
ENTRE MINHO DOURO
Braga
Douro R.
Oporto
BEIRA
Coimbra
LISBON
Tagus R.
ENTRE TAJO GUADIANA
Evora
ALENTEJO
Beja
ALGARVE
Lagos
Silves
Tavira
Faro
Guadiana R.
CATALONIA
Lerida
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Ebro R.
Canal Royal
Narbonne
Perpignan
MINORCA
Citadella
MAJORCA
Majorca
YVICA
Fermentera I.
Cabrera I.
AFRICA

SPAIN
& PORTUGAL
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
ASTURIA
BISCAY
GALICIA
NAVARRE
OLD
CASTILE
LEON
CATALONIA
ARRAGON
TRAZOS MONTES
BEIRA
SPAIN
NEW
CASTILE
MURCIA
ANDALUSIA
GRANADA
ALGARVE
ENTRE TAJO
GUADIANA
ALENTEJO
MEDITERRANEAN
AFRICA
MAJORCA
MINORCA
Madrid
Toledo
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Cape Finisterre
Cape Palos
Cape Gates
British Statute Miles
Spanish Miles

oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. Their wild bulls, which are caught in Andalusia, have so much ferocity, that their bull fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit; this barbarous amusement, however, is now, in part, exploded. Their domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, horned cattle, which are but few, sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe; the best is that of Old Castile. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquoisstones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper; and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines, but, since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Duero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Ebro, Guadalaviar, and Segura. Spain, which, in the times of the Goths and Moors, contained between 20 and 30 millions of people, is now but thinly inhabited, to which various causes have contributed; as the impolitic expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. It is supposed to contain 7,500,000 of inhabitants. The greatest part of the necessary artisans are French, as the natives disdain to stoop to handicrafts. The persons of the Spaniards in general, are tall; their complexions swarthy; their countenances expressive. The women are small and slender, and possess little of that beauty which reigns in their novels and romances. The established religion of Spain is popery, and here the inquisition once reigned in all it's horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the humane intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain has 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. It was once the most free, but is now one of the most despotic kingdoms in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but, though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally, (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

Spaines-Hall, Essex, in the parish of Finchingfield.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, with Roman ruins of great extent and magnificence.

SPALATRO, a sea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia, with a large deep, and well-frequented harbour. Here are grand and extensive ruins of a fabric of the emperor Diocletian. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, in lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 31. E.

Spaldick, Huntingdonshire.

* SPALDING, a town of Holland, in Lincolnshire, seated on the Welland. From it's neatness, and the canals in the streets, it resembles a Dutch town, and vessels of 50 or 60 tons, carrying coals, corn, &c. can get up here with the tide. Much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 160 N. of London. Market on Tuesday. See HOLLAND.

Spaldington, Yorksh. N. of Howdon. *Spaldwick*, Huntingdonsh. NE. of Kimbolton. *Spanby*, Lincolnsh. N. of Folkingham.

SPANDAW, a flourishing, populous town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses. Here is a considerable foundry of arms. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Havel and Spree, 8 miles NW. of Berlin.

Spanish-Island, in Cork, Munster, in the Bay of Baltimore.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

Spanse-Hill, in Clare, Munster.

Spargor, Cornwall, W. of Penryn. *Sparham*, Norfolk, S. of Repeham. *Sparsholt*, Berks, 5 miles from Wantage. *Sparshot*, Hants, NW. of Winchester.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the NW. point of Barbary, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory on the coast of Naples, at the SE. extremity of Calabria Ultra.

Spawnton, Yorksh. NE. of Kirby Moorside. *Speak*, Lancash. on the Mersey, SE. of Liverpool.

SPEAN, a considerable river of Invernessshire, which issues from Loch Laggan, and, flowing in a westerly direction, falls into the river Lochy, about a mile below Loch Lochy.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, a sea-port on the NW. coast of Barbadoes.

Spelbrook, Hertfordshire, S. of Stortford. *Speldhurst*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge.

bridge. Over the porch of it's church, cut in ſtone, are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, by Richard Waller of Gromebridge, at whoſe houſe he was kept near 25 years, during which the duke was a good benefactor to the church of Speldhurſt.

SPELLO, a town of Spoleto.

Spelmonden, Kent, near Horſmonden. *Spelwell Mount*, Northamptonſ. near Daventry. *Spen*, Durham, on the Darwent, oppoſite to Gibſide.

Spence River, in Down, Ulſter.

Spene, or *Speuham-Land*, the *Spina* of the Romans, Berks, on the Kennet, near Newbury. *Spennythorn*, Yorkſ. near Midlam. *Spernal*, Warwickſ. N. of Coughton. *Spetchley*, 3 miles E. of Worceſter. *Spetſbury*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Speton*, and it's *Cliff*, on the ſea, NW. of Flamborough-Head. *Spexhall*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth.

SPEY, a great and rapid river of Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Spey, in Inverneſsſhire, divides the counties of Murray and Banff for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Speymouth, 3 miles N. of Gordon-Caſtle.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 42 miles SE. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIEGELBERG, a town of Calenburg, Weſtphalia, capital of a country of the ſame name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is ſubject to the Prince of Orange, under the protection of the houſe of Hanover.

SPIGNO, a town of Montferrat.

Spigurnel, Warwickſ. near Milverton.

Spike-Iſland, near Cork-Harbour, Munſter.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Friuli.

Spillhill, or *Spilfill-Court*, Kent, near Staplehurſt. *Spilſbury*, Oxfordſhire, near Chadlington and Charlbury.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, 17 miles N. of Boſton, and 132 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Spindleſton, Northumberl. near Bamburgh. *Spinkhull*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Spinney Abbey*, Cambridgeſ. near Soham.

SPIRBACH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which falls into the Rhine at Spire.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and in 1693, the Imperial Chamber was removed to Wetzlar. In a diet held here, in 1529, the Reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. It is 12 miles SW. of Heidelberg.

SPIRE, a biſhopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country. Spire is the principal town.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a town of Braſil, in the government of Rio Janeiro, with a harbour. It is ſeated by the ſea-ſide, in a very fertile country. Lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia.

Spital Gate, Glouceſ. near Cirenceſter. *Spital*, Cheſhire, near Boughton. *Spittle*, Northumberland, S. of Berwick. *Spittle*, Northumberland, near Hexham. *Spittle*, Yorkſhire, between Bulmer and Flaxton. *Spittle*, Yorkſ. on Stainmore Foreſt.

SPITHEAD, a ſpacious road for ſhipping, between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

Spittle in the Street, a village in Lincolnſhire, between Gainſborough and Market-Raiſin, 10 miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman cauſeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber, which the people call the *High-ſtreet*, it being thrown up to a great height, and in ſome places ſeven yards broad. Here are two ſprings, one called *Julian's Well*, and the other *Caſtleton Well*. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, and there are great foundations all around, whence it is conjectured, that ſome Roman town ſtood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, or EAST GREENLAND, the moſt northern country of Europe, conſiſting of an iſland, or iſlands, ſituated between Greenland to the W. and Nova-Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, the ſun never ſets; for the reſt of the year it is hardly ſeen. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and ſome curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coaſts are only frequented for the purpoſe of catching whales. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N. lon. 6. to 16. E.

Spixworth, near Norwich. *Spodden*, a river in Lancaſhire. *Spoforth*, Yorkſ. S. of Knareſborough.

SPOLETO, a city of Italy, capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto. It was formerly a large place, but, in 1703, ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of

of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated in a country noted for good wine, 53 miles NNE. of Rome.

SPOLETO, anciently UMBRIA, a duchy of Italy, in the States of the Church, E. of the Orvietan, and the Patrimonio, about 40 miles in length and nearly as much in breadth.

Spondon, SE. of Derby. *Sponebed*, or *Spoonbed* Glouceſterſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Spons Hoſpital*, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Spooner-Row*, Norfolk, a mile and a half SW. of Windham. *Spoonkill*, Shropſ. S. of Wenlock. *Spoonley*, Shropſhire, near Drayton. *Sporle*, Norfolk, NE. of Swaffham. *Spraiton*, Devonſ. near Bow. *Spraſton*, Cheſhire, near Kinderton. *Spratton*, 2 miles from Northampton.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, croſſes Luſatia, enters the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and after paſſing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandaw.

Spridlington, 6 miles N. of Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, ſeated on the E. ſide of Connecticut River, 73 miles W. of Boſton.

Springfield, in Cork, Munſter.

Springfield Boſwel and *Richards*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Spring Head*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Spring Park*, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Durſley. *Springthorp*, Lincolnſ. E. of Gainſborough. *Sprotborough*, Yorkſ. NE. of Rotherham. *Sprotley*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, S. of Burton-Conſtable.

SPROTTAU, a town of Glogau, Sileſia.

Sproxſton, NE. of Norwich. *Sproxton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Sproxton*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Sproxton*, Yorkſ. in Ridale, S. of Helmeſley. *Spruſton*, Yorkſ. E. of Leeds. *Spurleſton*, Devonſhire, near Plymſtock. *Spurnhead*, Yorkſ. at the mouth of the Humber, the SE. point of Holderneſs.

Spurreboy, in Limerick, Munſter.

Spurſtow, Cheſhire, NW. of Namptwich. *Spurtwell*, Northumberl. SW. of Hexham. *Sputt*, a river in Weſtmorland. *Sputty*, Denbighſhire. *Spy-Crag*, Northumberl. near Lowes-Foreſt. *Spy-Park*, Wilts, near Chippenham.

SQUILLACE, a ſea-port on the S. coaſt of Calabria Ultra, near a gulf of the ſame name.

Squince Iſland, near Glandore-Harbour, in Cork, Munſter. It produces a ſort of herbage, which has a wonderful good effect on diſeaſed horſes.

Squire-Hills, *Red* and *White*, Northumb. the former N. of Redeſdale, and the latter near Cheviot-Hills. *Sreven-Wood*, Northumberland, in Herteſheved manor. *Stabbers*, Eſſex, in N. Ockingdon pariſh.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Liege, with a manufactory of leather.

Stackhouſe, Yorkſ. near Settle.

Stack's-Mountains, in Kerry, Munſter.

Stackworth, Cambridgeſ. S. of Newmarket-Heath.

STADE, a town of Bremen, Lower Saxony, formerly an Hanſeatic Town, the capital of a county, and the reſidence of it's counts. It is now the ſeat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as alſo of the chancery, chief court of juſtice, and conſiſtory, under the Elector of Hanover, to whom it is ſubject, together with it's territory. In 1712, the Danes took it, after a bombardment, but, in 1715, the Daniſh garriſon marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Hanover. In 1755, conſiderable ſums were aſſigned by the king of Great Britain, for the better fortifying of this town, and theſe improvements were completed with all poſſible ſkill and care. It is ſeated on the river Swinge, near it's confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg.

Staden, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Schauenburg, Weſtphalia.

STAFARDA, in Saluzzo, Piedmont.

STAFFA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW. end of this iſland is ſupported by ſtupendous ranges of baſaltic pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, and ſtanding in natural colonades. Some of theſe columns are above 60 feet thick, and are formed almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture. Here is alſo a cavern, called Finma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. It's entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high. Hardly any thing can be conceived more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe which have been broken off in order to form it. The cavern is lighted from without, ſo that it's fartheſt extremity may be ſeen. Indeed, this iſland is every where ſupported by baſaltic rocks and pillars, much ſuperior in beauty and grandeur to thoſe which form the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, ſeated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through ſeveral counties. It has a free-ſchool, and a fine ſquare market-place, in

which is a handſome ſhire-hall, and under it the market-houſe. The ſtreets are large, and many of the houſes handſomely built. This town has greatly increaſed of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth. A county infirmary was finiſhed here in 1772. It is 12 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 135 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 53. N. lon. 0. 2. W. Market on Saturday.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire, on the NE. and E. by Derbyſhire, and on the SE. and S. by Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire. It extends in length about 54 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 36. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 21 towns, and 181 pariſhes. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is reckoned pleaſant, mild, and wholeſome. The middle and ſouthern parts are level and plain, and the ſoil is good and rich; the N. are hilly, and full of heaths and moors. This county contains about 780,800 acres, of which 600,000 are in a ſtate of cultivation. Staffordſhire is famous for it's potteries, it's inland navigations, and it's foundries, blaſt furnaces, ſlitting mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore are rich and extenſive; thoſe of coals are ſuppoſed to occupy a ſpace of 50,000 acres. There are alſo numerous quarries of ſtone, alabaſter, and limeſtone. Stafford is the county-town. See CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK.

Stafford, or *Stanford*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Dorcheſter, near Winterborne. *Stafford Wood*, Surry, in Limpsfield pariſh.

STAGIRA, a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Ariſtotle, whence he is called the Stagirite.

STAGNO, a ſea-port of Raguſa.

Stagno, Herts, in Paul's Walden pariſh. *Stagſden*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Stagshawbank*, Northumberland.

STAIN, a town in the Tyroleſe.

Stainber Hall, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley. *Stainborn*, Yorkſ. S. of Knareſborough Foreſt. *Stainborough*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles N. of Tankerſley. *Stainbridge*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Cotes. *Stainburn*, Cumberland, near Workington. *Stainby*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Grantham.

STAINDROP, a town of Durham, 12 miles NW. of Darlington, and 146 from London. Market diſuſed.

Stainer Hall, Yorkſhire, near Selby.

* STAINES, a town of Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, over which is an elegant ſtone bridge, of three elliptic arches. Above the bridge, at Coln-Ditch, is London-Mark-Stone, the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bearing the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Staincſoy, Yorkſ. NE. of Yarum, near the Tees. *Stainefield*, E. of Lincoln. *Stainfleet*, Linc. near Gunthorp. *Stainforth, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Settle. *Staingrave*, Yorkſhire, near Hevingham. *Stainham*, Yorkſ. near Sheriff-Hutton. *Stainington*, Northumberl. near Morpeth. *Stainington*, Yorkſ. SW. of Sheffield. *Stainley, E. N.* and *W.* Yorkſ. near Rippon and Boroughbridge. *Stainmore*, Weſtmorland, NE. of Kirby-Steven. *Stainmore-Croſs*, or *Roy-Croſs*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on Stainmore-Foreſt, a mountainous, ſtony tract. *Stainſton*, Yorkſ. NE. of New Malton. *Stainton*, Cumb. SW. of Penrith. *Stainton*, Cumb. in Stanwix pariſh. *Stainton*, Linc. *Stainton*, Weſtm. in Heverſham pariſh. *Stainton*, Yorkſ. near Staineſby. *Stainton*, Yorkſ N. of Midlam. *Stainton*, Yorkſ. E. of Rotheram. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Dacre. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Durham, 5 miles NE. of Darlington. *Stainton in-the-Street*, Durham, near Stretlam. *Stairs*, Glouceſ. in Newnham pariſh. *Stakes*, Lanc. near Preſton.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Dorſetſhire, remarkable for a manufacture of ſtockings. Here is an ancient croſs, 22 feet high, on a baſe of 8 feet. It is 20 miles N. of Dorcheſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stalbridge Weſton, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles NW. of Thornhill. *Staleſfield*, Kent, 4 miles NE. of Lenham. *Staley-Hall*, Cheſhire, on the Tame, NE. of Stopford. *Stalham*, Norfolk, near Hickling.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

Stallingborough, Lincolnſ. W. of Grimſby. *Stallington*, Staffordſ. near Fulford. *Stalming*, Lancaſ. between Garſtang and the river Wire. *Stambridge, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Stamerham*, Suſſex, S. of Horſham. *Stamford*, Bedfordſhire, near Southill.

* STAMFORD, a populous and compact town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Welland, which is navigable for barges. It is an ancient place, has 5 pariſh churches, and had formerly two colleges, called Black Hall and Brazen Noſe. Some remains of theſe are ſtill to be ſeen, and particularly the gate of the laſt, on which there is a brazen noſe and a ring through it. It's trade is chiefly in malt, ſea-coals, and

and freeſtone. It is 26 miles NNW. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Stamford, Northumb. in Embleton barony. *Stamford*, Yorkſ. near Hatfield-Chace. *Stamford Bridge*, Middleſex, between Little Chelſea and Walham Green. *Stamford Bridge*, Yorkſhire, on the Derwent, SW. of Wilton. Here King Harold gave a ſignal defeat to the forces of Harold the Norwegian, juſt before the arrival of William the Norman, in England. *Stamfordham*, Northumberland. *Stamford Hill*, Middleſex, between Newington and Tottenham.

STAMPALIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has very few inhabitants, and wants freſh water. It is 60 miles NNW. of Rhodes.

Stanbach. Herefordſ. near the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanborn*, Eſſex, near Steple-Bumſted. *Stanborough*, Herts, 2 miles from Hatfield. *Stanbridge*, Bedfordſhire, near Leighton-Buzzard. *Stanbridge*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Stanbridge*, Yorkſhire, in W. Riding. *Stanbury*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Keighley.

STANCHIO, anciently COS, a fertile iſland of the Archipelago, about 12 miles from the coaſt of Natolia, and 70 miles in circumference. The capital, which is of the ſame name, is a conſiderable town, with a good harbour. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Standiff, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Stancombe*, Glouc. in Hinchcombe pariſh. *Stand*. Derbyſ. near Chatſworth. *Standard-Hill*, Kent, S. of Newington, by Sittingbourn, on which, it is ſaid, Julius Cæſar encamped. *Standard-Hill*, Suſſex, now called Beacon-Hill, near Battle, where William the Norman erected his ſtandard of defiance, the day before his battle with the Engliſh. *Standel*, Oxfordſ. in Pirton pariſh. *Standen*, *E.* and *W.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Standen*, *Upper* and *Nether*, Bedfordſ. near Shitlington. *Standerwick*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Frome. *Standford*, Shropſ. 2 miles from Newport, in the road from London to Cheſter. *Standiſh*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles NW. of Stroud. *Standiſh*, Lancaſhire, N. of Wigan. *Standiſh Morton*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Standiſh. *Standley*, near Durham.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordſhire, 8 miles NE. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Standon, Staff. near Charlton. *Stane*, Linc. S. of the Saltfletbies. *Stane*, Yorkſhire, W. of Maſham-Chace. *Staneland*, Yorkſhire, S. of Halifax, near the Calder.

STANEMORE, a dreary diſtrict of Weſtmorland, between Brough and Kirby-Steven, part of it being in Bowes pariſh, in Yorkſhire. Here is a fragment of Rerecroſs, ſet up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom.

Staneſgate, Eſſex, N. of Steple. *Stanfield*, Linc. W. of Horncaſtle. *Stanfield*, Norf. near Windham. *Stanfield*, Norf. between Lytcham and Elmham. *Stanfield*, Yorkſhire, on the Calder, W. of Halifax. *Stanfield*, Yorkſ. S. of Pontefract. *Stanford*, Bedf. near Southill. *Stanford*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Stanford*, Cheſhire, between Delamere-Foreſt and Cheſter. *Stanford*, Kent, NW. of Hithe. *Stanford*, Norfolk, near Langford. *Stanford*, Northumberl. W. of Dunſtaburg-Caſtle. *Stanford*, Nott. on the river Soar, oppoſite to Loughborough. *Stanford*, Somerſ. *Stanford*, Worceſterſ. on the Teme, S. of Orleton. *Stanford*, *Biſhop's*, Heref. SE. of Bromyard. *Stanford-Bridge*, Cheſhire, over the Weever, S. of Nantwich. *Stanford Bridge*, Kent, SE. of Smarden. *Stanford-Bury*, Bedfordſ. near Stanford. *Stanford-Dingby*, Berks, near Theal. *Stanford-Hall*, Northamp. near Lutterworth. *Stanford-le-Hope*, Eſſex, between Orſet and the Thames. *Stanford-Rivers*, Eſſex, near Ongar. *Stangartickſide*, Cumb. near Harelaw. *Stanger*, Cumberl. on the W. ſide of Derwent Lake, in Croſthwaite pariſh. *Sanger*, Cumb. on the E. bank of the Cocker, 3 miles above Cockermouth. Here is a fine ſpa, little known, and not much reſorted to.

STANHOPE, a town in Wereſdale, Durham, 20 miles SSW. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Market diſuſed.

Stanhow, Norf. E. of Snetſham. *Stanidelf*, Warw. in the precincts of Wilnecote. *Stanigot*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Staninfield*, Suffolk, between Bury and Lavenham. *Staninghall*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Staninghall*, Norfolk, between Wurſted and Norwich. *Staningley*, Yorkſhire, between Bradford and Leeds. *Stank*, Lancaſ. between the Leven Sands and Walney Iſland. *Stank*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Northallerton. *Stank*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Stanlake*, Oxfordſhire, near Stanton-Harcourt.

STANLEY LEONARD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 104 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Stanley, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham. *Stanley*, Cheſhire, near Hooton. *Stanley*, Derb. N. of Bolſover. *Stanley*, Lanc. N. of Cartmel. *Stanley*, Staffordſ. S. of Cheadle. *Stanley*, Warwickſ. near Coventry.

Stanley, Weſtm. NW. of Kendal. *Stanley*, Wilts, W. of Caine. *Stanley*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Stanley Grange*, Derbyſ. near Morley. *Stanley, Kings*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Stroud. *Stanley, North*, Yorkſ. N. of Ripley. *Stanley Pontcage*, Glouceſterſ. by Winchcomb. *Stanley-Pontlarch*, Glouceſ. in Toddington pariſh. *Stanley's End*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of King's-Stanley. *Stanlow*, Staff. E. of Knipperſley. *Stanmore, Great*, Middl. 10 miles NW. of London. Stanmore-Common, on a hill, is ſo very elevated, that ſome high trees here are a landmark from the German Ocean. *Stanmore, Little*, or *Whitchurch*, Middleſex, near Edgeware. *Stanmore Round Houſe*, Middleſex, between Stanmore and Buſhy-Heath. *Stanney, Great* and *Little*, 3 miles from Cheſter. *Stannington*, Northumb. by Whalton. *Stannington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Ecclesfield pariſh. *Stannog*, Hants, near Titchfield-Bay. *Stanpit*, Kent, near Dartford. *Stanſby*, Derb. SE. of Cheſterfield. *Stanſby*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Stockton-upon-Tees. *Stanſfield*, Suffolk, N. of Clare. *Stanſgar h*, or *Stainſacre*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Stanſgate*, Eſſex, in Steple pariſh. *Stanſhaw*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Yate. *Stanſhope*, Staffordſ. 4 miles from Aſhburn. *Stanſted*, Kent, NW. of Hithe. *Stanſted*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Wrotham. *Stanſted*, Suffolk, near Melford. *Stanſted-Abbots*, Herts, on the Lea, S. of Eaſtwick. *Stanſted-Bury*, Herts, near Stanſted-Abbots. *Stanſted Foreſt* and *Park*, Suſſex, near Racton. *Stanſted-Montfichet*, Eſſex, near Birchanger. *Stanſted-Street*, Eſſex, near Stanſted-Montfichet. *Stanſted Thele*, Herts, NE. of Hoddon. *Stanſwood*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Stanthorn*, Cheſhire. NW. of Middlewich. *Stantney*, Cambridgeſhire, near Ely.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, 16 miles ENE. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Stanton, Derbyſ. near the Trent, S. of Burton. *Stanton*, Derb. W. of Kegworth. *Stanton*, Derbyſ. between Dall and the river Erwaſh. *Stanton*, Hereford. on the Arro, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanton*, Lincſ. SE. of Dalton. *Stanton*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton*, Nott. near Newark. *Stanton*, Shropſ. W. of Albrighton. *Stanton*, Shropſhire, E of Wem. *Stanton*, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Stanton*, Staffordſ. near Wotton-under Weever. *Stanton* Wiltſhire, near Highworth. *Stanton*, Wilts, near Biſhop's-Cannings. *Stanton*, Worceſ. near Ridmerley. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Glouceſterſ. 7 miles SW. of Campden. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Glouceſ. 2 miles W. of Colford. *Stanton, All-Saints*, and *St. Joans*, Suffolk, NE. of Ixworth. *Stanton-Brudenel*, Leiceſterſ. 4 miles from Market-Boſworth. *Stantonbury Hall*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Stanton-Chapel*, Monm. on the river Horhny. *Stanton Drew*, Somerſetſ. on the river Chue, which runs into the Avon between Bath and Briſtol. Here is a monument reſembling Stonehenge, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones 5 or 6 feet high; the diameter of the circle is 90 paces. *Stanton Fenny*, Hunt. SW. of St. Ives. *Stanton-Gabriel*, Dorſetſhire, on the coaſt, E. of Lime. *Stanton-Hall*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton-Harcourt*, 6 miles W. of Oxford. *Stanton-Harold*, Leiceſ. 2 miles N. of Aſhby-de-la Zouch. *Stanton in the-Hole*, Linc. NE. of Market-Raiſin. *Stanton in the-Stones*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Stanton, King's*, Devonſ. near Newton Buſhel. *Stanton-Lacy*, Shropſ. on the Corve, N. of Ludlow. *Stanton, Long*, 8 miles from Cambridge. *Stanton, Long*, Shropſhire, NW. of Prior's-Ditton. *Stanton-on-the-Would*, Nott. N. of Plumtree. *Stanton-Prior*, Somerſ. E. of Penſford. *Stanton-Quinton*, Wilts, between Somerford and Caſtlecomb. *Stanton, St. John*, NE. of Oxford. *Stanton-under Barton*, Leiceſ. near Bagworth. *Stanton upon Wye*, Herefordſ. N. of Mockes. *Stanton Wivel*, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Haliaton.

STANTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, formerly capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is 8 miles SE. of Lucern.

Stanvile, or *Park-Corner*, Oxfordſ. in Bix and Swincomb pariſhes. *Stanvardins*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Stanway*, Eſſex, SW. of Colcheſter. *Stanway*, Glouc. 7 miles SW. of Campden. *Stanwell*, Middleſex, 2 miles NE. of Staines. *Stanwick*, Northamptonſ. N. of Higham-Ferrers. *Stanwick*, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Richmond. *Stanwix*, Cumberl. near Carliſle, on the oppoſite ſide of the Eden. *Stanyone*, Northamptonſ. SW. of Weldon. *Stapeley*, Cheſhire, SE. of Namptwich. *Stapenhill*, Derbyſ. SE. of Burton. *Stapes-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Hamperſton. *Staple*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Staple*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Ilminſter. *Stapledon*, Devonſ. near Thornbury. *Stapleford*, 5 miles SE. of Cambridge. *Stapleford*, E. of Cheſter. *Stapleford*, Derbyſ. on the river Erwaſh. *Stapleford*, N. of Herts, near the river Beane. *Stapleford*, Leiceſ. 3 miles SE. of Melton-Mowbray. *Stapleford*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham. *Stapleford*, near Nottingham. *Stapleford*, Wilts.

Wilts, near Steple-Langford. *Stapleford, Abbots*, Eſſex, near Ongar. *Stapleford, Tany*, or *Tawney*, Eſſex, N. of Stapleford-Abbots. *Staplegate*, Kent, near Nackington. *Stoplegrove*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Taunton. *Staplekerſt*, Kent, 4 miles N. of Cranbrook. *Staplehill*, Devonſhire, near Truſham.

Stapleſtown, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Stapleton, Cumberl. near Beaucaſtle. *Stapleton* Glouceſ. 3 miles NE. of Briſtol. *Stapleton*, 7 miles from Leiceſter. *Stapleton*, Somerſetſhire, near Martock. *Stapleton*, Yorkſhire. SW. of Darlington. *Stapleton*, Yorkſhire, near Pontefract. *Stapley-Beacon*, Suſſex, E. of Rotherbridge.

STARA RUSA, a town of Novogorod, Ruſſia, S. of Lake Ilmen.

Starborrow, Kent, SW. of Penſherſt. *Starborton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Langſtrethdale and Netherdale. *Starburgh*, Surry, E. of Crowherſt. *Starch Green*, Middleſex, between Shepherd's Buſh and Acton. *Starcton*, Warwickſhire, near Stonely.

STARGARD, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, 20 miles S. of Dantzick.

STARGARD, a town of Mecklenburg.

STARGARD, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Hinder Pomerania, with a college, good woollen manufactures, and a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the river Ihna, 18 miles SE. of Stetin, and 74 NE. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 14. 18. E.

Starſton, Norfolk, N. of Harleſton. *Starton*, Glouceſterſ. W. of Cheltenham.

START-POINT, a promontory of Devonſhire, in the Engliſh Channel, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 3. 46. W.

STATEN ISLAND, an iſland of N. America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the ſtate of New York. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in it's mean breadth, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants: in general the land is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of note. It is 9 miles SSW. of the city of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren, craggy iſland lying on the SE. ſide of Terra del Fuego, between which and this iſland are the Straits of Le Maire. Lat. 55. S.

Statfold, Staff. W. of Tame and Tinmore. *Stathe*, Somerſetſ. on the Parret, W. of Langford. *Stathes*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Whitby. *Statborn*, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Waltham on-the-Would.

STATO-DE-GLI-PRESIDII. See PRESIDII.

STATO DELLA CHIESA, or STATE OF THE CHURCH. See POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE.

STAVANGER, a ſea-port of Chriſtianſand, Norway, 75 miles S. of Bergen.

STAUBBACH, a famous cataract near Lauterbrunnen, in Bern, Swiſſerland, which ruſhes down a precipice 930 feet high.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

Stavely, Derbyſhire, SE. of Dronfield. *Stavely*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Kendal. *Staverdale*, Somerſetſhire.

STAVEREN, a ſea-port in W. Frieſland, formerly a conſiderable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with ſand. It was anciently the reſidence of the kings of Staveren, or Frieſland, and is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles W. of Slooten.

Staverton, Devonſ. between Broad and Little Hempſton. *Staverton*, Devonſ. 5 miles from Totneſs. *Staverton*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Cheltenham. *Staverton*, Northamp. W. of Daventry. *Staverton*, Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Bradford and Trowbridge. *Staughton*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Staundon*, Staff. W. of Swinnerton. *Staunton*, Glouceſ. N. of Winchcomb. *Stavel*, Dorſetſ. a mile SE. of Nether-Compton. *Stawley*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Milverton. *Staxton*, Yorkſ. near Pickering Foreſt and Harford river. *Steanbridge*, Glouceſterſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Steanbridge*, Glouc. a hamlet to Briſley. *Steanbridge* Glouc. in the pariſh of Stroud. *Steanford*, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, near it's entrance into the county. *Stebbing*, Eſſex, NE. of Dunmow. *Stedes*, Berks, S. of the Kennet, almoſt oppoſite to Theal. *Stedham*, Suſſex, near Wolbeding. *Steel*, Northumberland, E. of Billingham. *Steel*, Shropſhire, S. of Whitchurch. *Steel, Bridge* and *Croſs*, Suſſex, NW. of Rotherfield.

STEENBERG, a ſmall town of Dutch Brabant, 5 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

STEENKIRK, a village of Hainault, famous for a battle fought here, July 24th 1692, between the confederates, under William III. king of England, and the French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, in which the latter were victorious. The allies, who were the aſſailants, loſt about 7000 men, including the Earl of Angus, General Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir Robert Douglas, and other gallant officers. The French loſt 3000 men, among whom were the Prince of Turenne, the Marquis de Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and other officers of rank and merit. The Duke of Chartres, then in his 15th year; Louis de Bourbon, grand nephew

of the great Condé; and Arnaud, prince of Conti, were in the French army It is 13 miles N. of Mons.

STEENWICK, a town of Overyssel.

Steep, Hampshire, N. of Petersfield. *Steepholm*, Somers. an island in the Bristol Channel, under Quantock-Hills. *Steeple*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, 3 miles from Corfe. *Steeple-Ashton*, Somers. *Steeple-Barton*, Oxfords. near Woodstock. *Steeple Leaze*, Dorsetshire, W. of Steeple.

STEGEBURG, a town of E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, with a small commodious harbour.

STEIN, a small, independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich, 15 miles W. of Constance.

STEINBACH, a town of Baden, Suabia.

STEINHEIM, a town of Mentz.

STELLENBOSCH, a town and district in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in 1670. The town contains about 60 houses.

Stelling, Kent, NW. of Elham.

STENAY, a town in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Meuse, 21 miles N. by W. of Verdun.

Stenbury, Isle of Wight, near Appledurcomb.

STENDAL, the capital of the Old Marche, Brandenburgh.

Stene, Northamptons. near Brackley.

STENFORT, in Prussian Pomerania.

STENNIS, a village in the island of Orkney, between Kirkwall and Stromness. Near this place some stones, of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected, and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, similar to the celebrated ancient monument, called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

Stephen's, St. Cornwall, near Saltash. *Stephen's, St.* Cornwall, N. of Launceston. *Stephen's, St.* Herts, near St. Alban's. *Stephen's, St.* or *Hackington*, Kent, a mile N. of Canterbury. *Stephen's, St.* Warw. near Tamworth. *Stephen's-in-Bramel, St.* Cornw. NE. of Grampound. *Stephanton*, Hants, SW. of Basingstoke. *Stepingley*, and *Park*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Steping, Magna* and *Parva*, Linc. SE. of Spilsby. *Stepington*, Dorsetshire, NW. of Gunfield. *Steple*, Dorsetshire, S. of Wareham. *Steple*, Essex, W. of St. Lawrence. *Stepleford*, Dorsets. near Beminster. *Stepleton*, Dorsets. E. of Stourminster. *Stepleton*, Dorsets. SW. of Dorchester. *Stepleton*, Shropshire, between Shrewsbury and Church Stretton. *Stepleton Castle*, Heref. near Prestayne, in Radnorshire. *Stepney*, Middl. E. of London, but contiguous to it, called in the time of the Conqueror, Stibenhede, or Stiben's Heath. It's parish was of such extent, and so much increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadwell; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff-Highway; Christchurch, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End, Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar. *Sterbury-Hill*, Essex, a mile W. of Saffron-Walden.

STERNBERG, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, 24 miles SE. of Custrim.

Steresby, Yorks. SW. of Hovingham. *Sterndale, Earl's*, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. *Sterndale, King's*, Derbys. in Hartington parish. *Sternfield*, Suffolk, near Sixmundham. *Stert-Point*, Somersetshire, W. of Bridgewater-Bay.

STERTZINGEN, a town in the Tirol, with a manufactory of sword blades.

STETTIN, a sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed, and is now a flourishing place for trade and manufactures. It has also a dock for building of ships, and is well fortified. The inhabitants are about 20,000. It is seated on the river Oder, 70 miles N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 35. N. lon. 14. 8. E.

STETTIN, a duchy of Prussian Pomerania, 125 miles in length, and from 17 to 25 in breadth; divided by the river Oder into two parts.

Steton, Yorkshire, NW. of Keighley. *Steton*, Yorkshire, SE. of Skipton.

*STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, 12 miles N. of Hertford, and 31 N. of London. Market disused.

Stevenston, Berks, NW. of Wantage. *Stevenston*, Devonshire, near Great Torrington.

STEVENSWAERT, or FORT ST. ETIENNE, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the E. side of the river Maese, over which there is an important passage at this place. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, and taken after a short resistance. The garrison, with 2 pieces of cannon, was conducted to Namur. In 1715, it was ceded to the States General by the barrier treaty. It is 7 miles SSW. of Ruremonde.

Steward's, Essex, in Rumford parish.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791, and named by him

in

in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lat. 8. 26 S. lon. 163. 18. E.

Stewartſtown in Tyrone, Ulſter.

STEWARTS TOWN, a town in Ayrſhire, Scotland. The inhabitants are about 2800, among whom are about 120 weavers. Here is alſo a manufactory of bonnets and Quebec caps.

Steynborough, Iſle of Wight, in Eaſt Medina.

*STEYNING, a borough of Suſſex, 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. The ſmall church here is a curious, and moſt complete Norman built ſtructure, with Norman round zig zag arches, Norman round headed, ſmall windows, and the roof, or vaulting, not of ſtone, but rafter. Markets on Wedneſday, and on the ſecond Wedneſday in every month for cattle. Fairs on June 9th, September 19th, and October 10th. The Michaelmas fair is very conſiderable for Welſh and other cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, wheat, ſeed, &c. and the others are pretty large.

STEYR, or STEYRE, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, with manufactures of iron and ſteel, 44 miles SE. of Paſſau.

Stibard, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Stibinton*, Huntſ. on the borders of Northamp. *Stichal*, or *Stivichal*, Warw. near Coventry. *Stichbrook* Staffordſ. near Lichfield. *Stickford*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Bullingbrook. *Stickford*, Warw. by Caſtle-Bromwich. *Stickland*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Blandford. *Stickney*, Lincolnſ. between Wildmore and Eaſt Fens. *Stid*, on the Dove, SW. of Derby. *Stidcot*, Glouceſ. in Titherington pariſh. *Stafford Clay*, Eſſex, a mile and a half from Grayes, E. of Aveley. *Stifkey*, *St. John's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, E. of Wells. *Stilebridge*, Kent, NW. of Staplehurſt.

STIGLIANO, a town of Baſilicata, Naples, famous for it's baths.

Stillingfleet, on the Ouſe. S. of York. *Stillington*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Grantham. *Stillington*, 7 miles from York.

Stillorgan, in Dublin, Leinſter.

**Stilton*, Huntingdonſhire, SW. of Yaxley. It is noted for it's cheeſe, ſometimes called Engliſh Parmeſan, and is 75 miles from London.

Stinchcomb, Glouceſterſ. 2 miles W. of Durſley. *Stinford*, Dorſetſ. a mile NE. of Dorcheſter. *Stiperden*, Yorkſ. SW. of Heptenſtall. *Stiperley-Park*, Cheſhire, near Lime-Park. *Stiperſhill*, Warwickſhire, near Poleſworth. *Stipperſtone-Hill*, Shropſhire, NE. of Chirbury.

STIRIA, a duchy of Auſtria, N. of Carniola, and E. of Carinthia, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is about 110 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth; Judenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria is 80 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; Gratz is the capital. Though a mountainous country, the inhabitants raiſe great quantities of corn; and here are mines of iron, which have been worked theſe thouſand years. The inhabitants of Cilley are Wends, and ſpeak the Wendiſh language.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingſhire. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which, riſing from the E. terminates abruptly in a ſteep rock. On this rock is an ancient caſtle, which was often the reſidence of the kings of Scotland. The outſide of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is curiouſly encircled with various groteſque figures. From the caſtle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are ſo numerous, that the diſtance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only 4 by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, which ſerves for two ſeparate places of worſhip. In this town and it's neighbourhood, are manufactures of carpets, coarſe ſhalloons, and cottons; that of tartans, formerly pretty flouriſhing, is on the decline. Stirling is commodiouſly ſeated, being a paſs between the N. and S. parts of Scotland. It is 30 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by Perthſhire, and Clackmannanſhire; on the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow; on the S. by Lanerkſhire; and on the W. by Dumbartonſhire. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon, beſides which, the new canal from Glaſgow runs through this county to the Carron-mouth. It is about 36 miles in length, and in it's greateſt breadth not more than 13. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

Stirrop, Nottinghamſhire, W. of Blithe. *Stirthill*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſhire, in the chapelry of Shipton. *Stirtwith*, Durham, N. of Eggleſton.

STIRUM, a town of Berg, Weſtphalia.

Stirwood, Rutlandſ. W. of Uppingham. *Stiſted*, *Hall*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Stit*, Shropſhire, NE. of Stipperſtone's-Hill. *Stitchworth*, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Stithians*, Cornwall, NE. of Helſton. *Stitnam*, Yorkſhire, near Bulmer. *Stobſwood*, Northumberland, near Widdrington-Caſtle.

STOCHEM, a town of Liege, ſeated on

en the Maese, 13 miles SSW. of Ruremonde.

Stock, Glouces. in Littleton-upon-Severn. *Stock*, alias *Herzverd Stock*, Essex, between Chelmsford and Billericay.

Stockach, in Nellenburg, Suabia.

* Stockbridge, a town of Hampshire, 9 miles NW. of Winchester, and 67 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, and October 7th, for all cattle, especially sheep.

Stockbridge, Westmorl. in Barton parish. *Stockbridge*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Bramwith-Ferry. *Stockbury*, Kent, 4 miles SW. of Milton. *Stock-Common*, Essex, E. of Ingatestone. *Stockel* Yorks. W. of Wetherby. *Stocket*, or *Stocks*, Shropsh. near Ellesmere. *Stock Hall*, Essex, near Matching. *Stockham*, Cheshire, N. of Rockfavage. *Stockham*, Nottinghamshire, NE. of the Markhams.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for it's romantic scenery. It is built on seven rocky islands, from one of which the city takes it's name. Between these a communication is formed by 12 bridges. A variety of contrasted and beautiful views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic: the water is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or of brick, stuccoed white, and driven on piles. A royal academy of Sciences was instituted here in 1741: here is also a Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In Stockholm are manufactures of gloves, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. The inhabitants are about 60,000. The court formerly resided at Upsal, but removed here in the last century.

Stockingford, Warw. near Nun-Eaton. *Stockland*, Dorsetshire, W. of Membury. *Stockley*, Wiltshire, S. of Calne. *Stockley, English, Lucombe* and *Pomeroy*, Devonshire, between Tiverton and Crediton. *Stocklinch, Magdalen* and *Otterfey*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster.

* Stockport, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Mersey, and connected with the late extensive inland navigations. Standing on uneven ground, it is generally ill-built. It's population fluctuates from 16 to 20,000, according to the state of it's manufactories, which are very considerable, and include the business of cotton and printed goods, with a few silk-mills, and a share of hat-making for the London market. It is 7 miles SE. of Manchester, and 176 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Stocksund, a town of Drontheim, Norway.

* Stockton, a flourishing town of Durham, with a handsome town-hall, and spacious market-place. It is seated 8 miles from the sea, on the Tees, over which river there is a fine stone bridge of five elliptical arches. Here are manufactures of sail-cloth, of corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks, in which last branch some considerable improvements have been made here. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried by the fish-machines to York, Leeds, &c. and, great quantities of lead, corn, butter, and bacon are exported in vessels, which load at the three quays before the town, for London, and other places. Stockton contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is a member port of Newcastle. It is 21 miles SE. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Stockton, Heref. NE. of Leominster. *Stockton*, Norf. S. of Loddon. *Stockton*, Shropsh. near Badger. *Stockton*, Shropsh. N. of Chirbury. *Stockton*, Shropsh. E. of Newport. *Stockton*, Warwickshire, NE. of Southam. *Stockton*, Worcestershire, SW. of Aberley. *Stockton-on the-Moor*, Yorkshire, near the Helmesleys. *Stockwell*, Surry in the parish of Lambeth, SW. of London. *Stockwith*, Nottingh. with a ferry over the Trent, a hamlet of Misterton. *Stockwith, East*, Lincolnsh. NW. of Gainsborough, and opposite Stockwith. *Stockwood*, Bedfordshire, in Luton parish. *Stodham*. Oxfordshire, near Chiselhampton. *Stodmarsh*, Kent, near the Stour, 5 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Stoford*, Devonsh. in Harford parish. *Stoford*, Somersetsh. near Barwick. *Stogbach*, Heref. SW. of Leominster. *Stoke*, N. of Chester. *Stoke*, Cheshire, NW. of Namptwich. *Stoke*, Devonsh. E. of Newton-Bushel. *Stoke*, Devonsh. N. of Exeter. *Stoke*, or *East-Stoke*, Dorsetsh. NW. of Wareham. *Stoke*, Dorsetsh. near Melbury. *Stoke*, Glouces. 3 miles from Bristol. *Stoke*, Hants, in the parish of St. Maryborn. *Stoke*, Hants, S. of Havant. *Stoke*, Herefordsh. E. of Leominster.

Leominſter. *Stoke*, Kent, NE. of Rocheſter, near the Iſle of Greane. *Stoke*, Middleſex, between Littleton and Laleham. *Stoke*, Norfolk, SE. of Downham. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Nayland. *Stoke*, Norfolk, between Saxlingham and Norwich. *Stoke*, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, by Newark. *Stoke*, Shropſhire, between Newport and Whitchurch. *Stoke*, Shropſhire, between Ludlow and Tenbury. *Stoke*, Somerſetſ. E. of Bridgewater. *Stoke*, Somerſetſ. near Wincaunton. *Stoke*, Somerſetſ. between Bath and Bradford. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Clare. *Stoke*, Surry, near Guilford. *Stoke*, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Stoke*, Warwickſ. E. of Coventry. *Stoke*, Wilts, W. of Bradford. *Stoke*, Wilts, E. of Savernoke-Foreſt. *Stoke-Albany*, Northamp. in the precincts of Rockingham-Foreſt. *Stoke-Archer*, or *Stoke-Orchard*, Glouceſ. in Biſhop's Cleve, pariſh. *Stoke Aſh*, Suffolk, near Thwayt. *Stoke-Bardolph*, E. of Nottingham, by the Trent. *Stoke Bevern* Northamp. between Towceſter and Northampton. *Stoke-Biſhops*, Glouceſterſ. near Briſtol. *Stoke Biſhops*, Hants, W. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Stoke Bliſs*, Hereſ. near the Sipys. *Stoke-Bridge*, Weſtmorl. S. of Penrith. *Stoke-by-Walton*, Staffordſ. SE. of Stone. *Stoke-Canon*, Devonſ. near Pinhoe. *Stoke Caſtle*, Shropſhire, NW. of Ludlow. *Stoke-Chrity*, Hants, E. of Barton-Stacy. *Stoke-Church*, Devonſhire, S. of Chard. *Stoke-Climſland*, Cornwall, 3 miles from Callington. *Stoke-Dalberon*, *Daborn*, or *Dabernon*, Surry, between Cobham and Fetcham. *Stoke-Dale*, Northamptonſ. near Oundle. *Stoke Damarel*, Devonſ. 2 miles N. of Plymouth. It lies along the harbour of Hamoaze, and contains the royal docks, &c. to which it owes its population and extent.

Stoke, Dry, Rutlandſ. near Uppingham. *Stoke, Earl*, Wilts, W. of the Lavingtons. *Stoke-Edith*, NE. of Hereford. *Stoke-Fleming*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth. *Stoke-ford*, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Eaſt-Stoke. *Stoke-Gabriel*, Devonſ. near Bury-Pomeroy. *Stoke-Galliard*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Stourminſter. *Stoke-Gaylard*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles N. of Pulham. *Stoke-Giffard*, Glouceſterſhire, W. of Pucklechurch. *Stoke, Great, Little*, and *Harris*, are hamlets of this pariſh. *Stoke-Giffard*, or *Rodney-Stoke*, Somerſetſ. between Wells and Axbridge. *Stoke Goldington*, Bucks, SW. of Oulney. *Stoke-Golding*, or *Mansfield*, Leiceſterſhire, in Hinckley pariſh.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somerſetſhire, 12 miles NW. of Taunton, and 152 W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

Stoke Green, Berkſhire, near Windſor.

Stoke Gregory, Somerſetſ. N. of Curry-Mallet. *Stoke-Gurcy*, Somerſetſ. N. of Stowey. *Stoke-Hall*, Cheſhire, near Stanney. *Stoke-Hall*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Stoke Hall*, Eſſex, near Althorn. *Stoke-Hamond*, Bucks, NE. of Winſlow. *Stoke Hill*, NW. of Warwick. *Stoke-Lacey*, Hereſ. S. of Bromyard. *Stokeland*, Somerſ. between Shipton Mallet and Babington. *Stokeland*, Somerſetſ. near Stoke-Gurcy. *Stokeland Marſh*, Somerſetſ. between the river Parret and the Briſtol Channel. *Stoke Liberty*, Eſſex, S. of Harwich, includes Thorp, Kirby, and Walton. *Stoke-Line*, Oxfordſ. near Hardwick. *Stoke Lodge*, Glouceſterſhire, near Horſidel. *Stoke-Mandeville*, Bucks, S. of Aylesbury. *Stoke Mary*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Taunton. *Stoken-Church*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Chipping-Wicomb. *Stokenham*, Devonſ. NE. of Salcomb-Haven: a well-frequented fair on Good Friday. *Stoke, North*, Hampſhire, near Thorney-Iſland. *Stoke, North*, Oxfordſ. S. of Wallingford. *Stoke, North*, Somerſetſ. between Landſdown and Swinford Mills and Lock. *Stoke, North*, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel. *Stoken-Tinhead*, Devonſ. E. of Newton-Buſhel. *Stoke-Orchard*, Glouceſterſhire, near Caln. *Stoke-Pero*, Somerſ. S. of Porlock. *Stoke-* or *Stoke-Poges*, Bucks, 2 miles N. of Eaton. *Stoke-Priors*, Worceſ. S. of Bromſgrove. *Stoke Rivers*, Devonſ. near Sherwell. *Stoke Row*, Oxfordſ. S. of North Stoke. *Stokerſton*, Leiceſ. near Hallaton. *Stokeſey*, Shropſhire, near Onybury.

STOKES BAY, a bay in Hampſhire, S. of Goſport.

Stokeſby, Norfolk, E. of Accle.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, conſiſting chiefly of one ſtreet, about half a mile long. It is a few miles E. of Yarum, and 239 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. A large fair for horned cattle, horſes, and linen, on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

Stoke, South, Lincolnſ. near Grantham. *Stoke, South*, Oxfordſ. on the Thames, S. of Wallingford. *Stoke, South*, Somerſetſ. near Combhay. *Stoke, Stoney*, or *Truſter*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Bruton. *Stoke-Talmage*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Tame. *Stoketon*, Wilts, between Saliſbury and Warminſter. *Stoke-under-Hamden*, Somerſetſ. near Odcombe. *Stoke-upon Trent*, Staff. near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Stoke-Wake*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Wolland. *Stokewood*, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles SE. of Yateminſter. *Stokeley*, Durham, in Branſpeth pariſh.

STOLBERG, a town and county of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia.

STOLHOVEN,

STOLHOVEN, a town of Baden, in Suabia.

STOLPEN, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony.

Stonacre, Kent, near Othum. *Stonall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſhire, near Shenſton. *Stonar*, Kent, oppoſite to Sandwich, near the Wantſum river. *Stondon-Maſſy*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Ongar, towards Kelvedon.

* STONE, a town of Staffordſhire, ſeated on the river Trent, 22 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stone, Bucks, NW. of Ayleſbury. *Stone* Glouceſterſ. 2 miles S. of Berkeley. *Stone*, Hampſhire, near Redbridge. *Stone*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle, 4 miles SE. of Tenterden. The ſea formerly came near it. *Stone*, Kent, SW. of Feverſham. *Stone*, Kent, NE. of Dartford. *Stone*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Stone*, Somerſ. between Wellow and Penſford. *Stone*, Worceſterſ. SE. of Kidderminſter. *Stone Aſton*, Somerſetſ. near the coal-pits, between Mendip and Midſummer-Norton. *Stone-Bay*, Kent, between Ramſgate and the North Foreland. *Stone-Bridge*, Middl. over the Brent, in the road from London to Harrow. *Stonebury*, Herts, in Hormead pariſh.

STONEBYRES. See CLYDE.

Stone Caſtle, or *Stonehouſe*, Kent, by Dartford. *Stone Cliff*, Kent, in Oxney-Iſle, S. of Stone. *Stone-Dale*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Swale-Dale. *Stone End*, Kent, near Lyd, by the ſea. *Stone-Ferry*, Yorkſ. over the Hull, N. of the town of Hull.

Stonehall, in Limerick, Munſter.

Stone Hall, Eſſex, on the Roding, near Redbridge. *Stone-Hall*, Northumberland, NW. of Beltingham. *Stoneham*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Stoneham Aſpol*, Suffolk, SW. of Debenham. *Stoneham-Earl's*, Suffolk, SW. of Stoneham-Aſpol. *Stoneham, N.* and *S.* Hants, on the river Itchen, N. of Southampton. *Stoneham, Parva*, Suffolk, NW. of Stoneham-Aſpol.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a fiſhing-town of Kincardineſhire, with a good harbour ſecured by a ſtone pier. Near it is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, which is remarkable for the reſort of the birds called kittiwake, the young of which are eſteemed a great delicacy. Here is a manufacture of canvaſs, and ſome trade in dried fiſh oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfiſh, great quantities of which are caught on this coaſt. Stonehaven is 14 miles S. by W. of Aberdeen.

STONEHENGE, ſituated in Saliſbury Plain, in a circular area of 4 or 5 miles diameter, encompaſſed by the river Avon, and other ſtreams. This antiquity ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, which riſes with a very gentle aſcent. At the diſtance of half a mile, it has a ſtately and auguſt appearance, and advancing nearer, eſpecially up the avenue on the NE. ſide, where the remains are moſt perfect, it fills the eye in an aſtoniſhing meaſure. It is encompaſſed with a circular ditch; after this is paſſed, there is a ſpace of 108 feet to the work itſelf, which is 108 feet in diameter. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtones of enormous ſize, placed upon one another in a circular form: many of them are really ſtupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with ſurpriſe. The exterior circle, in it's perfection, conſiſted of 60 ſtones, 30 uprights, and 30 impoſts, of which 17 uprights are left ſtanding. About 8 feet from the inſide of this outer circle is another of 40 ſmaller ſtones, without impoſts, forming, as it were, a circular portico. Of theſe 19 are left, of which 11 only are ſtanding. Beſides this outer portico, which is 300 feet in circumference, there is an inner one, which originally compoſed two-thirds of an oval. On the inſide of this oval, there is a leſſer one of 19 ſtones, of a pyramidical form; theſe are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot and a half thick, and about 8 feet high, riſing in height as they approach the upper end of the incloſure. The ſpace within it has been called the *Adytum*, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where it is ſuppoſed the prieſts entered, to offer their ſacrifices on the altar at the upper end. This altar is compoſed of a kind of blue, coarſe marble, 20 inches thick, 4 feet broad, and 16 feet in length. All the ſtones added together, with which this whole temple was built, make juſt 140. One ſtone at the upper end, which is fallen down and broken in half, meaſures, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and at a medium 3 and a half in thickneſs. The ſtones are ſuppoſed to be brought from the Grey Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs, but the difficulty in bringing them hither, and eſpecially in laying them one upon another, is inconceivable, as no mechanical powers now known, are ſufficient to raiſe thoſe that lie acroſs, to their preſent extraordinary ſituation. Stonehenge is 2 miles W. of Ameſbury, and 6 NNW. of Saliſbury.

Stone-Hill, Kent, in Wilmington pariſh. *Stone-Holm*, Kent, in Dengy-Marſh. *Stonehouſe*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Stroud. *Stonehouſe, E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Plymouth. *Stonelinch*, Suſſex, near Winchelſea.

STONELY, a town of Warwickſhire, near Coventry, with a market on Thurſday.

Stone-Place,

Stone-Place, Kent, by Dartford. *Stoner*, Kent, by Sandwich-Haven. *Stoneraiſe*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Stoneſby*, Leiceſ. E. of Waltham-Would. *Stonesfield*, Oxfordſ. near Blenheim. *Stoneſtreet*, Kent, a Roman way, from the Hithes to Canterbury and Stutfall Caſtle. *Stone-Street*, Surry, the old Roman cauſey from Holmſdale to Suſſex-Downs, through Dorking church-yard. *Stone-Wall*, Suffolk, near Codenham. *Stoney-Fen*, Cambridgeſhire, near Wiſbeach. *Stoneyford*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Stoney-ford*, in Meath, Leinſter.

Stoney Morton, Worceſterſ. near Inkborough. *Stonihurſt*, Lancaſ. near Whaley. *Stonland-Houſe*, Suſſex, near Buckhurſt. *Stonley*, Huntingdonſ. E. of Kimbolton. *Stonley*, Wiltſhire, S. of Clarendon Park. *Stonor*, Oxfordſ. E. of Wallingford. *Stony-Stanton*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hinckley. *Stopeſley*, Bedfordſhire, in Luton pariſh. *Stopham*, Suſſex, E. of Petworth. *Store-Point*, Devonſhire, E. of Exmouth. *Storeton*, *Great* and *Little*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey.

STORMARIA, a principality of Holſtein, 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Hamburgh is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a growing, flouriſhing town of Scotland, capital of the Iſle of Lewis, on the E. coaſt, with a harbour ſafe, ſpacious, and eaſy of acceſs. The Stornaway fiſhermen are famous for their induſtry and activity. Lat. 58. 24. N.

STORRINGTON, a town of Suſſex, near Parham. Market on Wedneſday.

Storrs, or *Storth's-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Almondbury.

STORTFORD. See BISHOP'S-STORTFORD.

Storthwood, Yorkſ. SW. of Pocklington. *Stotfield*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Stothy*, or *Stotby*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Stottescomb*, Devonſ. near Axmouth. *Stottesden*, Shropſhire, E. of Brown Clee-Hill. *Stotton*, Dorſetſhire, in Upway pariſh. *Stoubes*, Northumberland, NW. of Otterburn. *Stoven*, Suffolk, between Hulefworth and Benacre.

STOUGHTON, a town in Suſſex, NE. of Racton. Market diſuſed.

Stoughton Grange, Leiceſ. 3 miles SSE. of Leiceſter. *Stoughton, Great*, Huntingdonſ. S. of Kimbolton. *Stoughton-Green*, Huntingdonſhire, 3 miles from St. Neots. *Stoughton, Little*, Bedfordſhire, NW. of Buſhmead. *Stoughton-Moor*, Huntingdonſhire, S. of Great Stoughton. *Stoulton*, near Worceſter.

STOUR, a river which riſes in Somerſetſhire, and, after waſhing Sturminſter, Blandford, &c. in Dorſetſhire, enters the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch.

STOUR, a river which riſes in Shropſhire, and running through Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire, falls into the Severn at Stourport.

STOUR, a ſmall river of Kent, which riſes in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and enters the ſea below Sandwich.

STOUR, a river which forms almoſt the entire boundary between Eſſex and Suffolk, waters Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Maningtree; and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipſwich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Avon, near Canford-Lawn. *Stour*, a river which riſes in Eſſex, and, running through Herts, falls into the Lea at Hawſham. *Stour*, or *Soar*, a river in Leiceſterſhire, which paſſes by Leiceſter, Loughborough, &c. and falls into the Trent at Thrumpton, in Nottinghamſhire. It has lately been made navigable from Loughborough to Leiceſter. *Stour*, a river which riſes in Oxfordſhire, and running through Warwickſhire, falls into the Avon below Stratford.

STOURBRIDGE, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Stour, over which is a bridge, whence it has it's name. It is noted for it's conſiderable glaſs and iron works, and has alſo a manufactory of cloth, and eſpecially fine frieze. The clay which the glaſs-makers melt the metal in, is peculiar to this place, and is carried in great quantities to other glaſs manufactories. It is 22 miles N. of Worceſter, and 124 NW. of London.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a common field, extending between Cheſterton and Cambridge, for about half a mile ſquare, noted for it's fair, which is kept annually on September 19th, and continues a fortnight. It is ſurpaſſed by few fairs in Great Britain, or even in Europe, for traffic, though of late it be much leſſened. The booths are placed in rows, like ſtreets, by the names of which they are called, and are filled with all ſorts of trades. The Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards ſquare, reſembles Blackwell-Hall. Large commiſſions are negotiated here, for all parts of England, in cheeſe, woollen goods, wool, hops, upholſterers and ironmongers wares, &c. &c. Sometimes 50 hackney coaches from London, ply morning and night, to and from Cambridge, as well as all the towns round, and the very barns and ſtables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the poorer people. After the wholeſale buſineſs

nefs is over, the country gentry generally flock in, laying out their money in ſtage-plays, taverns, muſic-houſes, toys, puppet-ſhows, &c. and the whole concludes with a day for the ſale of horſes. This fair is under the juriſdiction of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Stourden, Glouceſterſ. in Winterbourn pariſh. *Stourmouth*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Sandwich. *Stourport*, Worceſ. 4 miles S. of Kidderminſter, near the mouth of the Stour. Here alſo a navigable canal empties itſelf into the Severn. *Stourprovoſt*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles SW. of Shaftſbury. *Stourton*, Warw. SE. of Brailer. *Stourton-Candal*, ſee *Candal-Stourton*. *Stourton*, Wilts, or *Stour-Head*, near Hindon.

STOW-ON-THE-WOULD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on a bleak hill, deſtitute of both wood and water. It is 11 miles SSE. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday. The fairs, on May 12th and October 24th, have long been famous for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep.

Stow, magnificent gardens, 2 miles NW. of Buckingham. *Stow*, Cornwall, in the Briſtol Channel, below Hartland. *Stow*, Huntingdonſ. NE. of Kimbolton. *Stow*, Monmouthſhire. *Stow*, Lincolnſ. a mile E. of Fokingham. *Stow*, between Lincoln and Gainſborough. *Stow*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Stow*, Northamp. near Weedon-Beck. *Stow*, Shropſ. W. of Brumpton-Brian. *Stow*, NE. of Staffford. *Stow-Bardolph*, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. *Stow-Beden*, Norfolk, between Watton and Harling. *Stowborough*, Dorſetſhire, adjoining Wareham. *Stowell*, Glouceſ. on the Coln, near Northleach. *Stowell*, Somerſetſ. near Milbourn-Port. *Stowell*, Somerſetſ. in Morlinch pariſh. *Stower, Eaſtover* and *Weſtover*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Shaftſbury, on oppoſite ſides of the Stour. *Stower Pain*, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford.

STOWEY, NETHER, a town of Somerſetſhire, 12 miles N. of Taunton, and 145 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stowey, or *Stowley, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſ. between Stoke-Guerſey and Stoke-Gomer. *Stowford*, Devonſ. between the rivers Lid and Thruſhel. *Stoughton*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Stowick*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Henbury pariſh. *Stow-Langtoft*, Suffolk, near Ixworth. *Stow, Long*, Cambridgeſ. near the Granſdens. *Stow Maries*, Eſſex, N. of N. Fambridge.

STOW MARKET, a town of Suffolk, ſeated between the rivers Gipping and Orwell, with a large manufactory of tammies and Norwich ſtuffs. It is 12 miles NW. of Ipſwich, and 75 NNE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Stow-Qui, Cambridgeſ. SW. of Newmarket. *Stowting*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SW. of Elcham, had formerly a market. *Stowton*, Worceſterſhire, NW. of Perſhore. *Stoxfield*, Northumberland, on the Tyne, SW. of Prudo Caſtle.

* STRABANE, a populous town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Mourne, 101 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Stradbrook, Suffolk, 5 miles from Harleſton.

STRADELLA, a town of Pavia.

* STRADBALLY, a town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Stradbally, in Waterford, Munſter. *Stradone*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Stradſet, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. *Stradſhill*, Suffolk, near Great and Little Bradley. *Strafford*, Yorkſhire, between Doncaſter and Rotheram. *Straford*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Dorcheſter.

Stragona, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Straid*, in Antrim, Ulſter.

STRALEN, in Pruſſian Guelderland.

STRALSUND, a ſea-port of Upper Saxony, capital of Swediſh Pomerania. It is ſo ſurrounded by the ſea, that it is only acceſſible by bridges, and has beſides very good fortifications. The harbour is ſeparated from the Iſle of Rugen by a narrow ſtrait. It is the reſidence of the king's governor-general, and the place where the war-office is kept, and the ſtates hold their meetings. It is 40 miles NE. of Guſtrow. Lat. 54. 17. N. lon. 13. 28. E.

Stramore Inn, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Stramſhall, Staffordſhire, on the Taine Water, N. of Uttoxeter.

Strand, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Strandhouſe Inn*, in Sligo, Connaught.

Strand Green, Middl. by the Thames, between Chiſwick and Brentford.

* STRANGFORD, a ſea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on the W. of the narrow entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 miles NNE. of Down, and 80 N. of Dublin.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH. See LOUGH STRANGFORD.

Stranground, Huntingdonſhire, S. of Peterborough. *Strangward*, Herefordſhire, W. of Pembridge. *Strangwes*, Lancaſhire, near Manchester.

Stranmore, in Down, Ulſter, near Monallen. *Stranocum*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Stranorlane*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

STRANRAWER, a borough of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, ſituated on Loch Ryan, with a manufacture of linens. It has a harbour,

harbour, to which belong above 200 coasters and herring vessels, of 100 tons each; some vessels of a larger burden sail to the Baltic and Norway, for deals, iron, &c. The inhabitants are upwards of 1600. It is 8 miles W. of Glenluce.

Stranton, Durham, S. of Hartlepool.

STRANYGORE, in Down, Ulster. What is commonly called the tide of Stranygore, is occasioned by the flood-tide coming in from the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the Bay of Carrickfergus.

STRASBERG, a town of Stolberg, Upper Saxony.

STRASBURG, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. It is situated near the Rhine, and the river Ill runs through it, over which there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and 3900 feet in length. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 60,000. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is it's pyramidical tower, uniting, in it's workmanship, delicacy with solidity. Strasburg was formerly an imperial city, but was taken by Louis XIV. in 1682, and it's fortifications much augmented by Vauban. In one of the seven Lutheran churches, is a superb mausoleum of white marble, erected to the memory of Marshal Saxe. It is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. It is 255 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N. lon. 7. 51. E.

Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, SW. of Swallowfield. *Stratfield Say*, Hampshire, NW. of Hartley Row.

STRATFORD, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, seated on the river Slaney, 26 miles from Dublin.

Stratford, a considerable village of Essex, separated from Bow in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England, having been built by Maud, wife of Henry I. It is in the parish of West-Ham, 4 miles ENE. of London.

* STRATFORD, FENNY, a town of Buckinghamshire, 12 miles E. of Buckingham, and 45 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Stratford, Old, Northamp. on the Ouse, opposite to Stony Stratford. *Stratford, Old*, Warw. near Lapworth. *Stratford St. Andrews*, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham. *Stratford, St. Mary's*, a considerable village of Suffolk, near Dedham, which has a share in the woollen manufacture.

STRATFORD, STONY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a trade in lace-making. It is seated on the river Ouse, on the Roman highway, called Watling-street, 6 miles NW. of Fenny-Stratford, and 52 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

*STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the river Avon, which is navigable up to the town in barges. It is chiefly noted as the birthplace of Shakespeare, whose monument stands near the furthermost corner of the church. The chief trade is in corn and malt. It is 8 miles SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Stratford, Tony, Wilts, SW. of Sarum. *Stratford Water*, near Buckingham.

STRATHAVON, a town and fertile little tract of Lanerkshire, S. of Hamilton.

STRATHEARN, a fine vale of Perthshire, in Scotland, screened on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochills. It contains a great number of villas. See EARN.

STRATHMORE, an extensive valley of Kincardineshire, and one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, and extends SW. almost as far as Benlomond in Stirlingshire.

Strathmore, a river of Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope.

STRATHNAVER, a district of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which comprises the whole NE. part of that county. It takes it's name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, an extensive valley of Murrayshire, giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scotch music.

Strathy, a river on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, which runs into the sea, near a promontory to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, 18 miles NW. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Stratton, Bedfords. near Biggleswade. *Stratton*, Dorsets. near Frampton. *Stratton*, Glocesters. a mile from Cirencester. *Stratton*, Glouces. E. of Camden. *Stratton*, Norfolk, S. of Alesham. *Stratton*, Staffords. near Wolverhampton. *Stratton Audley*, Oxfords. N. of Bicester. *Stratton, E.* and *W.* Hants, SW. of the Cardovers. *Stratton, Margarets*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Stratton Mary* and *Mille*, Norfolk, SW. of

the Saxlinghams. *Stratton-on-the-Foſſe*, Somerſetſhire, near Kilmerſdon. *Stration Over*, Somerſetſhire, near South Petherton. *Stratton Over*, Wilts, SW. of Highworth.

STRAUBING, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles SE. of Ratiſbon.

Stravert Peel, Northumberl. S. of Beltingham. *Strawberry-Hill*, Middl. near Twickenham, on the Thames, repreſents an ancient abbey, late the ſeat of Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. *Strawton*, Lincolnſ. S. of Grantham. *Stretchley*, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington. *Street*, Somerſetſ. E. of Glaſtonbury. *Street*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Glaſtonbury. *Street*, Somerſetſ. near Ford Abbey, Devonſhire. *Street*, Suſſex, SE. of Dichling. *Street*, Wiltſhire, near Devizes. *Streethey*, Staffordſ. near Lichfield. *Streethorp*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Street Houſes* and *Street Lane*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Streglethorp*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Beckingham.

STRELITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony, giving name to a branch of the houſe of Mecklenburg.

Strelly, NW. of Nottingham.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a celebrated gymnaſium. It is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm.

Strenixton, or *Strinxton*, Somerſetſ. W. of Stoke-Gurſey. *Strenſhall*, Yorkſ. near Galtres-Foreſt. *Strenſhall*, Yorkſ. S. of Doncaſter. *Strenſham*, Worceſterſ. SW. of Perſhore; noted as the birth-place of Mr. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. *Stretchley*, Devonſhire, NW. of Modberry. *Strete*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, oppoſite Walfleet. *Streteſton*, Warw. in Monks Kirby manor. *Stretford*, Hereſ. E. of Pembridge. *Stretford*, Hereſ. near Kinnerſley. *Stretball*, Eſſex, NW. of Saffron Walden. *Stretham*, and it's *Mere*, Cambridgeſ. SW. of Ely, at the conflux of the Cam and Ouſe. *Stretham*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Croydon, with a noted mineral water, of a cathartic quality. *Stretham*, Suſſex, on the Adur, between Breeding and Henfield. *Stretlam*, Durham, near Marwood. *Stretley*, SE. of Bedford. *Stretley*, Berkſhire, by the Thames, S. of Moulsford. *Strettenton*, Suſſex, on the river Lavant, near Chicheſter. *Stretton*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Stretton*, Derb. SW. of Aſhby-de la-Zouch. *Stretton*, Derb. 4 miles S. of Cheſterfield. *Stretton*, NW. of Hereford. *Stretton*, between Gainſborough and Lincoln. *Stretton*, Rutl. *Stretton*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Stretton*, Staff. N. of Burton on-Trent. *Stretton All*, Shropſ. NE. of Church-Stretton. *Stretton Baſkerville*, Warw. N. of Wolvey. *Stretton Chapel*, Cheſh. 4 miles N. of Northwich. *Stretton, Church*, Shropſ. 13 miles S. of Shrewſbury. *Stretton Grantham*, Hereſ. near Canon Frome. *Stretton, Little*, Shropſ. S. of Church Stretton. *Sretlons, Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leiceſter. *Stretton-under the-Foſſe*, Warwickſ. near Monks Kirby. *Stretton-upon-Dunſmore*, Warwickſhire, E. of Stoneley. *Sretton upon the Roman Foſſe Way*, Warwickſ. SW. of Shipſton. *Stretwood-Head*, Devonſ. near Ottery. *Strickland Hall*, Weſtmorland, W. of Appleby. *Strickland, Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorland, S. of Strickland Hall.

STRIMON, or EMBOLI, a river of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Conteſſa.

Strixton, Northamptonſhire, near Eaſton Mawduit. *Stroot*, or *Strode*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Strode*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Netherby. *Strogle Caſtle*, Monmouthſhire, 5 miles W. of Chepſtow.

Strokeſtown, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

STROMA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caithneſsſhire, in Scotland, once uſed as a place of interment by the inhabitants of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlands. In caverns of this iſland, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead 60 years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBERG, a town of Munſter; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

STROMBOLO, or STRONGOLI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, anciently STRONGYLE. It is a volcano, which riſes in a conical form, to the height of above 500 fathoms. On the eaſt ſide, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the ſummit, but on the declivity, nearly at two-thirds of it's height. The common chimney is alſo on the declivity, although always in the centre of the whole baſe. It is inhabited, although thinly, notwithſtanding it's fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. "I was aſſured," ſays M. De Lue, "by an Engliſhman, who, like me, had the curioſity to viſit theſe iſles, that the fine weather having invited him and his company to land at Strombolo, they aſcended a volcano, whoſe craters at that time threw out nothing; but that while they were attentively viewing them, unapprehenſive of any danger, they were ſuddenly ſaluted by ſuch a furious diſcharge, as to be obliged to retreat with precipitation, and not without one of the company being wounded by a piece of the ſcoria. Of all the volcanoes recorded in hiſtory, Strombolo ſeems to be the only one that burns without ceaſing.

Etna

Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great light-house of these seas. The island is fertile, and produces much cotton. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 15. 45. E.

STROMNESS, a town on the W. side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, 9 miles W. of Kirkwall.

STRONGOLI, a town of Calabria Citra, seated on a very high rock.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney Isles, with two safe harbours, or road steads.

Stroud, Devonshire, near Modbury.

*STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the Stroud, a small stream, whose properties are peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet and grain colours. It's banks are crowed with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies it's progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE. of Glouceſter, and 102 W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

Stroud, a village of Kent, oppoſite Rocheſter, being parted from it by the river Medway. *Stroud*, Surry, NW. of St. Ann's Hill. *Stroud End*, Glouceſterſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Stroud-Green*, Middl. in Hornſey pariſh. *Stroud Green*, Surry, NE. of Croydon. *Stroway*, a river in Monmouthſhire. *Stroxton*, Lincolnſ. near Grantham. *Strubby*, Lincolnſ. between Saltfleetby and Alford. *Strumpſhaw*, Norfolk, S. of Blowfield. *Strutton*, Surry, near Croydon. *Stubbington*, Surry, near Farnham. *Stubby Lane*, Staffordſhire, S. of Marchington.

STUBEN, a town of Hungary, with hot-baths, and mines of copper and ſilver in the neighbourhood.

Stubham Lodge, Yorkſ. near Ilkley. *Stubhampton*, Dorſetſhire, near Eaſtbury. *Stubley*, Derbyſ. near Dronfield. *Stubley*, Lancaſ. NE. of Rochdale. *Stubton Heath*, 4 miles from Lincoln Heath. *Stuckley*, Bucks, between Winſlow and Leighton. *Studdy*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Studham*, Bedfordſ. near Market Street. *Studham*, Herts, adjoining Kenſworth. *Studholm*, Cumb. in Kirkbanton pariſh. *Studland*, Dorſetſhire, on Pool Bay. *Studland Bay*, Dorſetſ. E. of Studland, is reckoned a ſafe harbour to anchor in. *Studley*, Bucks, in Ockley pariſh; but part of it is in Oxfordſhire. *Studley*, Devonſhire, NW. of Tiverton. *Studley*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Wood Eaton. *Studley*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Ipſley. *Studley*, Wilts, near Calne. *Studley*, Yorkſhire, a mile from Rippon. *Stukeley, Great* and *Little*, Huntingd. NW. of Huntingdon. It was anciently called *Stivecle*, or *Stiff Clay*, from the nature of the ſoil. *Stukeley*, or *Stivicle*, Bucks, near Monks Riſborough. *Stukeſwold*, Lincolnſhire, NW, of Tatterſhall Chace.

STULINGEN, a town of Suabia.

STULWISSENBURG, a town of Hungary, 24 miles SW. of Buda.

Sturby, Yorkſhire, near Flamborough. *Sturmer*, Eſſex, near Haverill, in Suffolk.

STURMINSTER, or STOURMINSTER-NEWTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, ſeated on the river Stour, 20 miles NNE. of Dorcheſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Sturminſter Marſhal, on the Stour, 4 miles E. of Sturminſter. *Sturry*, Kent, by the river Stour, 2 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Sturſton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Aſhborn. *Sturſton*, Norfolk, 4 miles SW. of Watton. *Sturſton*, Suffolk, N. of Yaxley. *Sturtlow*, Huntingd. in Bugden pariſh. *Sturtmarſh*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Sturton*, Lancaſ. N. of Garſtang. *Sturton*, Nott. SW. of Gainſborough. *Sturton*, or *Stourton*, Wilts, W. of Mere, *Sturton*, and *Sturton Caſtle*, Staffordſ. on the river Stour. *Sturton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Otley. *Stourton*, Yorkſ. W. of Skipton. *Sturton, Great*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Horncaſtle. *Stutfall Caſtle*, Kent in Limme pariſh.

STUTGARD, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. The ſtreets are narrow in the town, and the houſes generally of wood; but, there are fine houſes, and wide ſtraight ſtreets, in one of the ſuburbs. Here are the duke's palace; an orphan-houſe, with rich cabinets of curioſities, and handſome gardens; an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, eſtabliſhed in 1701; and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk-ſtockings, and ribbons. It is ſeated near the river Neckar, 40 miles NW. of Ulm.

Stutteſbury, Northamptonſhire, NW. of Brackley. *Stutton*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Louth. *Stutton*, Suffolk, near Brantham.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alſace; on the S. by Swiſſerland, and the Tyroleſe; and on the E. by Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoven-Zollern, Oetringen, and Mindelheim; the biſhoprics of Augſburg, Conſtance, and Coire, with ſeveral abbeys and free towns. The Duke of Wirtemburg is director.

SUANA. See SOANA.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor and ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit one of the four diviſions of the kingdom of Imeritia. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little agriculture. Major Rennel ſuppoſes them to be the deſcendants of a people of the ſame name and country, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were in his time, a formidable and numerous nation, governed by a king, with a national council of 300 perſons. They are ſaid to have collected a conſiderable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they ſunk in their torrents; a practice from which Strabo derives the fable of the Golden Fleece. It is reported, that this mode of collecting gold ſtill ſubſiſted when the Turks were in poſſeſſion of Mingrelia, and that the produce of a river, called the Zgenis-ſkald, was farmed by certain Jews of Conſtantinople.

SUAQUEM, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Nubia, with a ſea-port of the ſame name, anciently called THEON SOTER. The iſland is ſituated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well ſecured from every wind, with five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms water. A Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Stubberton, Hampſhire, near Biſhop's-Waltham.

SUBBIACO, a town in the Campagna-di-Roma, 33 miles E. of Rome.

Suckholm, Nott. near Wirkſop. *Sucklebridge*, Somerſ. *Suckley*, SW. of Worceſter. *Sudborn*, Suff. by Orford. *Sudborough*, Northamp. NW. of Thrapſton. *Sudbroke*, NE. of Lincoln. *Sudbroke*, Monm. near Caldicot. *Sudbroke*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingſton. *Sudbury*, Berks, near Windſor. *Sudbury*, Derbyſ. 6 miles from Uttoxeter. *Sudbury*, Devonſ. near Sudmouth. *Sudbury* and it's *Green*, Middleſex, at the foot of Harrow-Hill. *Sudbury*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh.

*SUDBURY, a borough of Suffolk, ſeated on the river Stour, was one of the firſt ſeats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the Engliſh the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became, in conſequence, very populous and opulent. It's trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels, however, many kinds of thin ſtuffs are ſtill made here, ſuch as ſays, perpetuanas, bunting for ſhips' colours, burial crapes, &c. The river was made navigable from this place to Maningtree many years ago. It is 14 miles SSE. of St. Edmundſbury, and 56 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sudbury Tenements, Glouceſterſhire, in Winchcomb pariſh. *Sudcote Steel*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Sudden*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles S. of Owre Moigne. *Suddington*, Glouceſterſhire, near Cirenceſter.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMAN LAND, a province of Sweden, S. of Upland and Weſtmanland, about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It is the moſt populous and beſt cultivated part of Sweden, having alſo a fertile ſoil, with fiſheries, and mines of divers metals. Nicoping is the capital.

SUDEROE, one of the Ferro Iſlands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the ſides. The danger at moſt times, eſpecially in ſtorms, is very great; ſhips are irreſiſtibly drawn in; the rudder loſes it's power, and the waves beat as high as the maſts, ſo that an eſcape is almoſt miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

Sudgrove, or *Southgrove*, Glouceſterſ. *Sudick*, Durham, N. of Monk-Wearmouth. *Sudley*, Glouceſterſhire, a mile S. of Winchcomb. *Sudmead*, near Glouceſter.

SUEZ, a town of Egypt, ſeated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is ſeparated from the Mediterranean by an iſthmus, 120 miles over, which joins Aſia to Africa. The town is ſurrounded by a ſandy country, and is without water. It is very much crowded with people, when the Turkiſh galleys arrive there. However, at other times, it is almoſt deſerted, and the harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of great burden. The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on only by means of caravans, but ſeveral veſſels ſail annually between this port and Jidda. It is 60 miles ESE. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

Suffield, Norf. NW. of North Walſham. *Suffield*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Scarborough.

SUFFOLK, an Engliſh county, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeſhire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N. to S. It is divided into 22 hundreds, containing 31 towns, and 575 pariſhes. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt. The ſoil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the ſhore is ſandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of

of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land, and have liberally rewarded the agricultural labours in those parts. High-Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, has a rich, deep clay and marl, that yields good pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire, affords also excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and to the N. and NW. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. It's principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. Grain of all sorts, beans, and hemp, are grown in this county, and a few hops not far from Sudbury. They have an excellent breed of draught horses: the farmers are skilful; and on the whole, this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Waveney, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Alde, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

Suston, E. of Hereford.

SUGARLOAF-HILL, GREAT and LITTLE, two high conical mountains, in Wicklow, Leinster. They are situated near Bray, between Wicklow and Dublin, about 12 miles from each of these ports.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a town of Morocco, capital of a district about 100 miles in length. It abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits; and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is 72 miles NNE. of Tafilet.

Sugnel, Great and *Little*, Staffords. NW. of Eccleshall. *Sugwas*, near Hereford.

SUIR, a large river of Munster, which rises in Tipperary, is navigable for barges, from Clonmel to the sea; and for vessels of considerable burden, from Carrick on Suir. At Waterford it forms a deep and spacious harbour, and below that city it unites with the Nore, and passes on to the sea, 8 miles below Waterford, forming a commodious haven, deep enough for the largest vessels.

Sulbury, Bucks, E. of Winslow. *Sulby*, Northamptons. NW. of Naseby. *Sulford*, Northamptons. near Haddon. *Sulgrave*, Northamptons. near Weedon. *Sulham*, Berkshire, 4 miles W. of Reading. *Sulhamsted Abbots*, Berks, on the Kennet, opposite Inglefield. *Sullemacha*, Hertfordshire, near Elstree.

SULLY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Loiret.

SULMONA, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

SULTANIA, a town in Irac-Agemi, built on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta.

Sulton, Sussex, W. of Arundel Forest.

SULTSBACH, a town of Bavaria.

SULTZBURG, a town of Suabia; and a town of Bavaria.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, about 700 miles in length, and 120 in it's greatest breadth. On the SE. it is separated from Java by the Straits of Sunda. It's general direction is nearly NW. and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and the other in 5. 56. S. lat. No account had been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller published an account of the manners of a particular district, in the 68th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. These were the Bettas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, though only *in terrorem*, and not as common food, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. From this country, the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. It is remarkable, that in this state it is sold to the Chinese, at the price of 250l. or 300l. per cwt. but these dexterous artists contrive to furnish the Europeans with it, at about a quarter of that price. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgencies of nature. A chain of high mountains, in some of which are volcanoes, runs through their whole extent; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the

country, are the beſt inhabited, and the moſt cleared from woods, which elſewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal ſhade. Here too are found many large lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being ſo intenſe as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics, the thermometer, at the moſt ſultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marſden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Acheneſe, Battas, Lampoons, and Rajangs; and he takes the latter as the ſtandard of deſcription, with reſpect to the perſons, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle ſtature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the moſt part ſlight, and particularly ſmall at the wriſts and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are accounted gracefully formed. Their hair is ſtrong, and of a ſhining black. The men are beardleſs; great pains being taken to render them ſo, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quick lime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that conſtitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are, in general, lighter than the Meſtees, or half-breed, of the reſt of India; thoſe of the wealthier claſs, who are not expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and particularly their women, approaching to a degree of fairneſs. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are obſerved to have the ſwelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as theſe wens are conſiſtent with the higheſt health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, conſiſt ſimply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occaſion. But little apparent courtſhip precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each ſex being carefully kept aſunder, and the girls being ſeldom truſted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of ſeeing and converſing with each other, are at the public feſtivals. On theſe occaſions, the perſons, who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and ſing in company. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their ſentiments, and ſend preſents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being ſettled, a feaſt takes place. At theſe feſtivals, a goat, a buffalo, or ſeveral, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited gueſts, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, who chuſe to repair to them. The greater the concourſe, the more is the credit of the hoſt, who is, generally on theſe occaſions, the father of the girl. The cuſtoms of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchaſe, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare, that an inſtance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. The children are nurſed but little, not confined by any ſwathing or bandages; and being ſuffered to roll about the floor, ſoon learn to walk and ſhift for themſelves. When cradles are uſed, they ſwing ſuſpended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of the barbarous diverſion of cock-fighting, taking great pains in rearing and feeding cocks, and never matching the ſame colours; but a grey againſt a pile, a yellow againſt a red, and the like. It rarely happens that both cocks ſurvive the combat. The wild beaſts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants of a ſuperior ſize, rhinoceroſſes, bears, monkeys, and even cats. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domeſtic occupations, moſt deſtructive enemies. The number of people annually ſlain by theſe rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almoſt incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them. Yet, from a ſuperſtitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to uſe methods of deſtroying them; till they have ſuſtained ſome particular injury in their own family or kindred. Their traps, of which they can make variety, are very ingeniouſly contrived. Sometimes they are in the nature of ſtrong cages, with falling doors, into which the beaſt is enticed by a goat or dog incloſed as a bait; ſometimes they manage that a large timber ſhall fall in a grove, acroſs his back; ſometimes he is nooſed about the loins with ſtrong rattans; ſometimes he is led to aſcend a plank, nearly balanced, which turning when he is paſt the centre, lets him fall upon ſharp ſtakes prepared below. Inſtances have occurred of a tiger being caught by one of the former modes, which had many marks in his body of the partial ſucceſs of this laſt expedient. The ſize and ſtrength of the

the ſpecies which prevails on this iſland is prodigious. They are ſaid to break, with a ſtroke of their fore paw, the leg of a horſe or a buffalo; and the largeſt prey they kill is without difficulty dragged into the woods by them. This they uſually perform on the ſecond night, being ſuppoſed, on the firſt, to gratify themſelves with ſucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their deſtruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beſide ſhooting them, may be added that of placing a veſſel of water, ſtrongly impregnated with arſenic, near the carcaſe. The tiger having ſatiated itſelf with the fleſh, is prompted to aſſuage his thirſt with the tempting liquor at hand, and periſhes in the indulgence. Their chief ſubſiſtence is moſt probably, the monkeys with which the woods abound. They are deſcribed as alluring them to their fate, by a faſcinating power, ſimilar to what has been ſuppoſed of the ſnake; and, ſays Mr. Marſden, "I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myſelf obſerved that when an alligator or crocodile, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a ſtate of alarm and diſtraction, crowd to the extremity, and chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monſter that awaits to devour them as they drop, which their fright renders almoſt unavoidable." Theſe alligators likewiſe occaſion the loſs of many inhabitants, frequently deſtroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular cuſtom, and which the perpetual evidence of the riſk attending it, cannot deter them from. A ſuperſtitious idea of their ſanctity, alſo, preſerves them from moleſtation, although with a hook of ſufficient ſtrength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a ſmall kind of horſes, goats, hogs which run wild in the mountains, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This laſt is an animal ſomewhat larger than a rabbit, the head reſembling that of a hog, and it's ſhanks and feet like thoſe of the deer. The bezoar-ſtone found on this animal has been valued at ten times it's weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, ſmooth on the outſide, and the coat being taken off, it appears ſtill darker, with ſtrings running underneath the coat: it will ſwim on the top of the water. If it be infuſed in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues uſually attributed to this ſtone are cleanſing the ſtomach, creating an appetite, and ſweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beaſts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheaſant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have ſtorks of prodigious ſize, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largeſt cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of ſmall birds different from ours, and diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have ſerpents, lizards, flying lizards, and cameleon. The iſland ſwarms with inſects, and their varieties are no leſs extraordinary than their numbers. The principal ſeeds ſown are rice and millet. They have ſugar-canes, beans, peas, radiſhes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and ſeveral kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found moſt of the fruits to be met in other parts of the E. Indies in the greateſt perfection. Indigo, Braſil wood, two ſpecies of the bread-fruit tree, the beſt pepper in the E. Indies except that of Cochin-China, and the moſt important article of commerce here; benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewiſe the produce of this iſland. Here alſo is the cabbage tree and ſilk cotton tree; and the foreſts contain a great variety of valuable ſpecies of wood, as ebony, pine, ſandal, eagle, or aloes, teek, manchineel, and iron wood, and alſo the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, lead, ſulphur, arſenic, and ſaltpetre, are alſo produced at Sumatra. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewiſe edible birds-neſts. There is plenty of fiſh in their rivers. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories on this iſland; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW. coaſt. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be obſerved, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eaſtern iſlands, learn to read the Arabic character, and ſubmit to circumciſion, they are ſaid to become Malays; the term *Malay* being underſtood to mean *Muſſalman*.

SUMBI, a province of Angola, in Africa, lying in about 11 deg. S. lat. and but little known.

Sumbridge, Devonſhire, near Barnſtaple. *Summerby*, Leiceſterſhire, near Cold-Orton. *Summer Court*, Cornwall.

* SUMMER-HILL, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, 20 miles from Dublin.

Summerley, Suſſex, S. of Burdham. *Summers*, Bedf. E. of Luton. *Summerton*, Oxf. near Fritwell. *Summerton*, Suffolk.

SUNART, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire, remarkable

markable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

SUNART LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, which ſeparates the Iſland of Mull from the diſtrict of Morven.

Sunbiggin, Weſtmorl. S. of Croſby-Ravenſworth. *Sunbrick*, Lancaſhire, W. of Ken Sands. *Sunbury*, Middleſex, between Hampton-Court and Shepperton.

SUNBURY, a town of Georgia, in N. America, with a ſafe and convenient harbour. It is a pleaſant, healthy town, and is the reſort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the ſickly months. It is 30 miles SSW. of Savannah.

SUNDA ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERBUNDS, a tract of country, conſiſting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindooſtan, in Bengal, which borders on the ſea. It is compoſed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are ſalt, except thoſe that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is ſo completely enveloped in woods, and infeſted with tigers," ſays Major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miſcarried." Here ſalt, in quantities equal to the whole conſumption of Bengal and it's dependencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility; and here alſo is found an almoſt inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat building.

SUNDERBURG, a ſea-port of the Iſle of Alſen, Denmark.

SUNDERDOO, a ſmall iſland and ſea-port of Hindooſtan, on the Concan coaſt.

*SUNDERLAND, a ſea port in the county of Durham, ſeated at the mouth of the river Wear, where it empties itſelf into the German Ocean, is a populous, thriving, well-built town. It's inhabitants are eſtimated at 30,000. Coal is the ſtaple commodity, of which 280,000 chaldrons, Newcaſtle meaſure, are exported annually. In one year, (1791) 4905 veſſels cleared coaſtways, and 703 overſea, in all 5608. Glaſs, bottles, lime, ſalt, grindſtones, coperas, and pottery-ware, are alſo exported. It has a handſome church, a large and elegant chapel of eaſe, a neat and large chapel for the Methodiſts, five Diſſenters' meeting-houſes, an hoſpital for old ſeamen or their widows, another for eight poor women, a diſpenſary, and other public buildings. For a long time the navigation of this port was conſiderably impeded, from the want of a ſufficient depth of water, to admit ſhips of any conſiderable burden to put to ſea with their whole lading; to remedy which, ſuch veſſels were obliged to take part of their cargo in the open road; by which, the keel-men, who bring down the coals, were often expoſed, in ſudden ſtorms, to danger, by venturing out to ſea with the remainder of their lading; to obviate which inconvenience, and the danger to which the veſſels are there often expoſed, many of the largeſt ſhips belonging to this port were obliged to take in their lading at Shields. But this inconvenience is now very much remedied, by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to ſcour the ſand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour; the tide now flows 16 feet, and admits veſſels of 300 and 400 tons burden. A bridge, has been lately erected acroſs the river Wear, thought to be the greateſt curioſity of it's kind in the world. It is not leſs remarkable for it's prodigious height and extreme ſpan, than for the peculiarity of it's conſtruction, being formed of ſmall ſegments of caſt iron, joined in ſuch a manner as to form a complete arch, the ſpan of which is 236 feet, and will admit of veſſels ſailing under it of 400 tons burden, by only ſtriking their top gallant maſts. It is 13 miles NE. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London.

Sunderland, Cumberl. 4 miles NE. of Cockermouth. *Sunderland*, Durham, by Braniſpeth-Caſtle. *Sunderland*, Northumb. by the ſea, N. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Sunderland, High*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Sunderland Point*, Lancaſhire, on the coaſt SW. of Lancaſter. *Sunderland-Wick*, Yorkſhire, near Great and Little Driffield.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It's rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of ſeveral metals. The capital is of the ſame name. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 17. 55. E.

Sundon, Upper and *Lower*, Bedfordſhire, SW. of Stretley. *Sundridge*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Weſtram. *Sundridge*, Kent, in Bromley pariſh.

SUNDSWALL, a ſea-port of Medelpadia, Sweden. Lat. 62. 47. N. lon. 17. 5. E.

Sunger, Warw. S. of Claverdon. *Sunger*, Wilts, near Clarendon. *Sunk-Iſland*, Yorkſ. in the Humber, SE. of Hull; two miles long, and one and a half broad. *Sunning*, Berks, on the Thames, 2 miles NE. of Reading. *Sunning-Hill*, Berks, in Windſor-Foreſt, near Bagſhot: it's medi-

cinal

cinal wells are efficacious in paralytic cafes. *Sunning-Well*, Berks, SE. of Baſil's Leigh.

SUPERIOR, the largeſt lake of North America, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt body of freſh water on the globe. According to the French charts, it is 1500 miles in circumference. There are many iſlands in this lake: two of them are very large, eſpecially Iſle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and in places 40 broad. The ſurrounding coaſt is rocky and uneven. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, ſome of which are of conſiderable ſize. It abounds with trout and ſturgeon; the former weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It diſcharges it's waters from the SE. corner, through the Straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

SUPINO, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

SURAT, a ſea port of Hindooſtan, encompaſſed on the land ſide with two brick walls, and ſaid to contain 300,000 inhabitants. It's trade is very conſiderable, it being the great ſtore-houſe of the moſt precious productions of India: and in the city are as many different profeſſions of religion as in Amſterdam; for there are Mahometans of ſeveral ſects, and many ſorts of Gentoos. Mr. Niebuhr ſays, that the Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, ſo ſtrict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkiſh countries, nor are the diſtinction of tribes among the Hindoos who reſide here ſtrictly obſerved. "Theſe Hindoos," he continues, "are a ſet of induſtrious ſober people, and of ſuch ſurpriſing honeſty, that no Europeans have ever had cauſe to repent the entruſting, even their whole fortune, to the Banians, who being born to trade, are employed here as brokers, as the Jews are in Turkey. The Hindoo women aſſiſt their huſbands in earning their bread, and keep themſelves ſo clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the riſk of loſing their huſband's affections. When a child is born, a Bramin is to declare, by aſtrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin ſtring over the ſhoulder of a boy, who wears this diſtinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. The Bramins fix the time for the celebration of weddings; and alſo order and announce the holy-days. Every Banian is obliged, every morning, after waſhing and bathing himſelf, to have a kind of ſeal impreſſed on his forehead, by a Bramin; though this is the office of inferior Bramins only. I ſaw, one morning, a great number of them ſit on the river ſide, under the caſtle, where a number of girls and women reſorted to bathe, and to ſay their morning prayers. Every one of them gave the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day to one of theſe prieſts, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their wet clothes for the dry ones, publicly on ſhore, but with ſuch a dexterity, that the moſt curious obſerver could ſee nothing inconſiſtent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into ſome red colour, and impreſſed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally marked the prieſt again, though ſlightly, leſt his face ſhould be daubed all over, by the great number of markers. Laſtly, the perſon that is ſigned, and in this manner conſecrated for the day, keeps the colour-box in one hand, ſays a ſhort prayer, gives the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice, and then, with her wet clothes on the other hand, returns home."—Beſides the Mahometans and Gentoos, there are Jews and Chriſtians of various denominations, at Surat. The ſurrounding country is fertile, except towards the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. Here is a fine garden, the property of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, the aſpect of which is rich and charming. Before the Engliſh Eaſt India Company obtained poſſeſſion of Bombay, the preſidency of their affairs on the coaſt of Malabar was held at Surat; and they had a factory eſtabliſhed there. Even after the preſidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was ſtyled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, ariſing from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the E. India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which diſpoſſeſſed the admiral of the caſtle; and, ſoon after, the poſſeſſion of this caſtle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the poſt of admiral, and were conſtituted receivers of the tanka, ſo that the Engliſh are, at preſent, the actual ſovereigns of Surat, and engroſs nearly the whole trade of the city. They keep the nabob of Surat in a ſtate of dependance, allowing him only an income on which he may live ſuitably to his dignity. The Indians are content with their new maſters, and the merchants are no longer in danger from the avaricious extortions of the nabobs.

bobs. It is ſituated on the confines of Guzerat, about 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

Surbiton, Surry, near Kingſton. *Surfleet*, Eſſex, at the mouth of the Coln, NW. of Gunfleet. *Surfleet*, Lincolnſhire, on Boſton Dike, near the Waſh.

Surgowny, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Suridlington, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Market-Raiſin.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Guiana. It extends along the river Surinam, 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; abounds in fruits, fiſh, game, and ſingular animals of various kinds. The ſoil is, in general, abundantly fruitful in ſugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, gums, wood for dying, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewiſe tigers, with parrots, ſcorpions of an amazing ſize, and a great variety of inſects. In 1674, this ſettlement, which had been partly planted by the Engliſh, was ceded to the Dutch by King Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. Paramaribo is the chief town. Lat. 4. 45. to 6. N. lon. 53. 40. to 56. 25. W.

SURINGIA, or SUISJU, a ſea-port of Niphon, in Japan, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the emperors formerly reſided. It is 170 miles SSE. of Meaco.

Surlby, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Blythe. *Surlingham*, *St. Mary's* and *St. Saviour's*, SE. of Norwich. *Surrendon*, Kent, NW. of Aſhford.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middleſex and a point of Buckinghamſhire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Suſſex, and on the W. by Hampſhire and Berks. It's greateſt length is about 37 miles, and it's breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 pariſhes. It is a healthy pleaſant county, and the value of eſtates in it has advanced, of late years, beyond any other part of England. The ſoil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarſe cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all ſides has a rich ſoil, extremely fruitful in corn and graſs, particularly on the N. and W. toward the Thames; but it is far otherwiſe in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of ſandy ground and barren heath, and in ſome places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with ſome pleaſant ſpots interſperſed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waſte ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth; and near Darking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleaſant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. Beſides the products in common with the neighbouring counties, Surry is noted for the fineſt hops near Farnham, aſparagus at Batterſea, and a large breed of fowls at Darking. The manufactures in ſtarch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, wax bleaching, &c. are conſiderable. The principal rivers beſide the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The lent aſſizes are held at Kingſton, and the ſummer aſſizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURSEE, a town of Lucerne, in Swiſſerland, ſeated near the Lake of Sempach, 13 miles NW. of Lucern.

SUS, SOUS, or SUEZ, a diſtrict of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mount Atlas, on the E. by Darah, and on the S. by Nun. It is a flat country, moſt of which produces corn, ſugar-canes, dates, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper; and alſo abounds with cattle and camels. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own ſcheiks. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Toma, Teceut, and Mella.

SUSA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquiſate of Suſa. Here is a rich convent, called the Abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. It is ſeated on the river Dora Repaira, and is called the key of Italy, becauſe it is the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It is at preſent ſmall and poor, and is 25 miles WNW. of Turin.

SUSA. See SOUSE.

SUSDAL, a town of Hadimir, in Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is built of wood, as are moſt towns in theſe parts, and is 90 miles NE. of Moſcow.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N. America, which riſes in two branches, the eaſternmoſt in the Mohawks country, New York; and the weſternmoſt in the N. part of Pennſylvania. Theſe branches unite at Sunbury; after which it runs in a SE. direction, enters Maryland, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers, forms the Cheſapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E. by

by Kent, on the S. by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W. by Hampſhire. It is about 70 miles in length, and 24 in it's mean breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, and ſubdivided into 61 hundreds, containing 1 city, 16 market-towns, and 312 pariſhes. The air of this county is very various: along the ſea-ſhore it is thought agueiſh; but it has a much greater effect on ſtrangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep ſoil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholeſome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely ſweet and healthy. The ſoil is likewiſe various; that of the Downs, and thence to the ſea, is very fertile, both in corn and graſs, the latter feeding large flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. ſide is ſhaded with extenſive woods, that uſed to ſupply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flouriſhing ſtate. This plentiful county, therefore, ſupplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glaſs, fiſh, and fowl. It is particularly famous for it's wheaters, a ſmall bird, of the ſize of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolane, which is taken on the SE. Downs in the following manner: a turf is cut up, about a foot long, and half a foot broad; in the cavity is placed a ſnare of horſe-hair, and the turf turned with the graſs downward to cover the greateſt part of the hole. Theſe birds are naturally ſo timorous, that the ſhadow of a cloud, or any thing that moves on the ground, makes them fly into theſe little pits for ſhelter, where they are taken. With reſpect to manufactures, Suſſex is not diſtinguiſhed for any but that of gunpowder, at Battel, and of needles and coarſe cloths at Chicheſter. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. Chicheſter is the capital.

Suſſed, Norfolk, SW. of Cromer.

SUSTER, SCHOUSTER, or SUSA, ſuppoſed to be the ancient SHUSHAN, where the kings of Perſia had a palace for their winter reſidence. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk, ſtuffs, and rich cloth. It is 150 miles SSW. of Iſpahan.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers.

Suſton, E. of Hereford. *Sutcomb*, Devonſ. *Sutham*, Berks, between Theal and Pangbourn. *Suthbury Hill*, Wilts, between Everley Warren and Luggerſhall.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, on the E. by Caithneſsſhire and the German Ocean, and on the S. and SW. by the Frith of Dornoch and Roſsſhire. It's greateſt extent from E. to W. is about 47 miles, and from N. to S. ſomewhat more. Some parts of this county, ſtill called foreſts, were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackleſs deſerts, deſtitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In theſe parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but to the SE. along the Frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

SUTHERLAND PROPER, a diviſion of Sutherlandſhire, containing all the ſouthern part, as Strathnaver does the northern.

SUTRI, a town in the Patrimonio.

Sutterby, Linc. SW. of Alford. *Sutterleigh*, Devonſ. near Chumleigh. *Sutton*, Bedfordſ. near Potton. *Sutton*, near Buckingham. *Sutton*, Camb. SW. of Ely. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Frodſham. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, on the Bollin, near Macclesfield. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Traffordbridge. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Elton. *Sutton*, Dorſetſ. N. of Weymouth. *Sutton*, Eſſex, in Hornchurch Manor. *Sutton*, Eſſex, near Stapleford Towney. *Sutton*, Hants, SE. of Burton Stacey. *Sutton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Alresford. *Sutton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Burton Stacy. *Sutton*, Hampſhire, S. of Odiham. *Sutton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Sutton*, Kent, 5 miles NE. of Dover. *Sutton*, Kent, by the Darent, 2 miles SE. of Dartford. *Sutton*, Lanc. in Preſcot pariſh. *Sutton*, Leiceſ. SW. of Coſby. *Sutton*, Linc. by the ſea, SW. of Saltfleetby. *Sutton*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Holbech. *Sutton*, Lincolnſ. near Beckingham. *Sutton*, Norf. near Hickling. *Sutton*, Northamp. by the Nen, W. of Peterborough. *Sutton*, or *Sutton-in-Aſhfield*, Nottinghamſhire, near Mansfield.

SUTTON, a town of Nottinghamſhire, on the Trent, near Greſthorp, with a market on Monday.

Sutton, Nottinghamſ. near Grandby. *Sutton*, Shropſhire, E. of Broſely. *Sutton*, Shropſhire, near Bromwich Park. *Sutton*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Sutton*, Staffordſ. between Forton and Norbury. *Sutton*, Staffordſ. in Aldridge pariſh. *Sutton*, Suffolk, on the Stour, SE. of Eaſt Bergholt. *Sutton*, Suffolk, SE. of Woodbridge. *Sutton*, Surry, near Carſhalton. *Sutton*, Suſſex, near Seaford. *Sutton*, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. on the Darwent, oppoſite to New Malton. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles NE. of Hull. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Galtres Foreſt. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. between Boroughbridge and Bedal.

Bedal. *Sutton Barne*, Kent, in Borden parish. *Sutton-Baſſet*, Northamp. near Harborough. *Sutton-Bingham*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Yeovil. *Sutton Biſhop's*, Somerſetſ. W. of Stowey. *Sutton-Bonnington*, Nottinghamſ. NW. of Normanton. *Sutton-Caſtle*, Kent, in the parish of Sutton-Valence. *Sutton Chart*, Kent. *Sutton Cheney*, Leiceſ. S. of Boſworth.

SUTTON-COLFIELD, a town of Warwickſhire, 6 miles NNE. of Warwick, and 111 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Sutton-Court, Middleſex, between Chiſwick and Strand Green. *Sutton Court*, Somerſetſ. between Stowey and Stanton Drew. *Sutton-Courtney*, Berkſhire, on the Thames, near Abingdon. *Sutton, Eaſt*, Kent, 4 miles SW. of Lenham. *Sutton-Guilden*, Cheſhire, NW. of Tarven. *Sutton-Hall*, Derbyſhire, near Boſover Caſtle. *Sutton Hungrove*, Yorkſ. SW. of Thirſk. *Sutton, Long*, Somerſetſ. between Somerton and Muchney. *Sutton, Maddeck* or *Magna*, Shropſhire, SW. of Brown-Cleeſ Hill. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſhire, W. of Stanney. *Sutton, Magna*, Eſſex, adjoining Rochford. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Sutton-Mallet*, Somerſetſ. W. of Moulinch. *Sutton-Mandeville*, or *Manſfield*, Wilts, on the Madder, E. of Wardour Caſtle. *Sutton-Park*, Worceſterſ. in Tenbury pariſh. *Sutton-Parva*, Warwickſ. near Sutton-Colefield. *Sutton Place*, Surry, in Woking pariſh. *Sutton, St. Edmond's, St. James's, St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's*, Lincolnſ. all in that part called Holland. *Sutton Sturmy*, Worceſ. near Sutton Park. *Sutton-Valence*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SE. of Maidſtone. *Sutton-under-Braylis*, Glouceſ. 7 miles E. of Campden, is inſulated in Warwickſ. *Sulton under Whiſton Cliff*, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk. *Sutton-upon-Lound*, Nottinghamſ. NW. of Retford. *Sutton-upon the-Hill*, Derbyſ. SE. of Boylſton. *Sutton-Waldron*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter. *Sutton-Walleys*, Herefordſ. on the Lug, between Hampton Court and Hereford.

SUZA. See SUSA.

SUZANNE, ST. a town in the dept. of Maine, with a conſiderable paper manufactory. It is 17 miles E. of Laval.

Swaby, Lincolnſ. W. of Alford. *Swaſcliff*, Oxfordſ. W. of Banbury.

Swadlybar, in Cavan, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin. About half a mile from it is a celebrated ſpa.

Swaſſingcote, Derbyſ. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent.

* SWAFFHAM, a well built town of Norfolk, with about 300 houſes, 15 miles SE. of Lynn, and 94 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Swaffham Bulbeck, *Prior St. Cyric*, and *Prior St. Margaret*, Cambridg. all W. of Newmarket. *Swafield*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Grantham. *Swafield*, Norfolk, between Trunch and North Walſham. *Swaily*, Glouceſ. in Forthampton pariſh. *Swainby*, Yorkſ. between Bedall and Thirſk. *Swainſthorp*, four miles SW. of Norwich. *Swainſton*, Iſle of Wight, near Newport. *Swale*, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſes on the confines of Weſtmorland, and running SE. paſſes by Richmond and Thirſk, and falls into the Ouſe near Boroughbridge. *Swale, E.* and *W.* Kent, two branches of Medway, running into the Thames, the former below Sheerneſs, the latter at Sherneſs. *Swale-Cliff*, Kent, by the ſea, 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Swaleneſs*, Kent, W. of W. Swale, oppoſite to Queenborough. *Swaley*, on the Darwent, SW. of Derby. *Swalland*, Dorſetſ. near Encomb, in Purbeck Iſle. *Swallow*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Thongcaſter. *Swallow-Cliff*, Wiltſhire, E. of Wardour-Caſtle. *Swallowfield*, Berkſhire, near Okingham. *Swallwell*, Durham, W. of Gateſhead.

SWALLY, a ſea-port of Cambaya, in Hindooſtan, 15 miles NNW. of Surat.

Swampton, Hampſhire, between Whitchurch and Andover. *Swanacote*, Cornwall, between Jacobſtow and Whitſtone. *Swanborough*, Suſſex, SW. of Lewes. *Swanburn*, Bucks, near Winſlow and Ayleſbury. *Swanby*, Yorkſ. near Wharlton-Caſtle. *Swancot*, Shropſhire, NE. of Bridgenorth. *Swanland*, Yorkſ. SSW. of Hull. *Swanington*, Leiceſterſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Swanington*, Norfolk, S. of Caſton.

Swan Iſland, in Down, Ulſter, ſituated near Down Patrick, in Strangford Lake.

Swanlow, Cheſhire, by Darnell Park. *Swanmore*, Hampſhire, SE. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Swannage*, Dorſetſ. near Pool. *Swanſcomb*, Kent, 2 miles W. of Graveſend, near the remains of camps and forts, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. Here, it is ſaid, the Kentiſhmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurpriſed William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchiſes granted to them, to which he immediately conſented. But the fact is doubted, as it is firſt mentioned by Thomas Spot, a monk, who lived two centuries after William's arrival. It is certain, however, that many peculiar cuſtoms are to be found in Kent; one of which is that

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of gavelkind, or the equal diſtribution of landed property among all the ſons of a family.

*SWANSEY, or ABERTAW, a populous town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales. It has a good port at the mouth of the river Tawy, and exports great quantities of coals to Ireland and the ſouthern coaſt of England; it has alſo a great correſpondence with Briſtol and Worceſter. Here are potteries, and great works for the ſmelting of copper and lead ore. Many ſhips have been built here, and it is reſorted to for ſea bathing. It is 24 miles WNW. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Swanſtern, Nottinghamſ. in Dunham Manor. *Swanſwick*, Somerſetſ. N. of Bath. *Swanthorp*, Hants, between Odiam and Farnham. *Swanton*, Norfolk, W. of Melton-Conſtable. *Swanton Abbots*, Norfolk, W. of Wurſted. *Swanton-Morley*, Norfolk, NE. of Eaſt Dereham. *Swanwich*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, 2 miles from Langton. *Swanwick*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Swanwick*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Swarby*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Sleaford. *Swardeſton*, SW. of Norwich. *Swarford*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Chipping-Norton. *Swarkſton*, Derbyſ. in the road from Derby to Aſhby-de-la Zouch, has a bridge over the Trent, ſuppoſed to be the longeſt in Europe, except that of Eſſeck in Hungary, it having 29 arches. It extends acroſs the meadows near a mile; but the battlements are very low. *Swarland*, Northumberland, in Felton Manor. *Swarwotton*, Hampſhire, N of Alresford. *Swaton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Fokingham.

Swatteragh, in Derry, Ulſter.

Swavesey, Cambridgeſ. SE. of St. Ives. *Sway*, Hampſhire, NW. of Lemington. *Swebſton*, Leiceſterſ. 2 miles from Hog's-Norton.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Norway and Lapland; on the E. by Ruſſia; on the S. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It is the largeſt ſtate in Europe, next to Ruſſia, though geographers are not agreed reſpecting it's ſuperficial contents. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of theſe is ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Weſtmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Oſtrogothia, or Eaſt Gothland, Smoland, Weſtrogothia, or Weſt Gothland, the Iſles of Gothland and Œland, Wermland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania, or Schonen, Hailand, and Blekingen. Norland includes Geſtrike, or Geſtrikeland, Helſingland, Medelpadia, Jemtland, Herjedalia, Angermania, and W. Bothnia. Swediſh Lapland compriſes Aſela, Hiemtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, Eaſt Bothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preſerved. On the S. the longeſt day is 18 hours 30 minutes; but toward the N. there is continual day in ſummer, and continual night in winter, for ſeveral weeks ſucceſſively. In the province in which Stockholm is ſeated, the ſpring and autumn are ſcarcely to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the ſummer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is exceſſive, and in ſummer the heat is almoſt inſupportable, the air being generally ſerene all that time. Notwithſtanding this, the Swedes live to a great age. Thoſe places that are fit for cultivation have ſcarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reaſon they till the ground with a ſingle ox, and one perſon may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the ſummer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in bloſſoming, becauſe the ſoil is fat and ſulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not ſo good a taſte as in the more ſouthern countries. Their domeſtic animals are horſes, cows, hogs, goats, and ſheep. The wild beaſts are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and ſquirrels. There are alſo elks and reindeer. They have ſeveral ſorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. They have rich ſilver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, ſkins, flax, hemp, pitch, roſin, and maſts; and import ſalt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robuſt conſtitution, and able to ſuſtain the hardeſt labour; and they have ſeveral public ſchools and colleges, where arts and ſciences are taught. Their houſes are generally of wood, with very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is ſcarcely any country in the world where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground

ground, thraſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the moſt limited one in Europe, till the year 1772, when the late king gained the moſt eſſential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an abſolute monarch. This prince was aſſaſſinated March 16th, 1792, leaving his ſon Guſtavus heir, and his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom. The inhabitants are about 3,000,000. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran. The capital is Stockholm.

Swefling, Suffolk, NW. of Saxmundham. *Swell, Nether* and *Over*, Glouceſ. W. of Stow-on-the-Would.

SWERNICK. See ZWORNICK.

Swetenham, Cheſhire, near Somerford. *Swift*, a river in Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire. *Swilſtyate*, a river in Glouceſterſhire. *Swill-Court*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Langport. *Swillington*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Swillond*, Suffolk, E. of Needham. *Swinbridge*, Devonſ. NW. of S. Moulton. *Swinbrook*, Oxfordſhire, E. of Burford. *Swinburn-Caſtle*, and *Swinburn, Little*, Northumberl. near Kirkheaton. *Swincomb*, Oxfordſ. E. of Wallingford. *Swindale*, Weſtmorl. in the pariſh of Shap. *Swinderby*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham. *Swindeſcheles*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Swindon*, Glouceſterſ. a mile NW. of Cheltenham. *Swindon*, Staffordſ. NW. of King's Swinford.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, 10 miles NNW. of Marlborough, and 83 W. of London. Market on Monday.

Swindon, Yorkſ. on the Ribble, SE. of Settle. *Swine*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable-Burton.

SWINEFLEET, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the Ouſe, to the E. of Snaith. Market on Thurſday.

Swinehop, Lincolnſ. between Thongcaſter and Louth. *Swinerton*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham.

SWINERTON, a town of Staffordſhire, W. of Stone. Market diſuſed.

Swineshead, Huntingdonſ. W. of Kimbolton. *Swineſide*, Cumberl. in Caldbeck pariſh. *Swineſield*, Lincolnſ. NE. of the Withams. *Swinley*, Shropſ. S. of Oſweſtry. *Swinſen*, Staffordſ. S. of Lichfield.

Swinford, in Mayo, Connaught.

Swinford, Kent, near Hothfield. *Swinford, King's*, Staffordſ. N. of Stourbridge. *Swinford, Old*, Worceſterſ. a mile E. of Stourbridge. *Swingfield*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Elham. *Swinhow*, Northumberl. NW. of Sunderland.

SWINNA, a little iſland of the Orkneys, NE. of Mainland. See ORCADES.

Swinney, Glouceſterſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Swingford*, Leiceſterſ. near the Kilworths. *Swineſhead*, Linc. SW. of Bolton. *Swinſhead*, Staff. near Standon. *Swinſted*, Linc. *Swinſton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Swinthorp*, NE. of Lincoln. *Swinton*, Northumberl. in Veſey barony. *Swinton*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Wath. *Swinton*, Yorkſ. near Maſham. *Swinton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Kemp Bank, above Mexbrough. *Swire*, Dorſetſ. W. of Abbotſbury.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a large and populous country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol and Auſtrian Suabia; on the W. by France; on the N. by the Black Foreſt and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy and Italy. It's greateſt extent, from E. to W. is about 180 miles, and from N. to S. 140. Here are many lakes and rivers, and ſome very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the neceſſaries of life, although the greateſt part of it may juſtly be conſidered as the moſt elevated land in Europe. Swiſſerland is divided into 13 cantons, excluſively of their allies; their names are, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Romaniſts. The Proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both profeſſions of religion. The mountains of Swiſſerland are commonly called the Alps, over which there are four paſſages to go into Italy from Swiſſerland. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, Neufchatel, and Bienne. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Reuſs, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beaſts, and yet it is quite otherwiſe; for, when the beeves perceive a bear or a wolf, at a diſtance, they form themſelves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and chaumois, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all ſides: and when any dangerous animal draws near, a ſignal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the ſavage beaſts dare not come. The inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt men, and form mercenary troops, for which reaſon they are hired by ſeveral nations for the military ſervice; and even the pope has

his Swiſs guards. The women are tolerably handſome, have many good qualities, and are, in general, very induſtrious. The peaſants retain their old manner of dreſs, and are content to live upon roots, herbs, milk, butter, and cheeſe; and there are ſome of the mountaineers who never have any bread. The manufactures of Swiſſerland are conſiderable in linen, ſilk, cotton, and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c.; beſides which, they export butter, cheeſe, cattle, ſheep, horſes, and ſome wine, conveyed by packhorſes, as the roads are often impracticable for carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, ſalt, and ſome manufactures. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 2,000,000. See the Cantons under their reſpective names, and alſo GLACIERS and SCHWEITZ.

*SWORDS, a town of Dublin, in Leinſter, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Swythamley, Staffordſ. NE. of Ruſhton Spencer. *Swythland*, near Leiceſter. *Sybbertoft*, Northamp. SW. of Harborough. *Syde*, Glouceſterſ. NE. of Painſwick. *Sydenham*; ſee *Sidenham*. *Sydiſtrond*, Norfolk, by the ſea, SE. of Cromer. *Sylling*, *St. Nicholas*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles SW. of Cerne-Abbas.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S. ſide of Norfolk Iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Roſs, which are a mile and three quarters diſtant from each other. On this bay is formed a ſettlement of Engliſh convicts.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or ſettlement of convicts, begun to be erected in Port Jackſon, on the coaſt of New South Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered with a thick foreſt; but in 1790, ſome good buildings had been erected. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judge-advocate, and greateſt part of the civil and military officers, were comfortably lodged. The governor's houſe is built of ſtone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's houſe is of brick, as are alſo thoſe belonging to the judge and the commiſſary. The reſt of the houſes are built with logs and plaſtered, and all the roofs are either covered by ſhingles, or thatched. The hoſpital is a good temporary building. The ſoldiers were in barracks, and the officers had comfortable huts, with gardens adjoining to them. The cove lies open to the NE. and is continued in a SW. direction for near 1000 yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds, with anchorage extending 2000 feet up the cove, and ſoundings, in general, of four, five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms, ſo that ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore, for a conſiderable way, on both ſides. Metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 28. E.

SYENE, a city of Egypt, on the Nile, 375 miles S. of Cairo. Here are columns and pillars of granite, with other remains of antiquity.

Syerſham, Northamptonſ. near Whittlewood-Foreſt. *Syerſton*, Nottinghamſ. SE. of Southwell. *Sylham*, Berks, on the Kennet, SW. of Reading. *Sylham*, Suffolk, by the Waveney, NE. of Eye. *Sylum*, or *Silham*, Kent, in Raynham pariſh. *Symondſbury*, Northumberl. *Symonward*, Cornwall, NW. of Camelford. *Synenthwaite*, Yorkſ. E. of Wetherby.

SYRA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, 12 miles S. of Andros.

SYRACUSA, an ancient and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a fine large harbour. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is very advantageouſly ſeated near the ſea, 72 miles S. by W. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Syreford, Glouceſterſ. in Whittington pariſh.

SYRIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deſerts of Arabia; which laſt alſo bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, ſalt, and different ſorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden ſtuff; it affords, alſo, the ſugar-cane, indigo, ſilk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other uſeful and agreeable productions. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, Aleppo, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine.

SYRK, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 14 miles SE. of Luxemburg.

Syſonby, Leiceſterſ. near Melton-Mowbray. *Syvell*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Wellingborough. *Syxford*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Nyd, in Netherdale.

SZASK, a town of Minſk, Lithuania.

T.

TAAFE, a rapid river of Glamorganſhire, which enters the ſea at Cardiff. Upon this river, near Carphilly, is a ſtone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a ſingle arch, 140 feet in the ſpan, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a maſon in this county.

TAAS, a city of Yemen, Arabia.

TABARIA, anciently TIBERIAS, a town of Paleſtine, 50 miles NNE. of Jeruſalem.

TAATA, a town of Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile, and 200 miles S. of Cairo.

TABAGO, a iſland in the South Sea, ſix leagues S. of Panama, about four miles in length and three in breadth.

TABARCA, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary, with a coral fiſhery. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 9. 18. E.

TABASCO, a town of Mexico, capital of the province to which it gives name. It is ſeated on the Iſland of Tabaſco, in lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 93. 45. W. Alſo a river of Mexico.

TABASCO, a province of Mexico, having Yucatan on the E. Chiapa on the S. Guaxaca on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the N. It is about 100 miles in length, but narrow, and is well ſtocked with fruit-trees. The air is extremely moiſt, and there are ſhowers daily for nine months in the year.

Tableburſt, Suſſex, between E. Grinſtead and Aſhdown Foreſt. *Tableigh*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Knottesford.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain or promontory of Africa, on the W. coaſt of the ſouthern extremity, on which the caſtle and town of the Cape of Good Hope are ſituated. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bechin, Bohemia.

TABRISTAN, a province of Perſia, forming a part of Mezanderan.

Tachbroke, *Biſhop's* and *Mallery*, SE. of Warwick. *Tachbury*, Hampſhire, W. of Southampton Bay. *Tackley*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Woodſtock. *Tackley*, Warwickſ. in Fokeſhill pariſh. *Tacolmeſton*, Norfolk, E. of Attleborough.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for the great plenty of limeſtone dug up near it; and there is a large ſtone bridge over the river Wharfe. It is 9 miles SSW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Taddington, Derbyſ. in Bakewell pariſh. *Taddington*, Glouceſterſ. in Stanway pariſh. *Tadilſthorp*, Oxfordſ. W. of Chipping Norton. *Tadilthorp*, Glouceſterſ. NE. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Tadington*, NE. of Hereford. *Tadley*, Hampſhire, SW. of Silcheſter. *Tadlow*, Cambridgeſ. NW. of Royſton. *Tadmerton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Banbury.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

Tadwort, Surry, S. of Banſtead.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna.

TAFILET, a country of Morocco, extending along the E. ſide of Mount Atlas, of which little account can be given, as Europeans are not ſuffered to paſs through it. It is a mountainous, ſandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the ſides of the rivers. The inhabitants manufacture ſtuffs and carpets, and live upon camels' fleſh and dates; they alſo breed horſes, to ſell to foreigners; and have oſtriches and dromedaries, which laſt will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in ſcattered habitations, with cultivated grounds adjoining. Tafilet is the capital, ſeated on the river Tafilet, 140 miles ESE. of Morocco.

Taghmon, in Wexford, Leinſter.

TAGLIACOZZA, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TAGOAST, a town of Sus, in Morocco, 140 miles SW. of Morocco.

TAGODAST, a town of Morocco, 60 miles NE. of Morocco.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Morocco, in the country of Drah.

TAHOOROWA, one of the ſmalleſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying off the SW. part of Mowee, from which it is diſtant three leagues. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil ſeems to be ſandy and barren.

TAIEF, a town of Hedjas, Arabia, 48 miles E. of Mecca.

TAILLEBURG, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 6 miles N. of Saintes.

Tain, or *Tean*, a river in Staffordſhire, running into the Dove near Uttoxeter. *Tainton*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles SE. of Newent.

TAJO, anciently called TAGUS, a river of Spain, which has it's ſource in New Caſtile, on the confines of Arragon. It runs through Old Caſtile and Eſtramadura, paſſing by Toledo, Talavera, &c.; when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santerin, below which it forms the harbour of Liſbon, and 10 miles ſtill lower it falls into the Atlantic

Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for it's golden ſands.

TAJOH, a town of China, in Chiangſi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers.

TAIN, the principal town in Roſsſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Dornoch, 12 miles NNW. of Cromarty.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the firſt rank, in Quangſi.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the firſt rank, in Kiangnan.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, in Setchuen.

TAITONG, a city of China, in Changſi.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port of Tuſcany.

Takeley, Eſſex, near Stanſted.

TALAVERA, a town of New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Tajo, famous for it's earthen ware.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the river Guadiana.

Talgarth, Brecknockſhire, 10 miles from Brecknock. *Talkin*, Cumberl. in Hayton pariſh. *Talk on-the-Hill*, Staffordſ. N. of Newcaſtle-under-Line.

* TALLAGH, a town of Waterford, Munſter, 104 miles from Dublin.

Tallagh, in Dublin, Leinſter, 3 miles SW. of the metropolis. Near it is Tallagh-Hill, a mountain which affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſurrounding country, the city, harbour, and bay of Dublin, with the peninſula of Howth, and the Iriſh Channel.

Talland, Cornwall, a mile from Weſt Looe. *Talland Point*, Cornwall, between Fowey and the Looes.

TALLARD, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 47 miles S. of Grenoble.

Tallaton, Devonſhire, near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Tallentire*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Bridekirk, near Cockermouth.

TALMONT, a ſea-port in the dept. of Lower Charente; and a town in the dept. of Vendee.

Talſarne, Cardiganſ. *Talvern*, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Talworth*, Surry, S. of Kingſton. *Talybont*, Carnarvonſhire.

TAMALAMECA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, on the river Magdalena.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, by Ptolemy called TAMARA, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and after dividing Cornwall from Devonſhire, forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze.

TAMARA ISLANDS, on the coaſt of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are refreſhments for ſhips, as well as gold and elephants' teeth.

TAMARA, a ſea-port on the NW. coaſt of the Iſland of Socotora, and the reſidence of the king.

TAME, a town in Oxfordſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. Here is a famous freeſchool, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Tame, a river which riſes near Winſlow, in Buckinghamſhire, and runs into the Thames at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire. *Tame*, a river in Staffordſ. *Tamerton*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, SE. of Stratton, a place of great antiquity. *Tamerton Foliot*, Devonſ. E. of Tamar, and N. of Plymouth. *Tamborn*, Staffordſhire, by the Trent, NW. of Tamworth. *Tamil*, Cornwall, E. of Camelford.

Tamlaghchurch, in Derry, Ulſter.

TAMING, a town of China, in the province of Petcheli.

TAMMESBRUCK, a town of Thuringia.

Tamſquite, Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow.

* TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordſhire, with one part in Warwickſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, near the grand navigable canal. It was formerly the royal ſeat of the Mercian kings, and has a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures. It is 8 miles SE. of Lichfield, and 114 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Coni, Aſti, Alexandria, &c. and falls into the Po, SSE. of Valenza.

Tanat, a river of Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire.

TANBOF, a government of Ruſſia, S. of the government of Vladimir. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Zna, 228 miles SE. of Moſcow.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo.

Tancrey Iſle, Kent, by Fordwich.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, of which ſoubah it was the capital in the laſt century. There is little remaining of this place but the rampart; and the period when it was deſerted is not certainly known. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Ganges, 120 miles NW. of Dacca.

TANDAY, or SAMAR, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſeparated from the SE. end of Luconia by a narrow ſtrait, and about 120 leagues in circumference. It is extremely fertile in grain and European and other fruits, and they manufacture Indian mats of ſuch fineneſs, that a piece of ſix feet may be eaſily put into the pocket. M. Pagés reckoned here 14 different ſpecies of figs, with a great variety of perfumes.

fumes. On the N. coaſt is a volcano. It is ſubject to Spain. Lat. 12. 36. N. lon. 124. 56. E.

* TANDERAGEE, a town of Armagh, in Ulſter, in which the linen manufacture is extenſively carried on. It is ſituated within a mile of the Newry Canal, 61 miles from Dublin.

Tanfield, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Caſtle. *Tanfield*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſhire, E. of Malham.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it Amſterdam, and viſited by Captain Cook, in 1773 and 1777. It is about 60 miles in circumference. Lat. 21. 9. S. lon. 174. 46. W.

TAGERMUNDE, a town in the Old Marche, Brandenburg, with a conſiderable trade in brewing, ſeated on the river Elbe, where veſſels pay a toll; 24 miles NW. of Brandenburg.

TANGIER, a ſea-port of Fez, in Africa, at the W. end of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portugueſe in 1471, and given as a dower to the Princeſs Catharine of Portugal, who married Charles II. of England; but that improvident monarch did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1684, cauſed the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garriſon. At preſent there are ſome batteries facing the bay, in tolerable condition. The Bay of Tangier is not very ſafe, when the wind is in the W. having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortifications; there is good anchorage, however, at the eaſtern point, and the bay is only dangerous during the winter. It is 108 miles NNW. of Fez, and 38 WSW. of Gibraltar.

Tangley, Hants, near Andover. *Tangley*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Burford. *Tangley*, Surry, in Ognerſh pariſh. *Tangmeer*, Suſſex, E. of Chicheſter.

TANJORE, a country on the coaſt of Coromandel, included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Cauvery, and is governed by a rajah, who pays an annual ſubſidy of 160,000l. to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the province of the ſame name. The palace, which was originally a pagoda, ſituated at the E. end of the town, is a grand ſquare, defended by a wall, and a wet ditch abounding in crocodiles. It is ſituated in the Delta of the river Cauvery, 165 miles S. by W. of Madras. Lat. 10. 47. N. lon. 79. 12. E.

Tankerſley, Yorkſ. between Barneſley and Sheffield, 2 miles E. of Wortley.

TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, which is ſaid to exhale ſuffocating fumes.

TANKROWAL, an Engliſh factory in Africa, on the river Gambia, 30 miles E. of James Fort.

TANNA, a conſiderable iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the New Hebrides, the inhabitants of which are brave and hoſpitable. There is a volcano in the iſland, with ſome hot ſprings, and the ſoil is very fertile. The inhabitants would not ſuffer Captain Cook, nor his companions, to penetrate far into the iſland. Lat. 19. 30. S. lon. 169. 46. E.

Tannis, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.

TANORE, a ſea-port of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Tanot, and *Tanot Greater*, rivers in Montgomeryſ. *Tanridge*, Surry, SW. of Oxted. *Tanſley*, Derbyſ. N. of Wirkſworth. *Tanſover*, Northamptonſ. NE. of Oundle. *Tanworth*, Warwickſ. near Umberſlade.

TAOO, the moſt ſouthern of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 8 leagues in circuit, and of a height ſufficient to be ſeen 12 leagues, with good anchorage on the NW. ſide. The SE. ſide riſes, with great inequalities, immediately from the ſea; ſo that the plains and meadows, of which there are ſome of great extent, lie chiefly on the NW. ſide; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and interſected by paths leading to every part of the iſle, they form a beautiful landſcape.

TAORMINA, anciently TAURUS, a ſea-port of Sicily, ſeated on a rock, on the E. coaſt, 30 miles S. by W. of Meſſina.

Tapleigh, Devonſhire, near Biddiford. *Taplow*, Bucks, 1 mile from Maidenhead, ſeated on a hill overlooking the Thames, and diſtinguiſhed by it's majeſtic woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handſome villas. *Tapton*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes at Maltoy, 84 miles NNW. of Nagpour, and paſſing through the Candeiſh country, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, a few miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N. Carolina, which, flowing by Tarborough and Waſhington, enters Pamlico-Sound, 40 miles SE. of the latter town.

Tara, in Down, Ulſter. *Tarah*, or *Tarah-Hill*, in Meath, Leinſter, 19 miles from Dublin. The conventions, or parliaments of Ireland, were held here, triennially,

ennially, from the first to the sixth century.

Tarannon, a river in Montgomeryshire.

TARANTOLA, in Abruzzo Citra. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite, it has been said, was only to be cured by music and dancing.

TARAGALLA, a town of Darah, Africa.

TARARE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 18 miles WNW. of Lyons.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the river Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It's commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs, one sort of coarse silk, and the other of the same material and wool. It is 10 miles N. of Arles.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of Arriege, with manufactures of iron. It is seated on the river Arriege, 7 miles SE. of Foix.

TARAZONA, a town of Arragon, 43 miles NNW. of Saragossa.

Tarbeck, or *Tardebigg*, Worcestershire, NW. of Bromsgrove.

*TARBERT, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 124 miles from Dublin.

TARBES, a populous town, the capital of the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late the see of a bishop. It is seated on the river Adour, 42 miles SSW. of Auch.

TARBOROUGH, a town of N. Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 43 miles NNW. of New Bern.

Tarent, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in Stubhampton, and gives name to several villages it passes through, in it's way to where it falls into the Stour; as *Tarent-Gunvil, Hinton, Cranford, Kainston, Launston, Monkton*, and *Rushton*, all NE. of Blandford.

TARENTAISE, COUNTY OF, a barren tract, full of frightful precipices, in the the dept. of Mont Blanc. Monstier is the capital.

TARENTO, anciently TARENTUM, a city and sea port of Otranto, Naples, seated on a peninsula. The harbour, which once was excellent, is now choked up, and will only admit fishing boats. It is 60 miles WNW. of Otranto.

TARGA, a town of Fez, seated on the Mediterranean, near an oyster fishery. It is surrounded by mountains and thick forests, full of monkeys, and is 90 miles SE. of Tangier.

TARGOVISCO, or TERGOVISTA, a town of Turkey, capital of Walachia. The waywode has a palace here.

TARIFA, a sea-port of Seville, in Andalusia. It is a poor place, with a few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence, on the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW. of Gibraltar.

TARKU, a town of Dagheſtan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea.

Tarleton, Glouceſterſ. E. of Minching-Hampton. *Tarleton*, Lancashire, between Hesket and Marton-Mere.

Tarmonbarry-Bridge, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

TARN, a department of France, NW. of the dept. of Herault, and formerly a part of Languedoc. It takes it's name from a river which rises in the dept. of Lozere, and having watered Milhaud, Alby, Gaillac, Montauban, &c. falls into the Garonne, near Moissac. Castres is the capital.

TARO, a town of Parma, in the country of Val-di-Taro, seated on the river Taro.

Tarperley, Cheshire. *Tarraby*, Cumberland, NW. of Carlisle.

TARRAGONA, a town of Catalonia, with a university, under the Romans the capital of a district called Tarraconensis. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was accounted very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many noble monuments of antiquity here. It is neither so large nor populous; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls; which were built by the Moors, there are not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. The archbishop is metropolitan of Catalonia, and disputes the primacy of Spain with Toledo. It has some trade, and is seated on the Mediterranean, 38 miles WSW. of Barcelona, and 240 E. by N. of Madrid.

TARREGA, a town of Catalonia.

Tarring, Sussex. *Tarset-Castle*, Northumberl. a Roman encampment near Bellingham.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in it's utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under three grand divisions; namely, Eastern, Western, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eastern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on the one hand, conquered Hindoostan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other subdued China, in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years. Chinese Tartary is divided into two parts, Eastern and Western. The greatest part of this country either belongs to the emperor of

China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian Sea, and contains Turkestan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charasin, Thibet, and some countries inhabited by the Usbecks and Kalmucks. Western Tartary includes the remainder; most or all of which has been conquered by the Russians. For various interesting particulars concerning them, see, in their respective places, the articles Abkas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Lesguis, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Samoyedes, Turkomans, and Usbecs.

TARTAS, a town in the department of Landes, 12 miles NE. of Dax.

TARUDANT, a town of Sus, Morocco, 110 miles SSW. of the city of Morocco.

Tarvar, Cornwall, N. of Mountsbay. *Tarvin*, or *Tervin*, 4 miles E. of Chester. *Tasborough*, Norfolk, W. of Sixlingham.

Tasbiny, in Longford, Leinster.

Tasley, Shropshire, W. of Bridgnorth.

TASSAUSUDON, a city of Bootan.

TATE'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, first discovered June 29th, 1793, by Captains Bampton and Holt, of the Hormazier and Chelterfield, vessels employed in the service of the East-India Company, and so named, in honour of Mr. Tate of Bombay. The inhabitants are stout, well made, and woolly headed, and resemble the people of New Guinea in stature and complexion. A party from the ships, having landed, for the sake of procuring water, and to make observations on the soil, produce, inhabitants, &c. was at first received very kindly, to all appearance, but afterwards, the natives, watching their opportunity, murdered Captain Hill, of the New South Wales corps, and some of the seamen, cutting their throats from ear to ear, and mangling their bodies in a shocking manner. It was with difficulty that the survivors made a shift to get on board their boat, by frequently discharging their musquets, at the report of which the natives fled into the woods. Those voracious cannibals were afterwards seen dragging the dead bodies towards large fires prepared on the occasion, yelling and howling hideously at the same time. Lat. 9. 28. S. lon. 146. 57. E.

Tatenell, Staffords. W. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Tatenham*, Wilts, 4 miles from Marlborough. *Taternal*, or *Totternhoe*, Bedfords. NW. of Dunstable. *Tatesfield*, Surry, SE. of Chelsham. *Tatham*, E. of Lancaster. *Tathwell*, Lincolnshire, near Louth.

TATTA, or SINDE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde, or Indus, called the Ritchel River. In the last century, it was extensive and populous, and was a place of great trade, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for it's cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are much reduced. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within three miles on the NW. are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and it's branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing, it is said, to a bad government in Sindy, and probably to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is 340 miles SSW. of Moultan. Lat. 24. 50. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

TATTAH, a town in Africa, situated on the frontiers of Darah and Morocco, in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 150 miles SSE. of Morocco.

Tattenhall, Cheshire, W. of Beeston-Castle. *Tatterford*, Norfolk, N. of Rainham. *Tatterset*; see *Gatesend*.

TATTERSHALL, a small town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, near it's confluence with the Witham, in a fenny country. It is 12 miles NW. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Tattingston, Suffolk, SW. of Ipswich. *Tattington*, or *Tannington*, Suffolk, N. of Framlingham. *Tatton*, Cheshire, N. of Knottesford. *Tatton*, *E.* and *W.* Dorsets. near Abbotsbury.

TAVASTLAND, a very fertile province in the middle of Finland, about 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth.

TAVASTUS, or KRONEBORG, a town of Finland, capital of the province of Tavastland. It is well fortified, and serves for an arsenal and royal magazine. It is 44 miles NE. of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, 44 miles SSW. of Dantzic.

Taud, a river in Lancashire. *Tave*, a river in Carmarthenshire. *Taverham*, Norfolk, by the Yare, NW. of Norwich.

TAVERNA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a considerable town

town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a good harbour. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz.

*TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Tavy, or Taye. It was once a flouriſhing place, famous for it's ſtately abbey, where books were formerly printed in the Saxon language, and a ſchool erected to teach it; it is now divided into tenements. It is ſtill a large, well built place, and a ſtannary town. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Taukin, Cumberland, SE. of Brampton.

Taume, a river in Yorkſ. and Lancaſ.

TAUNTON, a town of N. America, in Maſſachuſets, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 29 miles S. of Boſton.

*TAUNTON, a large and populous town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and ſo to Bridgewater. It has been the principal ſeat of the manufacture of coarſe woollen goods, ſuch as ſerges, duroys, druggets, &c. though ſomewhat decayed of late years. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Large quantities of malt liquor are alſo ſent from this town to Briſtol for exportation. It is a handſome, well-built place, conſiſting chiefly of four principal ſtreets, with a noble ſpacious market-place. The election of members of parliament here is very ſingular; every pot-walloper, i. e. that dreſſes his own victuals, is entitled to vote; ſo that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themſelves, a little before the election comes on, make a fire in the ſtreets, and there boil their victuals. It is 31 miles NE. of Exeter, and 140 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or the VALE OF TAUNTON, in Somerſetſhire, extending about 30 miles in length, of remarkable fertility.

TAUREAU, an iſland of France, in the dept. of Finiſterre, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, or TABRIS, a city of Perſia, capital of Aderbeitzan, the moſt conſiderable next to Iſpahan. It carries on a prodigious trade over many parts of Aſia, in cotton, cloths, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſeras, and 250 moſques. Here is a large ſquare, much more ſpacious than that at Iſpahan, in which the Turks, when in poſſeſſion of this city, have frequently drawn up 30,000 men in order of battle. Sir John Chardin eſtimates the inhabitants at 550,000, beſides ſtrangers. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by mountains, whence a ſtream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 180 miles SSE. of Erivan, and 360 NNW. of Iſpahan. Lat. 38. 18. N. lon. 47. 10. E.

TAURUS, or ARARAT, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin near the weſtern part of Natolia, and extend to India. In different places they have different names.

Tauton, North, Devonſ. NW. of Barnſtaple. *Tauton, South*, Devonſhire, E. of Okehampton. *Tavy, Mary's*, Devonſhire, on the river Tavy. *Tavy, Peter's*, Devonſ. NE. of Taviſtock. *Taw*, a river of Devonſhire, which riſes near the centre of the county, flows to Barnſtaple, and then turns weſterly and joins the Towridge, at it's mouth in the Briſtol Channel. *Tawſtock-Houſe*, and *Tawton, Biſhop's*, Devonſ. on the Taw, SW. and S. of Barnſtaple. Biſhop's Tawton was the firſt biſhop's ſee in this county, from whence, after only two biſhops had reſided in it, it was removed to Crediton, and then to Exeter. *Taxy*, a river of Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, which enters the ſea at Swanſey. *Taxhall*, Cheſhire, N. of Macclesfield-Foreſt.

TAY, a fine river of Scotland, the two ſources of which are near Tyndrum, in Perthſhire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and, joining the river Earn, falls into the Frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the ſea, which divides Fifeſhire from the counties of Perth and Angus. It becomes narrow toward it's mouth, and at the Ferry-Town, in Fifeſhire, called Parton-Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

TAY, LOCH, a lake of Perthſhire, in Scotland, through which flows the river of the ſame name. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was ſeen to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the waters ruſhed from the E. and W. in oppoſite currents, ſo as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the diſtance of almoſt a hundred yards from it's uſual boundary. When the oppoſing waves met, they burſt with a claſhing noiſe, and much foam: the waters then flowed out at leaſt five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gra-

dually decreasing for about two hours. A similar motion was observed for several days, but not to the same degree as on the first day. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

Taynton, Glouceſterſ. SE. of Newent. *Taynton, Upper* and *Lower*, Lincolnſhire, near Honcaſtle.

TAYOAN, a town of Aſia, capital of the Iſland of Formoſa, in the Chineſe Sea, with a harbour on the weſtern ſide. Lat. 23. 25 N. lon. 120. 30. E.

TAYVAN, a town of Chanſi, in China.

TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, S of the province of Kiangnan. The principal trade conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. It's capital of the ſame name, is ſeated on the right ſhore of the Deſna.

Tea, a river in Bucks. *Tean, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſ. between Cheadle and Checkley. *Teark*, or *Tork Dean*, Glouceſterſ. N. of Northleach. *Tearn*, a river in Staffordſ. and Shropſ. *Tearn*, near Shrewſbury. *Teath, St.* Cornwall, S. of Tintangel. *Tebay*, Weſtmorl. on the Lon, near Ruthwaite.

TEBESTA, an ancient town of Tunis.

Tebworth, Bedfordſhire, in Chelgrave pariſh.

TEBZA, a town and diſtrict of Morocco.

TECEUT, a town of Sus, Morocco, with a manufacture of Morocco leather. It is 150 miles SW. of Morocco.

TECKLENBURG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

TECOANTEPECA, a conſiderable ſeaport of N. America, in Guaxaca, on the coaſt of the S. Sea, with handſome buildings. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 99. 15. W.

TECORT, a town and country of Biledulgerid. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

TECULET, a ſea-port of Morocco, 45 miles W. of the city of Morocco.

Tedborn, St. Mary's, Devonſ. on Forton, W. of Exeter.

TEDBURY. See TETBURY.

Teddington, a village of Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, 1 mile NW. of Kingſton.

TEDELEZ, or DELLYS, a town and diſtrict of Algiers, on the Mediterranean, with a plentiful fiſhery. It is 45 miles E. of Algiers.

Tedford, Lincolnſ. NW. of Spilſby. *Tedington*, Worceſterſ. E. of Tewkſbury. *Tednambury*, Herts, NE. of Sawbridgworth.

TEDNEST, a conſiderable town of Morocco, capital of the diſtrict of Hea, 110 miles WNW. of Morocco.

TEDSI, a town of Sus, Morocco, E. of Tarudant, and 90 miles SW. of Morocco.

Ted, St. Mary's, Lincolnſhire, in the part called Holland. *Tedſton-de-la-Mer*, and *Tedſton Wafers*, Herefordſhire, NE. Bromyard.

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

Tees, a river of Northumberland, running into the German Ocean at Middleborough.

TEFESSAD, a town of Algiers, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Tipſa, 32 miles SW. of the city of Algiers, noted for it's mines of iron.

TEFFLIS, a town of Aſia, capital of Gerogia. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in it's neighbourhood. Though it's circumference does not exceed two Engliſh miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants; Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainſcotted, and the floors ſpread with carpets. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed ſeven feet in breadth; and ſome are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback: they are conſequently very filthy. The Armenians have eſtabliſhed in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Perſia: the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Here are 1 Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and 7 Armenian churches. Tefflis is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles SSW. of Terki. Lat. 41. 59. N. lon. 47. 6. E.

Tefunt, Eves, or *Over* and *Tefunt, Nether*, Wilts, near Hindon.

TEGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang. In the territory of this place are a ſort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lat. 31. 20. N. lon. 112. 31. E.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, capital of a diſtrict in the county of Sahara, near which is a mine of ſalt. It is about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. of Cape Non.

TEGERBY, a town of Fezzan.

Teghmolin, in Carlow, Leinſter.

TEGLIO, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of a government of the ſame name in the Valteline. It contains

about 300 houſes, and is 20 miles SW. of Bormio.

TEHAMA, a ſandy belt, which nearly encircles Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. It has been gradually produced by a receſſion of the waters of the ſea, and is ſtill extending it's limits. Hiſtory notices ſeveral places as ſea-ports, which are at preſent inland. This belt is entirely barren, and preſents an unvaried picture of deſolation.

TEIGN, a river of Devonſhire, compoſed of two branches, which riſe nearly in the centre of the county, and, uniting, enter the Engliſh Channel at Teignmouth.

Teign Canon, Devonſ. near Hemiock.

TEIGNMOUTH, a ſea-port of Devonſhire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but ſends ſome veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, and employs ſeveral in the coaſting-trade, eſpecially in carrying tobacco pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, ſalt, earthen-ware, &c. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. A well-frequented fair on September 29th.

Teigntou, *Biſhop's* and *King's*, Devonſhire, on the river Teign.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary.

TELAMONE, a town of the State del Preſidii, belonging to Naples; 10 miles N. of Orbitello.

Telehy, Lincolnſ. NE. of Market Raiſin.

TELEN HEAD, or ST. HELEN'S HEAD, called alſo HORN HEAD, a noted promontory in Donegal, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

Teleſcomb, Suſſex, NW. of Newhaven.

TELGEN, a town of Sudermania, on the Lake Maeler, 15 miles SW. of Stockholm.

TELLICHERRY, a ſea-port on the coaſt of Malabar, where there is an Engliſh factory, 48 miles NNW. of Calicut.

Telsford, Somerſetſhire, on the Frome, E. of Philips-Norton. *Telſham*, Suffolk.

TELTSH, a town of Iglau, Moravia.

Teluddy, or *Tebiddy*, Cornwall, on the N. coaſt, W. of St. Ann's. *Teme*, or *Team*, a river in Radnorſhire, Shropſhire, and Worceſterſhire, running into the Severn, a mile below Worceſter.

TEMENDEFUST, or METAFUST, a town of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a town and important fortreſs of Hungary, capital of a bannet, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1716. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 52 miles NNE. of Belgrade.

TEMISSA, a large town of Fezzan, in Africa. Here the caravans from Tombuctou, Mourzouk, &c. travel by way of Cairo to Mecca, uſually provides the ſtores of corn, dates, and dried meat, with other proviſions, requiſite during a long journey through a dreary and deſert country. It is 120 miles ENE. of Mourzouk.

Temple, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Temple*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Temple*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Temple*, Hertfordſhire, S. of Sacomb. *Temple*, Kent, in Dartford pariſh. *Temple*, Leiceſterſ. W. of Boſworth. *Temple-Bolſoll*, Warwickſhire, near Killingworth. *Temple-Brough*, Yorkſ. on the Don, near Coniſburgh. *Temple Bruer*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Sleaford. *Temple Chelſin*, Herts, in Benjoy pariſh. *Temple-Comb*, Somerſetſ. near Milburn-Port. *Temple-Dunſley*, Herts, in Hitchin pariſh. *Temple-Ewell*, Kent, NW. of Dover, was one of the chief manſions of the knights templars.

Temple-Houſe, in Sligo, Connaught.

Temple-Hurſt, Yorkſ. NW. of Snaith.

Temple Martin, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Temple-Michael*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Templemore*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Temple-Newſom, Yorkſ. SE. of Leeds.

Templenoe, in Kerry, Munſter. *Temple-Patrick*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Temple-Patrick*, in Down, Ulſter.

Temple-Sowerby, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby-Thore.

Temple-Thirty, in Waterford, Munſter.

Templeton, Devonſhire, W. of Tiverton.

Templetown, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Tempo*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Tempsford, Bedfordſhire, near Great Barford, between Biggleſwade and Eaton.

TENASSERIM, a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province which was formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles SW. of Siam.

TENBURY, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Teme, 15 miles W. by N. of Worceſter, and 130 NW. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

TENBY, a ſea-port of Pembrokeſhire, with a convenient quay, a good harbour, and a conſiderable coaſting trade to Ireland and Briſtol. It is 7 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a well-inhabited iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Bail, in 1790. It is about 2 miles in circumference: it is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives obſerved in the canoes, that ventured to come ſomewhat near the ſhip, were remarkably ſtout and healthy-looking men; their ſkin per-

feftly fmooth, and free from any diſorder. They were quite naked, and of a copper colour: their hair reſembling that of the New Hollanders. Some of their beards reached as low as the naval, and there was an appearance of much art having been uſed to form them into long ringlets, ſo that it ſeemed to be the prevailing faſhion on this iſland to keep the beard well combed, curled, and oiled. Two or three of the men had ſomething like a bead, or bone, ſuſpended to a ſtring, which was faſtened round the neck. The largeſt of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lat. 1. 39. S. lon. 151. 31. E.

TENDA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the ſame name.

Tendring, Eſſex, near Debden. *Tendring*, Eſſex, SW. of Harwich. *Tendring-Hall*, Eſſex, NE. of Tendring. *Tendring-Hall*, Suffolk, near Stoke, by Neyland.

TENEDOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, lying on the coaſt of Natolia, SE. of Lemnos. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and it's muſcadine wine is the beſt in all the Levant. On the N. coaſt is a pretty large town, with a fine harbour.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond in dignity, but the firſt in point of extent, wealth, and fertility. It lies to the W. of the Grand Canary, and is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It abounds in wine, different ſorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which, according to Sir Thomas Herbert, may be ſeen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden eſtimates the height at 15,396 feet above the level of the ſea. The vertex, which appears ſharp, and the exact reſemblance to a cone, is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano. Though it frequently breaks out into flames, and ſmoke conſtantly iſſues from it, there has been no eruption from this mountain, ſince the year 1704, when the port of Garrachica was deſtroyed, and the harbour filled up by the lava. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the ſoil, if the Spaniards would take the trouble to cultivate it properly, communicating to grains, fruits, roots, &c. a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries. Wine is the only conſiderable article of foreign commerce, 40,000 pipes being annually made here. The Spaniſh cuſtom of dreſſing in black continues amongſt the inhabitants. The laborious works in this iſland are chiefly performed by mules, horſes being ſcarce. Oxen are alſo much employed here, to drag their caſks along upon pieces of wood. Hawks and parrots are natives of the iſland, as alſo ſwallows, ſea-gulls, partridges, blackbirds, and large flocks of canary birds. There are alſo lizards, locuſts, and three or four ſorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthiſical complaints. Lat. of the Peak, 28. 18. N. lon. 17. W.

TENERIFF, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma.

TENESSEE. See BROAD TENESSE.

TENEZ, a town and diſtrict of Algiers.

TENEZA, a town of Morocco, near Cape Tenez, 43 miles WSW. of the city of Morocco.

Tenham. Kent, near Sheppey Iſle.

Ten-Mile-Buſh, in Meath, Leinſter.

Ten-Mile-Houſe, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Tennal-Hall, Staffordſhire, SW. of Birmingham.

TENNESTADT, a town of Thuringia.

Tenſeke, Bedfordſhire, near Ampthill.

TENTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chantong. It is built on the ſea ſhore, and has a convenient harbour, and a ſtrong garriſon, with a fleet of ſhips to guard the gulf.

* TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, where the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It is 24 miles SW. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TENZEGEZET, a town of Tremeſen.

TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot ſpring.

TERAMO, a town of Naples.

TERASSO, an ancient, but now almoſt ruined town of Turkey, in Caramania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly called Tarſus, and was the capital of Cilicia. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

TERASSON, a town in the department of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Veſere, 10 miles from Sarlet. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 1. 19. E.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 45. N. lon. 27. 1. W.

Tercet, Northumb. NW. of Billingham.

Terela, in Down, Ulſter.

Tereſſent, Monmouthſhire, between the river Stowey and the Rompney.

TERGA,

TERGA, an old town of Morocco.

TERGOVISTA. See TARGOVISCO.

TERKI, a town of Aſia, in Circaſſia.

Terladinas, Cornwall, W. of Penzance.

Terleſtoward, Lancaſ. S. of Marton-Mere.

Tarleton, Nottingh. between Nottingham and Stanton on-the-Would.

Terley Caſtle, Staffordſhire, SW. of Muckleſton.

Terling, Eſſex, 4 miles W. of Witham.

TERMINI, a town on the northern coaſt of Sicily, famous for it's mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with ſeveral handſome buildings. It is ſeated on the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a territory abounding in corn and good wine, 20 miles SE. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 13. 44. E.

TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Naples. Lat. 41. 59. N. lon. 15. 20. E.

TERMUYDEN, a ſmall town of Dutch Flanders, to the NE. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are alſo a great number of birds of paradiſe. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furniſh many of the animals called game. But it is of the greateſt note for being a ſpice-iſland, which produces cloves, and is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and very indolent. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lat. 0. 50. N. lon. 127. 4. E.

Terne, Yorkſhire, W. of Skipton.

TERNEUS, a town of Flanders.

TERNI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Spoletto. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and the place contains about 12,000 inhabitants; but it was much more conſiderable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called, *Interamna*. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Spoletto, and 40. N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 34. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma. It is greatly decayed on account of it's unwholeſome air. It was formerly called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volſci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the ſide of a mountain, 46 miles SE. of Rome. Lat. 41. 24. N. lon. 13. 15. E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRA FIRMA, NEW CASTILE, or CASTILE DEL ORO, a vaſt extent of country in South America, extending almoſt from the equator to 12. 18. N. lat. and from 16. 20. to 80. W. lon. It is divided into the following large diſtricts, which are ſubdivided into ſmaller juriſdictions: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paria, Popayan, Quito, and Comana. It is ſubject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER. See DARIEN.

TERRA NUOVA, a ſea port on the E. coaſt of Sardinia.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Roſsſhire, indented with many creeks and bays.

TERRING, a town of Suſſex, ſeated on the Downs, near the ſea, 24 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 53 SSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Terril's Paſs, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Terring, Suſſex, SE. of Lewes. *Terrington*, Yorkſhire, S. of Hovingham. *Terrington, St. Clement* and *St. John*, Norfolk, W. of Lynn.

TERROUEN, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer.

Terry-Hogan, in Down, Ulſter.

Tertio-Dean, Hampſhire, N. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

TERRUEL, a town of Arragon, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile plain, well watered by ſtreams, and planted with gardens and fruit-trees, whoſe bloſſoms perfume the air. It ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles S. of Saragoſſa, and 112 E. of Madrid.

Terver-Chapel, Lancaſhire, on the Duddon, W. of Furneſs-Fells.

TESCHEN, or TIESSIN, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and wines; and manufacture a particular kind of fuſee. A treaty of peace was concluded here 1779, between the emperor Joſeph II. and Frederick III. king of Pruſſia. It is 27 miles SE. of Ratibor.

TESFGDELT, a town of Morocco, 90 miles WNW. of the city of Morocco.

TESINO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Gothard, and running through the Lake Maggiore, falls into the Po, at Pavia.

TESSEL. See TEXEL.

TEST, or TESE, a river which rises in the NW. of Hants, and, watering Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Testerton, Norfolk, S. of Fakenham. *Testining*, Merionethshire, in N. Wales. *Teston*, Kent, on the Medway. *Testwood*, Hampshire, NW. of Southampton.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a considerable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London.

Tetcote, Devonshire, near Launceston, where the Claw joins the Tamar. *Tetherington*, Gloucestershire, SE. of Thornbury. *Tetherton*, *E.* and *W.* Wiltshire, NE. of Chippenham, and NW. of Calne.

TETICACO, a large lake of Peru, in Collao, above 200 miles in circumference.

* *Tetsworth*, Oxfordshire, between Thame and Ensington.

Tettenhall, *Clericorum* and *Regis*, Staff. NW. of Wolverhampton. *Tetton*, Cheshire, near Sandbach and Middlewich.

TETUAN, a town of Fez, in Africa. The houses have no windows toward the streets, except little holes to look out at; for the windows are on the inside toward the court-yard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The dress of both sexes is much alike; but nothing of the women is to be seen in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. The shops in the city are very small, being without doors; and the owner, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross-legged on a counter, the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, 3 miles from the sea, and has a castle, which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 SE. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 27. N. lon. 5. 26. W.

Tetsworth, Huntingd. W. of Granssden.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined, for a short space, between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the Sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated. The river moving, with augmented rapidity, as it's channel is confined, at last rushes, at once, over a lofty precipice; the noise of it's fall resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and, having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. The elegant form of the Sybil's temple, indicates it's having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection at Rome. It is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the grand cascade.

Teversall, Nottinghams. near Mansfield. *Teversham*, Cambridges. near Fen-Ditton.

TEVIOT, a river which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, and unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of *Fez*.

TEUZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

Tew-Dunse, Oxfordshire, N. of Steeple-Aston. *Tew*, *Great* and *Little*, Oxfordshire, E. of Chapel-on-the-Heath. *Tewing*, Hertfordshire, NW. of Hertingfordbury, on the river Maran, or Minerum.

* TEWKESBURY, a pretty large, beautiful, and populous town of Gloucestershire. It's principal manufacture is that of cotton stockings. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 102 WNW. of London.

Tewkshill, Shropshire, NE. of North Clebury.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is seated on an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 51. E.

Tey, *They*, or *Teise*, a river in Sussex and Kent, running into the Beala. *Tey*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, W. and NW. of Tey-Marks. *Tey-Marks*, Essex, between Coggeshall and Colchester.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia.

Teynton, Oxfordshire, NW. of Burford. *Teynton-Drew*, Devonshire, NE. of Chegford, where is a considerable druidical temple.

TEZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a conſiderable trade here. There is a very large moſque here, being half a mile in circumference. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 45 miles E. of Fez. Lat. 33. 40. N. lon. 4. 15. W.

TEZUCO, a town of New Spain, ſeated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconſiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Lat. 20. 5. N. lon. 100. 20. W.

TEZELA, an old town of Tremeſen.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in Fez.

THABOR, a town of Bohemia, on a ſteep mountain of the ſame name, ſurrounded by walls, and of difficult acceſs.

Thackerinton, Northumberland, SW. of Kirk Whelpington. *Thafriſton*, Northumberland, in Eland manor. *Thakam*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening. *Thakthwaite*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Caſtle Sowerby.

THAME, or TAME, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a well-furniſhed market on Tueſday. It is 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 NW. of London.

THAMES, the fineſt river in Great Britain, which takes it's riſe from a copious ſpring, called Thames-Head, 2 miles SW. of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire. It has been erroneouſly ſaid, that it's name is Iſis, till it arrives at Dorcheſter, 15 miles below Oxford, which, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it aſſumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been obſerved, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Iſis. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced, but poetical fiction has perpetuated it. "It plainly appears," ſays Camden, "that the river was always called Thames, or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in ſeveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, as well as that of Enſham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never conſidered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewiſe ſays, that it occurs no where under the name of Iſis. All the hiſtorians, who mention the incurſions of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire, in the year 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, that they paſſed over the Thames at Cricklade, in Wiltſhire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appellation by which the ſource has uſually been diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a river of the name of Iſis; which river, after having run half it's courſe, ſhould reaſſume the name of Thames, the appellation of it's parent ſpring. About a mile below the ſource of the river, is the firſt corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be ſaid to form a conſtant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the ſummer, yet, in the winter, becomes ſuch a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the ſummer, the Thames-Head is ſo dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with ſtones and weeds. From Somerford the ſtream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters it's native county, dividing it from Berkſhire at Ingleſham. It widens conſiderably in it's way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, in it's courſe NE. to Oxford, is the firſt bridge of ſtone; a handſome one of three arches. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whoſe academic groves, it's poetical name of Iſis has been ſo often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds SE. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame. Continuing it's courſe SE. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and Weſt Moulſey, Hampton, Thames-Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London, and, on the oppoſite ſide, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouſe and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's-Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives, in it's courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that in ſummer, the navigation weſtward would be entirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence;

pence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Balter's-Lock; that is, for 51 miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream, toward Culham Bridge, uſeleſs. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accompliſhed, namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall-Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now aſcends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near 8 miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill and Haley-Wood, making a diſtance of 2 miles and 3 furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of above 20 miles. In the courſe of this undertaking, the canal from the Severn, at Froomlade, to Inglefham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the ſum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is ſaid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, uſed for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in leſs than ſeven years from it's commencement. Several canals are made, or making, to open a communication between this river and ſeveral parts of the kingdom; from London to Hertford and Biggleſwade; from Brentford, by Uxbridge, Rickmanſworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunſton; from Weybridge, by Guilford, Godalmin, Petersfield, &c. to the ſea, between Goſport and Southampton; to Baſingſtoke, and from thence to Southampton-Water; by the Kennet, to Hungerford; from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford-upon-Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Glouceſter. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater diſtance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and fit for uſe in very long voyages, in which it will work itſelf perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of N. America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which enters Long-Iſland Sound, 4 miles below New London.

Thames Ditton, Surry, between Kingſton and Eſher. *Thandiſton*, alias *Francion*, Suffolk.

THANET, an iſland of Kent, compriſing the NE. angle of the county. It is now ſeparated from the main by the Stour, and a rivulet. It produces much corn, eſpecially barley, and alſo madder. The S. and W. parts contain rich tracts of marſh land. The huſbandry of this iſle, and of E. Kent in general, has long been famous. It contains the ſea-ports of Margate and Ramſgate, and 8 other pariſhes.

Thanington, Kent, by the Stour, a mile SW. of Canterbury. *Tharfield*, Hertfordſhire, on a hill, NE. of Royiton. *Tharleby*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Bourn. *Tharſton*, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

THASOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Conteſſa, with a town of the ſame name, and a harbour frequented by merchants. It was anciently famous to a proverb, for it's rich gold-mines. Lat. 40. 59. N. lon. 24. 32. E.

Thatcham, Berkſhire, 2 miles NE. of Newbury.

THAXTED, a town of Eſſex, ſeated near the ſource of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW. of Chelmsford, and 43 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Theale, Berkſhire, on the Kennet, 4 miles W. of Reading.

THEBAID, or SAID, a large country of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia. It is the leaſt fertile, and the thinneſt of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deſerts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Chriſtians, who lived here in a ſolitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profeſſion.

Thebarton, Suffolk, SW. of Dunwich.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, now called Luxor. It was formerly celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

THEBES. See THIVE.

Thecam, Northumb. NW. of Corenſide. *Theddingworth*, Leiceſ. NW. of Harborough. *Theddleſthorp*, and *Theddleſthorp St. Helen's and St. Andrew's*, Linc. near Saltfleet.

Saltfleet. *Thedilthorp*, Linc. SW. of Saltfleetby. *Thekeſton*, Yorkſhire, near Bedal. *Thelesford*, Warw. N. of Chalcot. *Thelnetham*, or *Feltham*, Suffolk, W. of Redgrave. *Thelton*, Norfolk, between Diſs and Harleſton. *Thelwall*, Cheſhire, near Warrington. *Thenford*, Northamp. near Aſtrop. *Theobald's*, Herts, by the New River, in Cheſhunt pariſh, 12 miles N. of London. Here was a ſeat purchaſed by King James I. and ſometime a royal reſidence; and here Richard Cromwell paſſed the latter part of his life very privately.

THEODOSIA. See CAFFA.

Theram, Cornwall, NE. of Helſton. *Thereck*, Cornwall, SW. of Bodmin. *Thereſty*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Saltfleet-Haven. *Thereſthorp*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford. *Thereſway*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Caſtor. *Therleſbouch*, Derbyſhire, in the Peak.

THERMIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the Gulf of Engia, 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, abounding in hot ſprings. The ſoil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of barley, wine, figs, and fine ſilk and cotton. Partridges are in great plenty. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop. Lat. 37. 32. N. lon. 24. 59. E.

Therverton, Devonſhire, NE. of Crediton. *Therverton*, or *Thaverton*, Devonſhire, N. of Exeter, and on the ſame river is a great thoroughfare.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

* THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, formerly the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; and in the 12th century, the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of note, with 20 churches, 2 of which now only remain. It is ſeated on the Thet and Little Ouſe, and the lent aſſizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis. The chief manufacture is in woollen cloth and paper. It is 30 mile SSE. of King's-Lynn, and 80 NNE. of London. Market on Sat.

Thetford, Cambridgeſhire, SE. of Ely. *Theydon, Bois, Garnon*, and *Mont*, Eſſex, are three villages in Epping Foreſt, W. of the Rodings.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a large country of Aſia, conſidered by moſt geographers as part of Tartary, and extending from the ſource of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindooſtan to the deſerts of Cobio. The length from E. to W. is about 1500 miles, and the breadth unequal and not known. This country is one of the higheſt in Aſia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives riſe not only to the rivers of India and China, but alſo to thoſe of Siberia and Tartary. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the ſources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Laſſa, the capital, is ſituated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is ſituated between Upper Thibet and Caſhgur, and is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Conſidering the exceedingly rough and ſteril ſtate of the country of Thibet, and the ſeverity of it's climate, from it's wonderful elevation; it is aſtoniſhing, Major Rennel obſerves, to find it's inhabitants in a high ſtate of civilization; their houſes lofty and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manufactures in ſome degree of improvement. All theſe advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chineſe. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, or delai lama, who is not only ſubmitted to by them, but is alſo the ſovereign pontiff of numberleſs tribes of Tartars, in Chineſe and independent Tartary. They are perſuaded that Fo lives in him; that he knows, ſees, and underſtands all things, without aſking any queſtions, or receiving any information; and that if at any time he does ſo, it is merely for form's ſake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-deſigning no room to complain. In a word, they believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worſhip, and make rich offerings at his ſhrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal ſovereign, the lama himſelf is, in ſome reſpects, tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the moſt orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama ſeems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his ſoul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is diſcovered again in the body of ſome child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or prieſts, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been diſcovered ſome time before by the tayoſhoo lama, who, in authority and ſanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority acts as chief. The lamas, who form the numerous, as well as the moſt powerful body in the ſtate, have the prieſthood entirely in their hands; and moreover, they fill up many monaſtic orders, which are held in great

great veneration among them. The reſidence of the grand lama is at Pateli, or Putala, a vaſt palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, about 7 miles from Laſſa. The religion of Thibet has, in ſome reſpects, a great affinity to that of the Indian Bramins. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly reſpect alſo the waters of the Ganges, the ſource of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniaſſes, or Indian pilgrims, often viſit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of 2 or 300 of them in his pay. The temporal government of Thibet has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the laſt century, Thibet was ruled by a king, and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. The fort of Dellamacolla, which commands the principal paſs through the Bootan Mountains, being taken by ſtorm by Captain Jones, in 1773; the fame of this exploit made the Thibetians ſend an embaſſy to the Bengal government, and in 1774, the Engliſh Eaſt India Company made a treaty with the lama.

Thickbroom, Staffordſhire, SE. of Lichfield. *Thickley, E.* and *W.* Durham, S. of Biſhop Auckland.

THIERS, a town in the dept. of the Puy de Dome, famous for it's ſtatuary, hardware, cutlery, paper, cards, &c. It is 22 miles E. of Clermont.

Thimbleby, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Thimblethorp*, Norfolk, near Repeham. *Thimum*, Northumb. in Herteſheved. *Thingdon*, or *Findon*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Higham Ferrers. *Thingwall*, Cheſhire, near Woodchurch, between the Dee and Merſey. *Thintoft*, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton.

THIONVILLE, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Moſelle, taken by the Prince of Conde, in 1643, after the battle of Rocroy. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 NNE. of Paris.

Thirkleby, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Thirkleby*, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Thirleby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Helmeſley. *Thirlesby*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Thirſk. *Thirlwall-Caſtle*, Northumberland, on the Picts Wall, NE. of Brampton.

* THIRSK, a ſmall town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a ſpacious market-place. It is 20 miles NW. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

Thirſton, E. and *W.* Northumb. SW. of Warkworth. *Thiſſelton*, Rutlandſ. in the York road from Stamford. *Thiſtlendale*, Yorkſhire, SW. of York-Woulds. *Thiſtleton*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Kirkham. *Thiſtlewarth*; ſee *Iſlewarth*.

THIVE, or STIBES, anciently THEBES, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly very large, and yet is 3 miles in circumference, but full of ruins, with about 4 or 5000 Turks and Chriſtians in it. It is now famous for a fine ſort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkiſh faſhion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a ſtone. Here are 2 moſques, and ſeveral Greek churches. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy. It is ſeated between two ſmall rivers, ſuppoſed to be the Iſmenus and Dirce of the ancien s, 28 miles WNW. of Athens, and 290 SW. of Conſtantinople.

Thoby, Eſſex, in Mountnaiſing pariſh.

THOISSEY, a town in the department of Ain, with a handſome college, 18 miles W. of Bourg, and 200 SE of Paris.

Tholthorp, Rutlandſ. NW. of Stamford.

THOMAS, ST. an iſland of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 deg. E. lon. It was diſcovered in 1460, and belongs to the Portugueſe. It is almoſt round, and is about 30 miles in circumference. It is an unwholeſome country for Europeans, although the natural inhabitants often complete a century. The ſoil is well-watered and amazingly fertile, producing the fruits of every denomination of the warm climates, in the utmoſt perfection, with little labour or expence. It abounds alſo with a variety of animals, tame and wild; and an infinity of the feathered kind. The rivers, as well as the ſurrounding ſea, are ſtocked with an incredible variety of fiſh. It conſiſts chiefly of hills intermixed with valleys, which are conſtantly filled with a thick fetid fog. However, it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

Thomas, St. Cornwall, near Launceſton. *Thomas, St.* Devonſhire, SW. of Exeter. *Thomas, St.* Herts, 2 miles from Ickland. *Thomas, St.* near Stafford.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Cumana, S. America.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 3 miles S. of Madras.

THOMAS, ST. an iſland of the W. Indies, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a town near a ſafe and commodious harbour. The trade here, by illicit traffic, with French, Engliſh,

Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards, is conſiderable; and, from the great plenty of money, proviſions are dear. One part of the town, the Branderburg quarter, is a ſettlement of French refugees. The Daniſh factory is a large building, containing convenient warehouſes for the reception of ſlaves, ſtowage of goods, &c. In the harbour is a ſmall fort, without ditch or out-works. It is 18 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lat. 18. 22. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

Thomas Street, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Thomaſtown*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

* THOMASTOWN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin.

THOMOND, an ancient diſtrict of Ireland, containing the preſent county of Clare, in Munſter.

Thone, a river in Somerſetſhire.

THONON, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of Chablais, ſeated on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles NE. of Geneva.

Thoraldby, Yorkſhire, on the Tees, S. of Stockton. *Thoreſby*, Lincolnſ. near Burwell. *Thorganby*, Lincolnſ. between Market-Raiſin and Grimſby. *Thorganby*, Yorkſ. between Cawood and Pocklington. *Thorington*, Eſſex, NW. of St. Olyth. *Thorington*, Suffolk, S. of Blithborough. *Thorkley*, Northumberl. W. of Newcaſtle. *Thorley*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Thorley Hall*, Hertfordſhire, with a cauſey that leads to Biſhop's-Stortford. *Thormanby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Thormarton*, Glouceſterſ. near Cirenceſter. *Thorn*, Devonſhire, in Thornbury pariſh.

THORN, a city of Weſtern Pruſſia, formerly hanſeatic, and the chief city of Poliſh Pruſſia. In 1793, the Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Thorn, from which time it has been annexed to the dominions of that king. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 70 miles S. of Dantzick.

Thorn, Devonſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Thorn* and *Park*, Yorkſ. W. of Scarborough. *Thornaby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Stockton-upon-Tees. *Thornage*, Norfolk, SW. of Holt. *Thornalby*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Midlam. *Thornay Iſland*, Hants, at the mouth of Chicheſter Harbour. *Thornborough*, near Buckingham. *Thornborough*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Maſham. *Thornburn*, Northumb. E. of Yarrow. *Thornbury*, Devonſhire, near Shepwaſh. *Thornbury*, Glouceſterſhire, NW. of Broomyard.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated near the Severn, 24 miles SSW. of Glouceſter, and 121 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Thornby, Northamp. near Cold Aſhby. *Thorncliff*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Thorncomb*, Devonſ. NE. of Axminſter. *Thorncot*, Bedfordſ. near North Hill. *Thornden*, Kent, between Whitſtaple, Hern, and Swalecliff. *Thornden*, Kent, near Frendſbury. *Thorndon*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Thorndon*, Warw. in Nether Eatington pariſh. *Thorndon*, *E.* and *W.* Eſſex, between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill.

THORNE, an improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It ſtands in the marſh land, on the river Don. The turf-moor fens, to the E. and NE. of this town, have been lately incloſed. The marſhes alſo have been drained, and the ground much ſunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Gowle, or Gowld Hall. It is 31 miles S. of York, and 166 N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Thorne, Lincolnſ. near the Dun, in Axholm-Iſle. *Thorne*, Somerſ. has a bridge over the Parret to Muchney Iſland. *Thorne*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Thorne-Fauvcon* Somerſ. near Taunton. *Thorne*, *St. Margaret's*, Somerſ. SW. of Wellington. *Thorner*, Yorkſ. W. of Bramham-Moor. *Thornerlet*, Durham, NW. of Ravenſworth. *Thornes*, Staff. near Shenſton. *Thorney*, Northamp. NE. of Peterborough. *Thorney*, Nott. NE. of Normanton. *Thorney*, Suſſex, near Selſey. *Thorney-Abby*, Camb. NW. of Ely. *Thorney Lanes*, Staff. E. of Paget's-Bromley. *Thorney-Lee*, Staff. N. of Marbrook. *Thorney*, *Magna*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Thornford*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles and a half SW. of Sherborn. *Thorngrafton*, Northumb. near Beltingham. *Thorngumbold*, Yorkſ. S. of Headon. *Thornham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Maidſtone. *Thornham*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Glandford-Bridge. *Thornham*, Norfolk, SE. of St. Edmund's Chapel and Point. *Thornham*, *Parva*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Thornham*, *Tower*, Northumberl. W. of Rothbury. *Thornhaugh*, Northamp. near Wansford-Bridge. *Thornhill*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Stourminſter. *Thornhill*, Staffordſhire, NE. of Paget's-Bromley. *Thornhill*, Yorkſhire, near Wakefield.

THORNHILL, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen, yarn, and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. It is ſituated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. by W. of Dumfries.

Thornholm, Yorkſhire, near Kilham. *Thornhope*, Northumberl. near Kirkhaugh. *Thornley*, Durham, between Dorham and Hartlepool. *Thornthorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of New Malton. *Thornthwaite*, Cumb near Keſwick.

Keſwick. *Thornthwaite Foreſt* and *Hall*, Weſtm. SW. of Rofgill. *Thornthwaite*, Yorkſ. W. of Ripley. *Thornton*, Bucks, between Stony-Stratford and Buckingham. *Thornton*, Cheſh. on a branch of the Gowy. *Thornton*, Durham, 3 miles from Stockton. *Thornton* or *Thorton*, Dorſetſ. near Marnhull. *Thornton*, Lanc. in Poulton pariſh, in Amounderneſs. *Thornton*, Leiceſ. near Bagworth. *Thornton*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Thornton* and *Thornton College*, Lincolnſ. SSE. of Barton upon-Humber. *Thornton*, Northumberl. W. of Alnwick. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Pocklington. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, near Sheriff-Hutton. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, near Malton. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Pickering. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Yarum. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. near Skipton, in Craven. *Thornton, Biſhop*, Yorkſ. N. of Ripley. *Thornton, Childer*, Cheſhire, E. of Neſton. *Thornton, E.* and *W.* Northumberland, W. of Morpeth. *Thornton-Hough*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey. *Thornton in-Lonſdale*, Yorkſ. W. of Langſtredale Chace. *Thornton-in-the-Beans*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Thornton in the-Moor*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Thirſk. *Thornton-in-the Street*, Yorkſ. N. of Thirſk. *Thornton Ruſt*, Yorkſ. SE. of Aſkrig. *Thornton Stewart*, Yorkſhire, E. of Midlam. *Thornton Watlas*, Yorkſ. NE. of Maſham. *Thornwood*, Eſſex, W. of the Livers. *Thorold's Hall*, Eſſex, S. of the Rodings. *Thoroton*, Nott. SE. of Bingham. *Thorp*, Derb. SW. of Wirkſworth. *Thorp*, Dorſetſ. half a mile S. of Notton. *Thorp*, Durham, NW. of Stockton-upon-Tees. *Thorp*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Thorp*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hinckley. *Thorp*, Lincolnſ. near Wainfleet. *Thorp*, Lincolnſ. W. of Tatterſhal. *Thorp*, Norfolk, 6 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Thorp*, near Norwich. *Thorp*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapſton. *Thorp*, Northamp. a mile from Oldwincle. *Thorp*, Nott. SE. of Gotham. *Thorp*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Matterſey. *Thorp*, Nott. by Newark. *Thorp*, Rutlandſ. in Seyton pariſh. *Thorp*, Staff. NE. of Tamworth. *Thorp*, Suffolk, in Aldringham pariſh. *Thorp*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Thorp*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilderſton. *Thorp*, Suffolk, E. of Debenham. *Thorpe*, Surry, near Egham. *Thorp*, Warw. near Southam. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kilham. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pocklington. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. near Howden. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. SE. of Bernard-Caſtle. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, near Rippon. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rotheram, *Thorp-Abbot's*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleſton. *Thorp-Acre*, Leiceſ. NW. of Loughborough. *Thorp-Arch*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Wetherby. *Thorp-Arnold*, Leiceſ. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Thorp-Baſſet*, Yorkſ. NE. of New Malton. *Thorp-Biſhop's*, Yorkſ. E. Riding. *Thorp Black*, Oxf. NE. of Amerſden. *Thorp Bulmer*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Thorp-Conſtantine*, Staff. near Clifton-Camville. *Thorp, Eaſt*, Eſſex, between Kelvedon and Colcheſter. *Thorp-Harris*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Thorp-in-the Fallow*, NW. of Lincoln. *Thorp-Land* Norfolk, S. of Great Walſingham. *Thorp, Little*, Durham, near Eaſington and the coaſt. *Thorp-Lodge*, Eſſex, SE. of Tendring. *Thorp*, or *Long Thorp*, Northamp. between Caſter and Peterborough. *Thorp Lubnam*, Northamp. by Harborough. *Thorp-Market*, Norfolk, N. of North Walſham. *Thorp Melſworth*, Northamp. near Kettering. *Thorp on-the-Hill*, Yorkſ. S. of Leeds. *Thorp-on-the-Mount*, SW. of Lincoln. *Thorp-Parva*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleſton. *Thorp-Row*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Maſham. *Thorp-Sachfield*, Leiceſ. SW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Thorp-Salvin*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotheram. *Thorp Stapleton*, *Thorp juxta-Aquam*, or *Thorp-Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding. *Thorp-Underwood*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Thorp-Willoughby*, Yorkſ. near Selby. *Thorſet-Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, ſeated on the river Thoue, 32 miles SSE. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

Thowerſby, Nottingh. W. of Tuxford. *Thrandeſton*, Suffolk, NW. of Eye.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, 18 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Thraſtonby, Yorkſhire, near Scarborough. *Thraxton*, Norfolk, W. of Watton. *Threapland*, Cumberland, a hamlet in the pariſh of Torpenhow.

THREE CASTLE HEAD, on the coaſt of Cork, Munſter, near Mizen-Head.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Three Lords, Carmarth. in S. Wales.

Three-Mile-Water, in Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulſter. *Three-Siſters*, three remarkable hills on the iſthmus between Smerewick and Ferritor's-Creek, in Kerry, Munſter.

Threlkeld, Cumberl. NE. of Keſwick. *Threſhfield*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the river Wherfe, NW. of Barden-Tower. *Thriberg*, Yorkſ. oppoſite to Rowmarſh. *Thrickby*, Norfolk, W. of Caſtor, *Thrimby*,

by, Weſtm. in Morland pariſh. *Thrin*, a river in Norfolk, running into the ſea near Yarmouth. *Thrinkſton*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Thriſthorp*, Linc. SW. of Market-Raiſin. *Throcking*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Throcklow*, or *Throple*, Northumb. W. of Morpeth. *Throggy*, a river in Monmouthſhire, running into the Severn at Trinity-Chapel. *Throgmorton*, Worceſterſ. in the pariſh of Fladbury and Vale of Eveſham. *Throp*, Dorſetſ. near Piddleton. *Thropton*, or *Thropleton*, Northumberl. W. of Rothbury. *Throſtelton*, Devonſ. on the Thruſhel, NE. of Lifton. *Throſton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Throwley*, Devonſ. on the Taw, N. of Chegford. *Throwley*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Feverſham. *Throwley*, Staff. near Waterſall. *Throxton*, Northumberl. W. of Rithbury. *Thrumpton*, Nott. at the conflux of the Trent and Soar, SW. of Nottingham. *Thruſhel*, a river in Devonſhire. *Thruſlington*, Durham, NE. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Thruſlifield*, Staff. between Molecop-Hill and Talk-on-the-Hill. *Thruſthorp*, Lincolnſ. N. of Alford. *Thruxton*, Hampſhire, near Weyhill.

THUIN, a town of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, 8 miles SW. of Charleroy.

THULE. See FULA.

THULE, SOUTHERN, a part of Sandwich Land, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with ſnow in the beginning of February, which anſwers to Auguſt in the northern hemiſphere. It lies in lat. 59. 54. S. lon. 27. 40. W. which being the moſt ſoutherly land yet diſcovered, gave occaſion for it's name.

THUN, a town of Bern, Swiſſerland, with a caſtle, where the avoyer reſides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and ſeated at the NW. extremity of the lake of the ſame name.

THUN, a lake in Bern, Swiſſerland, about 4 leagues long and 1 broad. To judge by the ſteepneſs of the lofty mountains by which it is bounded, it muſt be very deep. The borders are richly variegated, and preſent ſeveral fine points of view, greatly heightened by many ragged rocks riſing boldly from the edge of the water.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, 9 miles broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America; ſo called from the frequent thunder that is heard there.

Thunderfield, Surry, near Horley. *Thunderſley*, Eſſex, near Walden. *Thunderſley*, Eſſex, SW. of Rayleigh. *Thundridge*, Hertfordſ. 2 miles NE. of Ware. *Thunnock*, near Gainſborough. *Thurcaſton*, Leiceſ. S. of Mountſorrel. *Thureſby*, Cumberl. between Wigton and Carliſle. *Thurgarton*, Nottingh. S. of Southwell.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and biſhopric of Conſtance; on the S. by the territory of St. Gal; and on the W. by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhauſen. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Swiſſerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant, rich, and fertile, being extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who ſend a bailiff here in turn. Frauenfield is the capital.

Thurgoland, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley.

THURINGIA, a province of Upper Saxony, about 73 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, containing 60 towns, and 674 villages. It is fertile, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood, and watered by ſeveral rivers. It belongs moſtly to the elector of Saxony.

Thurland, Lanc. a little above Hornby-Caſtle, on the ſame river. *Thurlaſton*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Dunmore-Heath. *Thurlebar*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Thurlepot*, Cumberland, near Keſwick.

* THURLES, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Suir, which divides it into nearly two equal parts, 70 miles from Dublin.

Thurleſton, SE. of Derby. *Thurleſton*, Devonſhire, near Kingſbridge. *Thurley*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Thurlmere*, a river in Cumb. near Keſwick. *Thurlow*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, on the Stour, N. of Haveril. *Thurloxton*, Somerſ. NE. of Taunton. *Thurlſton*, Leic. NE. of Hinckley. *Thurmaſton*, NE. of Leiceſter. *Thurnby*, SE. of Leiceſter. *Thurnby*, Weſtm. N. of Shapp. *Thurne*, Norfolk, E. of S. Walſham. *Thurnham*, S. of Lancaſter. *Thurning*, Huntingd. near Great Gidding and Luddington. *Thurning*, Norfolk, NE. of Foulſham. *Thurnſco*, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Doncaſter. *Thurrington*, Suffolk, NW. of Dunwich. *Thurrock*, *E.* and *W.* Eſſex, near Gray's Thurrock. *Thurſby*, Lincolnſ. E. of Alford. *Thurſby*, Yorkſ. NE. of Midlam. *Thurſby*, Cumberl. near Aikton. *Thurſford*, Norfolk, between Holt and Great Walſingham. *Thurſland*. Yorkſhire, W. of Barneſley. *Thurſley*. Surry, in Witley pariſh.

THURSO, a ſea-port of Caithneſsſhire, on the N. coaſt, with a conſiderable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a ſalmon fiſhery at the mouth of the river Thurſo, and the cod fiſhery alſo gives employment to many.

Thurſtaneſley, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Thurſtanton*, Cheſhire, on the Dee, near Hyle Lake. *Thurſthorp*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Saltfleethy, by the ſea. *Thurſton*, Norfolk, between Loddon and Yarmouth. *Thurſton*, Suffolk, S. of Pakenham. *Thurvaſton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Derbyſ. NE. of Boylſton *Thuſſington*, Leiceſ. E. of Mountſorrel. *Thuſton Mere*, a river in Cumb. and Lanc. which runs into the Foſſe near Crakeford. *Thuxton*, Norfolk, between E Dereham and Windham. *Thwaites*, Cumberl. in Millum pariſh, on the river Dudden. *Thwate* Cumb. W. of Penrith. *Thwate*, Norfolk, SW. of Loddon. *Thwate*, Yorkſ. E. of Keighley. *Thwates*, Cumb. near Grayſtock-Caſtle. *Thwayt*, Norfolk, between Baconſthorp and North Walſham. *Thwayt*, Suffolk, on the road between Ipſwich and Norwich. *Thwing*, Yorkſhire, N. of Kilham.

TIANO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

Tibberton, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Newent. *Tibberton*, Shropſ. W. of Newport. *Tibberton*, NE. of Worceſter. *Tibenham*, Norfolk, SE. of New Buckenham.

TIBER, a great river in Italy, which riſes in the Apennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It paſſes into the pope's territory, waſhes Borgo de St. Sepulchro, Citta-di-Caſtello, Todi, and Rome, 10 miles below which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, at Oſtia. Tivere is it's modern name.

Tiberthwaite, Lancaſ. N. of Fourneſs-Fells. *Tiberton*, Heref. N. of the Golden Vale. *Tibſhelf*, Derbyſ. NE. of Alfreton. *Tibthorp*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bainton. *Tichburn*, Hampſhire, SW. of Alreſford. *Tichfield*, *Tichfield Bay* and *River*, Hampſhire, near Southampton. *Tichwell*, Norfolk, W. of Burnham-Market.

TICKELL, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 5 miles S. of Doncaſter, and 155 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Tickencote, Rutlandſ. 2 miles and a half from Stamford, with one of the moſt ancient Saxon churches in the kingdom. *Tickenhall*, Derbyſ. SW. of Kegworth. *Tickenhall*, Worc. near Bewdley. *Tickham*, Yorkſ. near Sheriff-Hutton-Caſtle. *Tickmarſh*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapſton. *Ticknam*, Somerſetſ. near Clevedon. *Tickton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Beverley. *Tiddenham*, Glouceſterſ. near Chepſtow. *Tiddington*, Warw. by Stratford-upon-Avon. *Tide*, or *Tidi*, a river in Cornwall. *Tiderington*, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield Foreſt.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, ſo called from a well that ebbs and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice an hour, after great rains; but in dry ſummers it entirely ceaſes. It is 22 miles NW. of Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Tidmarſh, Berks, a mile from Theale and the Thames. *Tidminton*, Worceſterſhire, S. of Shipſton on Stour.

TIDORE, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, 15 miles SE. of Ternate, and W. of Gilolo. It is 30 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flux. The Dutch have ſeveral forts on the iſland, though it has a king of it's own. Lat. 1. 6. N. lon. 126. 0. E.

Tidwell, Devonſhire, in Bridley pariſh.

TIEL, a town of Dutch Gueldrland.

TIENCHAN, a town of Aſia, in Corea.

Tierkelly, in Down, Ulſter, 2 miles NE. of Rathfryland, where there is a good chalybeate ſpring.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU-SANTO, the moſt weſtern and largeſt iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, being 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Quiros, and viſited by Captain Cook, in 1774. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills riſe directly from the ſea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſide the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north ſide of it, the iſles which lie along the S. and E. coaſt, form ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lat. 16. 0. S. lon. 166. 0. E.

TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO, ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America, ſeparated from the main land by the Straits of Magellan. They take their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Foſter ſays, in his voyage to the South Sea, the climate does not appear to be ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, he found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark-tree, and a ſpecies of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck, of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with it's wings and feet. It had a gray plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland Iſlands it is called a loggerhead-duck. Among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks

of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſcle-ſhells, the fiſh of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding 5 feet 6 inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones prominent, and their noſes flat. They have little brown eyes; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads, in diſorder, and beſmeared with train-oil, On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs. Thoſe which Mr. Foſter ſaw had no other clothing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring: the reſt of their body was perfectly naked. Their natural colour ſeems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloſs, reſembling that of copper; but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is a ſtrange compound of ſtupidity, indifference, and inactivity. Their inſtruments for fiſhing are a kind of fiſh-giggs. They live chiefly on ſeals' fleſh, and like the fat oily part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them; and from their indifference and inactivity, they ſeem rather content than very happy.

Tiffield, Northamp. NE. of Towceſter. *Tighe*, Rutland. W. of Market-Overton.

TIGRE, a province in Abyſſinia, 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Armenia, and paſſing by Diarbekir, Moſul, and many other cities and towns, unites with the Euphrates, when both together fall into the Perſian Gulf below Baſſora.

Tikeford, Bucks, near Newport. *Tilbrook*, Bedf. NW. of Kimbolton. *Tilbury*, Eſſex, near Clare-Hall and the Yealdams. *Tilbury*, Wilts, near Wardour-Caſtle. *Tilbury, Eaſt*, Eſſex, by the Thames, to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is ſuppoſed to be the place where the emperor Claudius croſſed the Thames, in purſuit of the Britons. In this pariſh is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal paſſage to one of the ſpacious caverns in the neighbouring pariſh of Chadwell. Of theſe Camden has given a ſketch in his Britannia; and he deſcribes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of ſtone, to the height of ten fathoms. Denham meaſured three of the moſt conſiderable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of a third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for inveſtigation. *Tilbury Fort*, lies more weſt, oppoſite Graveſend. It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. with baſtions, the largeſt of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermoſt of which is 180 feet broad, with a counterſcarp, covered way, ravelines, and tenailles. On the platform are mounted 106 cannon, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſides ſmaller ones planted between them; the baſtions and curtines are alſo planted with guns. On the land ſide are two redoubts of brick; and here it is able to lay the whole country under water. The foundation of this fort is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one above the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermoſt being pointed with iron, enters the ſolid chalk rock which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. *Tilbury, Weſt*, Eſſex, ſituated on the Thames, N. of Tilbury Fort, where the four Roman proconſular ways croſſed each other. In 630, this was the ſee of Biſhop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the Eaſt Saxons. It is ſituated by the marſhes, which are generally ſtocked with Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire wethers, which are ſent hither in autumn, and fed here till Chriſtmas, and this is what the butchers call right marſh mutton. In this pariſh is a celebrated ſpring of alterative water, diſcovered in 1727. *Tilehurſt*, Berks, W. of Reading. *Tilesworth*, Bedford. near Chalgrave. *Tiley*, Dorſetſhire, in Great Mintern pariſh. *Tiley*, Dorſetſhire, near Coſmore Common. *Tilford*, Surry, SE. of Farnham. *Tilgate* and it's *Foreſt*, Suſſex, between Crawley and Slaugham.

TILLEMONT, or TIRLEMONT, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, formerly a conſiderable place, but ruined by the wars and by fire. It is ſeated on the river Geet, 9 miles SSE. of Louvain.

Tillingham, Eſſex, S. of Bradwell, by the ſea. *Tillington*, Staff. between Creſwell and Stafford. *Tillington*, Suſſex, near Petworth. *Tilmeſton*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Sandwich. *Tilney* and *Tilney-Smeth*, Norfolk, in the marſh land. *Tilney*, Nottingh. on the Idle, N. of Redford. *Tilſey*, or *Tildſey*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Leigh. *Tilſhead*, Wilts, 4 miles from E. Lavington. *Till-Houſe*, Devonſhire, near Rock-Bear. *Tilſdown*, Glouceſterſhire, near Durſley.

TILSIT, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania.

Tilſop, Shropſ. SW. of Clebury. *Tilſtock*, Shropſ. S. of Whitchurch. *Tilſton*, Cheſhire, NW. of Malpas. *Tilty*, Eſſex, on the Chelmer, adjoining Broxted.

Tilton on the Hill, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Billeſdon.

Timahoe, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

TIMAN, a town and diſtrict of S. America, in Popayan, abounding in fruits and paſtures. It is 100 miles from Popayan. Lat. 1. 35. N. lon. 73. 55. W.

Timbercomb, Somerſ. W. of Minehead. *Timberdine*, near Worceſter. *Timberland*, Linc. W. of Tatterſhal. *Timble, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Ripley.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortreſs of Golconda, 64 miles SE. of Hydrabad.

TIMOLEAGUE, a decayed town of Cork, in Munſter, on an arm of the ſea, which formerly was navigable, but now is choked up with ſand.

Timolin, in Kildare, Leinſter.

TIMOR. See MOTIR.

TIMOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the Iſland of Java; 120 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort and ſettlement here, merely to keep out other nations, as the profit of the commerce is not conſiderable. Lat. 10. 24. S. lon. 124. E.

Timperley, Cheſhire, near Mobberley. *Timſborow*, Somerſ. near Penſford. *Timſbury*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Timſworth*, Suffolk, N. of Bury.

TINCHEBRAY, a town in the dept. of Orne, 22 miles SSW. of Falaiſe.

Tindale, Northumberland, a valley watered by the North Tyne.

* TINEHALY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Tinehinch, or *Tinnehinch*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Tinehinch*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

TINEVELLY. See PALAMCOTTA.

Tinglaw, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield. *Tingrafe*, Devonſhire, near Newton Buſhel. *Tingrave*, Bedfordſhire, SW. of Ampthill. *Tingtweezle*, or *Tinchtil*, Cheſhire, SE. of Micklehurſt. *Tingwick*, SW. of Buckingham. *Tinham, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Tinhead*, Wiltſhire, NE. of Weſtbury.

TINIAN, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The ſoil is every where dry and healthy; and, being ſomewhat ſandy, is the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the ſhore to the middle of the iſland, intermixed with valleys of an eaſy deſcent, and beautifully diverſified with woods and meadows. There are at leaſt 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are alſo a vaſt number of fowls which are eaſily caught, and the fleſh of both are exceedingly good, beſide plenty of large, fierce, wild hogs, whoſe fleſh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, as alſo guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, water-melons, and bread-fruit. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about ſeven or eight inches long, and is fitteſt for uſe when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvy-graſs, and ſorrel. This iſland produces alſo cotton and indigo, and would certainly be of great value if it were properly cultivated. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other iſlands, and particularly Guam, a little before the arrival of Commodore Anſon, in 1742. The climate is extremely healthful, according to the author of Anſon's voyage, from whom this deſcription is chiefly taken; but according to Commodore Byron, who viſited this iſland in 1765, it is unhealthful in the rainy ſeaſon. There are no ſtreams, but the water of the wells and ſprings is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariſes from the number of muſkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewiſe inſects called ticks, which faſten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their ſkins; with other venomous reptiles and inſects without number. But the worſt of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in ſome ſeaſons, there is little ſecurity for a ſhip at anchor. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 146. 0. E.

Tinkleton, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Bere. *Tinkley*, Glouceſterſhire, in Nimpſfield pariſh. *Tinmore*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Tamworth.

TINMOUTH, a ſea-port of Northumberland, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcaſtle. It has a caſtle ſeated on a very high rock, inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low-water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ſhips by night, there are light-houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe. Here are ſeveral ſalt-works, but the principle article of trade is coals. This place is now

much reſorted to as a watering place during the ſummer months.

TINOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S. of Andros, 17 miles long, and 8 broad. The riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilk, of which they have 16,000 pounds yearly; and the ſilk ſtockings and gloves they make of it are remarkably neat. It was lately ſubject to the Venetians. St. Nicolo is the principal town.

Tintern, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Tintern Abbey, and *Little Tintern*, Monmouthſhire, between Monmouth and Cheſtow. *Tintinhull*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Ilcheſter. *Tinwell*, Rutlandſhire, on the Welland, SW. of Stamford.

TINTO, a river of Seville, Andaluſia, whoſe waters are of a yellow colour, and petrifying quality. No animals, except goats, will drink out of this river, nor any fiſh live in it's ſtream. It withers all plants and trees on it's banks.

TINZEDA, a town of Darah, in Africa.

TIPERA, or TIPRA, a country E. of Bengal, and bordering on Meckley; partly independent, and partly ſubject to Aracan.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 in breadth; bounded on the NE. and NW. by King's County and Galway; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford and a part of Limerick; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The ſouth parts are exceedingly fertile, and well furniſhed with good buildings; but the north is inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the higheſt in Ireland, and called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 pariſhes, 30,700 houſes, and 169,000 inhabitants. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, from N. to S. The moſt conſiderable places are Clonmel, which is the county town, Caſhel, and Carrick.

TIPPERARY, a town in the county of Tipperary, Munſter, 9 miles SSW. of Caſhel.

Tipton, Staffordſ. N. of Dudley Caſtle. *Tiptrey Houſe*, Eſſex, SE. of the Braxteds.

TIRANO, a town of the Griſons, in the Valteline, capital of the Upper Terzere, and reſidence of the podeſta. From the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and number of ruinous houſes, it's general appearance is deſolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts. The chief trade is in wine and ſilk. It is 17 miles SW. of Bormio.

Tiraavley, in Mayo, Connaught.

TIREE, a ſmall but fertile iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the SSW. of the Iſle of Col, and noted for it's marble quarry, and for a handſome breed of little horſes. The number of inhabitants, who make annually about 245 tons of kelp, is eſtimated at 2416. Here are 24 lakes, great and ſmall, which cover about 600 acres.

TIRLEMONT. See TILLEMONT.

TIRNAU, a town of Hungary, 20 miles ENE. of Preſburg.

TIROL, or UPPER AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10 villages, which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occaſion for. They have rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, and ſeveral ſpecies of precious ſtones. The hunting of the chamois here is ſomewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. In this country are included the county of Tirol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, and the biſhopric of Brixen. Here are alſo profitable ſalt-pits, and medicinal ſprings and hot baths. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburg, on the S. by part of the late territory of Venice, and on the W. by Swiſſerland and the country of the Griſons. Inſpruck is the capital.

Tirrels-Hall, Eſſex, by Dunmow. *Tirringham*, Bucks, on the Ouſe, NW. of Newport. *Tirthington*, Northumberl. in Bothall manor. *Tiſehurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Echingham. *Tiſted*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, between Alresford and Selborn. *Tiſſington*, Derbyſhire, N. of Aſborn.

TITAN, or LEVANT, an iſland of France, in the Mediterranean, the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres.

Titching, Surry, near Frimley and Horſill. *Titcomb*, Wilts, N. of Chute-Foreſt. *Tithby*, Nott. S. of Bingham. *Titherington*, Glouceſ. near Thornbury. *Titherington*, Wilts, E. of the Deverels. *Titherley*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Titherley*, Dorſetſhire, near Chardſtock.

TITICATA, or CHUCUITO, an iſland in the biſhopric of Cuſco, and viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It lies in a lake of the ſame name, which is upwards of 60 leagues in circumference, and contains ſeveral other ſmaller iſlands.

Titley, Herefordſhire, on the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Titley*, Northumberland, in the barony of Wark. *Titlington*, Northumberland, NW. of Alnwick.

TITMANING, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltza. It was almoſt rendered deſolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to aſhes by lightning in 1571; but it has been ſince rebuilt. It is 20 miles NNW. of Saltzburg.

Titon, Northamptonſ. near Ravenſthorp. *Titſey*, Surry, N. of Limpsfield. *Titſhall*, *Margaret* and *Mary*, Norfolk, NE. of New Buckenham. *Tittenhanger*, Herts, 3 miles SE. of St. Albans. *Tittenley*, Cheſhire, SE. of Combermere. *Tittenſor*, Staffordſ. near Swinerton. *Titting*, Surry, SE. of Guilford. *Tittleſhall*, Norfolk, between Rainham-Hall and Mileham.

TITUL, a town of Hungary.

* TIVERTON, a flouriſhing town of Devonſhire, noted for it's great woollen manufacture. It was formerly called Twyford's Town, from two fords then over the Ex and Leman, where are now ſtone bridges. It has ſuffered greatly by fire, having been almoſt burnt down ſeveral times, particularly in June 1731, when 200 of the beſt houſes were deſtroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taſte, and they have a new church erected by ſubſcription. It is 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday; alſo one on Monday for kerſeys.

Tiverton, Cheſhire, near Beeſton Caſtle. *Tivinton*, Cheſhire, W. of Congleton. *Tiviot*, or *Cheviot Mountains*, on the borders of England and Scotland.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk.

TIVIOT. See TEVIOT.

TIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It is now wretchedly poor; it is however, of greater antiquity than Rome itſelf, being the ancient Tibur, or Tobur, which Horace ſays, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country reſidence of the ancient Romans, as Freſcati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli ſtands, are the ruins of the vaſt and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Horace is thought to have compoſed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. In the market place are two images of oriental granite, repreſenting Iſis, an Egyptian deity. Near Tivoli is a celebrated caſcade, a Sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is ſeated on the river Teverone, 17 miles N. by E. of Rome, and 10 NE. of Freſcati.

Tixall with it's *Heath*, 2 miles E. of Staffordſ. *Tixover*, Rutlandſhire, in Ketton pariſh.

TLASCALA, a town of Mexico, formerly capital of a province of the ſame name. When the Spaniards firſt arrived here, it contained, according to Acoſta, 300,000 inhabitants, with a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and ſellers; but Gemelli, who was here in 1698, ſays, it was then become an ordinary village. It is 62 miles SE. of Mexico.

TLASCALA, a province in the government of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Guaſteca, on the NE. and E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Guaxaca, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by Mexico Proper. It is the moſt populous country of Spaniſh America, the inhabitants being exempted from all ſervices and duties to the crown, in conſequence of having been originally allies to Cortez in the conqueſt of Mexico. The climate, ſoil, and produce reſemble thoſe of Mexico Proper.

TOBAGO, the moſt ſouthward of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the moſt eaſtward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long from SW. to NE. and about 9 broad. The climate is not ſo hot as might be expected from it's ſituation ſo near the equator; nor does it lie in the track of thoſe dreadful hurricanes which frequently deſolate the other iſlands. It is agreeably diverſified with hills and vales, and is equal in richneſs of ſoil and produce to any of the iſlands in theſe ſeas. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763, and to the French by that of 1783; but it was taken by the Engliſh, April 13th, 1793. Lat. 11. 10. N. lon. 60. 30. W.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an iſland near the NE. extremity of Tobago. It is 2 miles long, and a mile broad.

Tobberbunny, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Tobbercorry*, or *Tubbercorr*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tober*, in Clare, Munſter. *Toe-Head*, a high promontory in Cork, Munſter, a little to the W. of Caſtlehaven.

TOBOLSK, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolſk. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Irtyſh and Tobol. It is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bucharians, who drive a great trade on that river. The houſes are low; the Tartars that live round this town for ſeveral miles are all Mahometans, and their muſti is an Arabian: in general, they behave very quietly, and carry on ſome commerce, but practiſe no mechanic trades. There are alſo a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who ſerve as ſlaves. All the Chineſe caravans paſs through this town, and

and all the furs furnished by Siberia, are brought here, and thence forwarded to Moscow. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 68. 18. E.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the most considerable part of Siberia, including near 40 degrees of longitude, and 23 degrees of latitude.

Tobridge, Somersetsh. W. of Taunton.

TOCAT, a considerable city of Amasia, in Natolia, the residence of a cadi, a waywode, and an aga, commanding a thousand janizaries, and some spahis. The houses are handsomely built, but generally stand on uneven ground. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. Beside the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing-silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat is the centre of trade in Natolia; for here the caravans arrive from Diarbekir in 18 days, from Sinop in 6, from Bursa in 20, from Smyrna in 27, &c. It's territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine, and it is 180 miles NW. of Ezerum, and 250 E. of Constantinople.

TOCAYMA, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the river Para, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Lat. 4. 3. N. lon. 73. 50. W.

Toccotes, Yorkshire, N. of Gisborough.

Tocholes, Lancashire, S. of Blackburn.

TOCKAY, a town of Hungary, in the country of Zimplin, celebrated for it's wine, which, for strength and flavour, is preferred to all the other wines of Hungary. Some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 90 miles NE. of Buda.

Tocklington, Glouces. in Olveston parish.

Tockwith, Yorks. in Bolton parish.

Todbere, Dorsets. N. of Stourminster.

Toddlewood, Northumberl. E. of Fetherston Haugh.

Todenham, Glouces. 8 miles N. of Stow-on-the-Would, and 6 from Campden.

Todgmore Bottom, Glocestersh. in Bitley parish.

Todington, Glocestersh. NE. of Winchcombe.

Tod Law, Northumb. near Elsden.

Todmerden, Lancas. N. of Rochdale.

Todwick, Yorks. E. of Sheffield.

Toft, 5 miles from Cambridge.

Toft, Cheshire, 2 miles from Tableigh.

Toft, Lincolnsh. W. of Bourn.

Toft, Lincolnsh. on the Ankem, SW. of Market-Raisin.

Toft, Lincolnsh. on the Dun, SW. of Barton-upon-Trent.

Toft, Norfolk, SE. of Watton.

Toft, Warwickshire, near Dunchurch.

Toft Monachorum, Norfolk, 8 miles SW. of Yarmouth.

Toft Rees, Norfolk, near Rainham Hall.

Toft, West, Norfolk, N. of Thetford.

Tointons, Upper and *Lower*, Lincolnsh. SE. of Bullingbrook.

TOKENBURG, or TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbot of St. Gal, as territorial lord, yet with a reservation of their rights and liberties. It lies among high mountains, between Zurich and Appenzel, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Tokenham, Wiltshire, SW. of Wotton-Basset.

TODI, a town of Spoleto.

TOLEDO, a considerable city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital, and anciently a Roman colony. It is seated on a mountain near the river Tajo, and has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, flanked with 100 towers. It's situation renders the streets uneven; they are also narrow, but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle, and the cathedral; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city, joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a superb steeple extremely high, whence there is a very extensive prospect. The Sagrariro, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown, dedicated to Mary the mother of Jesus, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel which contains the consecrated water is of silver gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold, enriched with jewels. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains

of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactories of ſilk and wool. The ſecret of hardening ſword blades, for which Toledo was formerly ſo famous, has been loſt, but is ſaid to be again recovered. When one of theſe underwent the operation of tempering, if it was in the leaſt notched by ſtriking with it ſeveral violent blows on an iron headpiece, it was rejected. Two centuries ago, the inhabitants were about 200,000, but now are ſcarcely 30,000. Toledo is 32 miles SSW. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3 45. W.

Tolen, a town in Dutch Zealand, in an iſland of the ſame name, near Brabant, from which it is ſeparated by a canal, 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is 5 miles NW. of Bergen op-Zoom.

Tolentino, a town of Ancona.

Tolesburg, a ſea-port of Riga.

Toleſbury, Eſſex, near Malden. *Toleſby*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Stokeſley. *Toleſhunt, Darcy, Major*, or *Beckingham*, and *Militis*, or *Knights*, Eſſex, near Toleſbury.

Tolhuys, a town of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 6 miles WSW. of Emmerick. Here the French paſſed that river in 1672.

Tolland, Somerſetſ. NE. of Wivelſcomb. *Tollard Royal*, Wiltſhire, near Cranborn Chace. *Tollaſton, Tollaton*, or *Terlaton*, Nottingh. near Bingham. *Toller Down*, Dorſetſhire. *Tollerdwelme*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Toller Fratrum*, and *Toller Porcorum*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Frampton. *Tollerton*, Yorkſhire, in Galtres-Foreſt. *Tollington*, Lincolnſ. W. of the Deepings.

Tolloghorton, in Waterford, Munſter. *Tollynadelly*, in Galway, Connaught.

Tolmezzo, a town of Fruili.

Tolna, a town and county of Hungary, ſeated on the river Danube, 50 miles S. of Buda.

Toloza, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and capital of Guipuſcoa. It is not large, but is celebrated for it's ſteel manufactures, particularly of ſword blades. It is 33 miles SW. of Fontarabia. Lat. 43. 10. N. lon. 2. 5. W.

Tolpiddle, Dorſetſhire, near Tincleton. *Tolpuddel*, Dorſetſhire, S. of St. Andrews Milborn.

Tolu, a ſea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balſam to which it gives name, being produced from a tree like a pine. It is 60 miles S. of Carthagena.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Naboan, 65 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

Tombec, a town of Brabant.

Tomberlaine, a ſmall iſland with a town of the ſame name, on the N. coaſt of France, lying on a ſmall gulf, between Avranches and St. Malo. This iſland, and that of St. Michael, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

Tombuctou, a populous kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, repreſented as lying to the SE. of the deſert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Caſhnah. The houſes in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaiſtered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the ſame in the city of Tombuctou, except a magnificent moſque of ſtone, and the royal palace, both of which were built after the deſign of a Moor, who was baniſhed from Granada in Spain. Here are great numbers of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth, and other European merchandiſe, are brought by caravans from Tripoli, Barbary, &c. and exchanged for ivory, ſlaves, ſena, gold-duſt, dates, and oſtrich feathers. The women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometaniſm. They have great plenty of millet, wheat, barley, cattle, milk, and butter. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. The king has a guard of 3000 horſemen, armed with bows and poiſoned arrows, beſides foot ſoldiers, who wear ſhields and ſwords. He generally rides on an elephant. In the proceedings of the African Aſſociation, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flouriſhing city, ſubject to a ſevere police, and, as ſuch, attracting the merchants of the moſt diſtant ſtates of Africa. It is ſeated near the river Niger, in lat. 19. 59. N. lon. 0. 8. E.

Tomebamba, a town of Quito, in S. America, where was a temple of the Sun, whoſe walls, as the Spaniards affirm, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito.

Tomhaggard, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Tomſon, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolſkoi, and formerly the principal city in Siberia, next to Tobolſk. It contains about 2000 houſes, which, as well as the public buildings, are principally built of wood. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E. and N. parts of Siberia. It is ſeated on the river Tom, 168 miles NNE. of Kolivan.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a bay of the German Ocean, 37 miles NW. of Sleſwick.

Tone,

Tone, a river in Somerſetſhire. *Toneley*, Northumb. NW. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle.

TONGATABOO. See TANGATABOO.

Tonge, Kent, a mile and a half E. of Milton. *Tonge*, Leiceſterſ. near Stanton-Harold. *Tonge*, Yorkſ. SE. of Bradford. *Tonge Caſtle*, Shropſ. 3 miles from Shiffnal. *Tongham*, Surry, NW. of Puttenham. *Tongley Hill*, Shropſ. near Clun.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, 12 miles SW. of Maeſtricht.

TONGUSIANS, a people of Siberia, near the Sea of Okotſk, ſubject to the Ruſſians. They chiefly ſubſiſt by grazing and hunting of ſables, whoſe ſkins are very black.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town in the depart. of Lower Charente, ſeated on the river Boutonne, 10 miles W. of Rochefort.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, ſeated on the river Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochfort.

TONNEINS, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne, ſeated on the Garonne, 7 miles SE. of Marmande.

TONERRE, a town in the department of Yonne, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 SE. of Paris.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Eyder, near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW. of Sleſwick.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. and SE. by China and the Bay of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 350 miles in length, and 220 in it's greateſt breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants and the trade they carry on, as the excellency of the ſoil, and mild temperature of the climate. The country is thick ſet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling ſtature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattiſh, and their noſes and lips of a neat form. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black. The country is ſo very populous, that many labour under extreme poverty for want of employment. The money and goods brought hither by foreign ſhips, particularly the Engliſh and Dutch, put them in action; but one third at leaſt of the money muſt be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ſhips ſtay here till the goods are finiſhed, which is generally five or ſix months. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that, when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The villages conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded by trees, and in ſome places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſalad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they paſs from one houſe to another, by wading through the water, or by help of boats. In the only city in the kingdom, called Cachao, are about 20,000 houſes, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a ſmall arched building, like an oven, about ſix feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods, in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, ſuch as they are; and near them are ſtables for his horſes and elephants. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but in hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival; when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. Their common drink is a kind of tea, like Chineſe bohea; but they make themſelves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their viſitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feaſt in May, or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion, which is founded on that of China, is Pagan, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall, low temples built of timber. The Chriſtian religion was eſtabliſhed here in 1626, by the Jeſuit, Baldi-

noty,

dinoty; and in 1639, there were 80,000 convents, who had built 200 churches at their own charge: it was utterly proſcribed, however, in 1721, after ſeveral dreadful perſecutions, attended with the impriſonment, torture, and death, of the miſſionaries and their catechiſts. The language is ſpoken very much in the throat, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great reſemblance to the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have ſeveral mechanic arts, or trades, and export great quantities of their manufactures, at which they are very dexterous and ingenious. Their fruit-trees are ſaid to excel all the reſt of Aſia, in the flavour and beauty of their fruit; and their elephants are reckoned the largeſt and nimbleſt in the world. The commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, calicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, aniſeed, and wormſeed. The lackered ware is ſcarcely inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all their merchandiſe, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are, in general, very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. The goods imported, beſide ſilver, are ſalt-petre, ſulphur, Engliſh broad-cloth, pepper, ſpices, lead, and guns. Tonquin, about ſeven centuries ago, was ſubject to China, till Din, a famous robber, threw off the yoke of ſervitude, and placed the crown on his own head. This independence has been the ſource of many cruel wars and miſeries, and the families on the throne have been already changed ſix times. The iſſue of the laſt civil war was a treaty, by which it was agreed, that the *chouah*, or competitor of King Le, and his deſcendants, were to have the abſolute command of the armies, with the greateſt part of the revenues, while the *lua*, or ſovereign, was to enjoy all the honours and external ſplendor of royalty.

TONSBERG, a ſea port of Aggerhuys, 42 miles S. of Chriſtiania.

TOOBOUAI, one of the Society Iſlands, diſcovered by Captain Cook, about 5 or 6 miles over. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits. This iſland is plentifully ſtocked with hogs and fowls, and produces ſeveral kinds of fruits and roots. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 149. 23. W.

TOOMBS, a range of rocks, 3 or 400 yards in extent, called by the Scotch, THE CLOGHAN, and ſituated in the Bay of Carrickfergus, in Down, Ulſter. They are covered at high water; but at low-water they have the appearance of a range of cabins along the ſhore.

Toome, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Toomevara*, in Tipperary. *Toomgraney*, in Clare, Munſter.

Tooting, Upper, Surry, in the road from Southwark to Epſom. *Tooting, Lower*, Surry, 2 miles SW. of Wandſworth. *Topa*, Lincolnſ. near Torkſey. *Topcliff*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, ſeated on the river Swale, on a conſiderable aſcent, 24 miles N. of York. *Topcliff*, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield. *Topcroft*, Nort. NW. of Bungay. *Topesfield*, Eſſex, NW. of the Henninghams. *Topesfield*, Middl. in Hornſey pariſh. *Top-Houſes*, Cornw. in Leſtwithiel.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonſhire, the port of Exeter, where all the large ſhips lie. It is ſeated on the river Ex, 5 miles SSE. of Exeter, and 170 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Topſtreet, Herts, near Wheathampſtead.

TOR, a ſea-port of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, thought by ſome to be the ancient Elana. Lat. 28. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, a little to the NE. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point, and Bob's Noſe. It is ſafe againſt weſterly winds, but a S. or SE. wind ſometimes forces ſhips to put out to ſea.

TORBOLE, a town in the Tyroleſe.

Torbryan, Devonſ. SE. of Aſhburton. *Torbuck*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Weſt Darby.

TORCELLO, a town of Venice, ſeated in a ſmall iſland, 3 miles N. of Venice.

TORDESILLAS, a town of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, ſeated on the river Douero. It is 13 miles SW. of Valladolid.

TORGAU, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony, with a caſtle, the ſtaircaſe of which is built in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may ride up in a chaiſe from the bottom to the top. There is a flouriſhing ſchool here, and the inhabitants maintain themſelves by brewing excellent beer, which they ſend to other places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is ſeated. It is 27 miles ENE. of Leipſick.

TORIGNA, a town in the department of the Channel, with a caſtle near St. Lo.

Torkington, Cheſhire, between Nerbury and the Goit-Water. *Torkſcath Park*, Lancaſ. near Liverpool. *Torkſey*, NW. of Lincoln. *Torletan*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of

of Coats. *Torleton*, Glouceſ. in Rodmarton pariſh. *Torlin*, Wiltſhire, 3 miles from Holt. *Tormarton*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles SE. of Chipping-Sodbury.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, paſſes by Alva, Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and falls into the Douero, a few miles below Miranda-de-Douero.

Tormount, Devonſhire, N. of Torbay.

TORNA, a town and county of Hungary, 14 miles SW. of Caſchaw.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Tornea. The Laplanders, Ruſſians, and Norwegians, reſort hither to barter their ſkins and other things, for what they want. It is 420 miles NNE. of Stockholm. Lat. 65. 51. N. lon. 24. 17. E.

TORNEA, a river which riſes in Lapland, croſſes the lake of Tornea, and falls into a gulf of the ſame name, at the town of Tornea.

Tor Newton, Devonſhire, in Torbryan pariſh.

TORNOVA, a town of Venice.

TORO, a town of Leon, 17 miles E. of Zamora.

Torpenhow, Cumberland, between Bothell and Brayton.

TORPERLEY, a town in Cheſhire, 9 miles SSE. of Cheſter. Market-diſuſed.

Torr, a name given to ſeveral elevations on Dartmore, in Devonſhire, and in other parts of England; ſuch as Glaſtonbury-Torr, in Somerſetſhire, and that abrupt and frightful precipice, the Mam-Torr, in Derbyſhire. *Torr-Abbey*, Devonſhire, at the bottom of Torbay.

TORRELLA-DE-MONGRI, a ſea-port in Catalonia, ſeated near the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles E. of Gironne.

TORREJON, a town of New Caſtile.

TORRES, a ſea-port of Spain, in Granada, 9 miles E. of Velez Malaga.

TORRES-NOVAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 12 miles E. of Santaren.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 17 miles NNW. of Liſbon.

TORRIGIA, a town of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Towridge, with a manufactory in ſtuffs, and ſome export trade to Ireland. It is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnſtaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Torrington, Little, Devonſhire, S. of the Towridge, oppoſite Great Torrington.

Torrington, Black, Devonſhire, W. of Hatherleigh. *Torriſholm*, Lancaſhire, between Lancaſter and it's ſands.

TORSIL, or TORSHELLA, a town of Sudermania.

Tortington, Suſſex, S. of Arundel.

TORTOLA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Iſlands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W. and 7 in it's greateſt breadth. It produces excellent cotton, ſugar, and rum, and, within the laſt 17 years, has undergone conſiderable improvements. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent, apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the iſland. Tortola was firſt ſettled by a party of Dutch buccaneers; theſe, in 1666, were driven out by others, who took poſſeſſion in the name of the king of England. Protection being afforded them, Tortola was ſoon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Iſlands. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 63. 40. W.

Torton, Suſſex, between Tortington and Arundel.

TORTONA, a town of Milan, capital of the Tortoneſe, 9 miles E. of Alexandria.

TORTOSA, a large town of Catalonia, with a univerſity, ſeated on the Ebro, about 15 miles from it's mouth. The cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the moſt remarkable public buildings. The caſtle is a mile ſquare, but in a ſtate of decay, and only ſerving as a place of reſidence for a governor. In it's neighbourhood are quarries, and mines of ſilver, iron, alabaſter, jaſper of divers colours, and ſtones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of ſilk and oil, and very fine potters' ware, which reſembles porcelain. It is 77 miles SW. of Barcelona.

TORTUGA, an iſland in the W. Indies, about 36 miles in circumference, and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare, rugged, broken rocks, which ſtretch a little way out to ſea. Near this end is a large ſalt-pond, within 200 paces of the ſea, where the ſalt begins to kern in ſpring. There have been 20 ſail of merchantmen here at a time for ſalt, who come hither from May to Auguſt. At the W. end is a ſmall harbour, with ſome freſh water; this part is full of ſhrubby trees. There are a few goats on it, which live on the coarſe graſs at the E. end; and the turtles, or tortoiſes, come upon the ſandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this iſland has it's name. They are of divers colours, as blackiſh, bark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and ſpeckled.

ſpeckled. This iſland was formerly much frequented by the buccaneers. It lies near the coaſt of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the Iſland of Margaretta. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

TORTUGA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about two leagues from the NW. end of the Iſland of St. Domingo. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a very ſafe harbour, but difficult of acceſs. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. W.

Torworth, Surry, W. of Lalam-Ferry. *Torworth*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles W. of Wotton-under-Edge. *Torworth*, Nottinghamſhire, in Blithe pariſh.

TOSA, a ſea port of Catalonia, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where veſſels are ſheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is 23 miles SSE. of Girona.

Toſeland, Huntingd. near Great Paxton.

TOSCANELLA, a town in the Patrimonio.

Toſſens, Great and *Little*, Northumberl. SW. of Rothbury. *Toſſock*, Suffolk, near Wulpit. *Totenham*, W. of Worceſter. *Totham, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, N. of Maldén. *Tothea*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Tothill*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Alford. *Totley*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale, NW. of Cheſterfield. *Totmonſlow*, Staffordſ. near Draycot. *Totnell*, Dorſetſ. in Yateminſter pariſh.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Dart, 8 miles from the Engliſh Channel, with a manufactory of ſerges. It is 27 miles SSW. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Tottenham High Croſs, a large village of Middleſex, 5 miles N. of London. It is ſo called from a croſs, which was erected here on the place where Queen Eleanor's corpſe was reſted. It was formerly a column of wood, raiſed upon a hillock; but was taken down about 200 years ago, and the preſent ſtructure erected in it's ſtead, by Dean Wood. In this pariſh are three almſhouſes. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the firſt that exerciſed that art in this country. He became a Proteſtant, and died in 1602. A rivulet, called the Moſel, which riſes on Muſwell-Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal ſtreet of this village. *Tottenham* and *Park*, Wilts, by Savernake-Foreſt. *Tottenhoe*, Bucks, by Whaddon. *Totterdown*, Somerſetſ. near Briſtol. *Totteridge*, Herts, near Barnet and Whetſtone. *Tottington*, Lancaſ. W. of Rochdale. *Tottington*, Suſſex, near Stening. *Totton*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton-Bay. *Tovel*, Kent, near Maidſtone.

TOUL, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, lately the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 E. of Paris.

TOULOMBA, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the province of Moultan, on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 50 miles ENE. of Moultan.

TOULON, a celebrated city and ſea-port of France, being the chief town of the dept. of Var. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and beſides the cathedral, and other pariſhes, contained 9 convents, a ſeminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The firſt, which is very ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue-aux-Arbres, which is a kind of courſe, or mall, and the townhouſe; the gate of this is ſurmounted by a balcony, which is ſupported by two termini, the maſterpieces of the famous Pujet. The New Quarter, which forms, as it were, a ſecond city, contains, beſide the magnificent works conſtructed in the reign of Lewis XIV. many fine houſes, among which that of the late ſeminary is, beyond compariſon, the grandeſt, and a ſpacious, oblong ſquare, lined with trees, and ſerving as a parade. The harbour, reſpecting theſe two quarters, is diſtinguiſhed likewiſe by the names of the Old Port, or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which ſtands the townhouſe, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was conſtructed by Lewis XIV. after the deſigns of Vauban, as were the fortifications of the city and harbours. In the front of this haven is the ropehouſe, built wholly of freeſtone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time; and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long ſail-room, the dock-yards, the baſins, cannon foundry, armoury, working houſes for blackſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lockſmiths, carvers, &c. are all very extenſive. The galleys, transferred from Marſeilles ſome years ago, occupy at Toulon a ſecond baſin in the New Port. Many of the galley-ſlaves are artiſans, and ſome are merchants. They no longer ſleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on ſhore, in a vaſt building, newly erected for that purpoſe. The Old and New

New Harbour lie contiguous, and communicate with one another by a canal; they have alſo an outlet into the extenſive outer road, which is ſurrounded by hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. The entrance on both ſides is defended by a fort with ſtrong batteries. In 1707, the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs. In 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. The inhabitants were induced to ſurrender this city in truſt to the Engliſh, in September, 1793; but the conſequences were dreadful.—Their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place; and the precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, cauſed a great part of the Touloneſe ſhips and property to fall into the hands of the enraged and implacable republicans. Of 31 ſhips of the line, which the Engliſh found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn; and 4 Lord Hood had previouſly ſent to Breſt and Rochfort with republican ſeamen, whom he was afraid to truſt. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon is ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 miles SE. of Aix, and 388 SE. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7. N. lon. 5. 47. E.

TOULOUSE, a city in the dept. of Upper Garonne, lately the capital of Languedoc, the ſeat of a parliament, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is the largeſt city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although it's population bears no proportion to it's extent; containing only 60,000 inhabitants. It was the capital of the Tectoſages, who made ſo many conqueſts in Aſia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was ſucceſſively the capital of the Viſigoths (who deſtroyed the ſuperb amphitheatre, of which there are ſtill ſome remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The ſtreets are moſtly broad, and the walls and houſes are built of brick. The townhouſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high. The principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, lately called the Place Royale. Communicating with the ocean on one ſide, and with the Mediterranean on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, which joins the Garonne a little below the town, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city; but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles-lettres. Of courſe, here were two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce of Toulouſe conſiſts in Spaniſh wool and carpets, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the ſuburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houſes. Toulouſe is 125 miles SE. of Bourdeaux, and 356 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36. N. lon. 1. 27. E.

TOURAINE, a ci-devant province of France, N. of Berry and Poitou, and divided into Higher and Lower. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length and 55 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France.

TOUR DE-ROUSSILLON, a town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, ſeated near the river Tet, on a ſpot where once ſtood a city, called Ruſcino. It is two miles E. of Perpignan.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town in the dept. of Iſere, 27 miles SE. of Lyons.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, near Cherburg, with a manufacture of glaſs.

TOURNAY, a conſiderable town of Flanders, and capital of the Tournayſis, has ſeveral fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garriſon, as being one of the barrier towns. It is ſeated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. by E. of Liſle, and 135 N. by E. of Paris.

TOURNON, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated near the river Rhone, 24 miles SSW. of Privas.

TOURNUS, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated on the river Saone, 13 miles S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris.

TOURS, a conſiderable city, capital of the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet diameter; three of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated, in a line which croſſes the whole city, by a ſtreet 2400 feet long, with foot pavements on each ſide; and lined with fine buildings recently erected. Under the miniſtry of Cardinal

Cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were employed here in the ſilk manufacture; at preſent, the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines made here are much eſteemed. Tours is 127 miles SW. of Paris.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and dependant on Tunis. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

Touſey, Bucks, in Time pariſh. *Towa*, a river in Carmarthenſhire.

*TOWCESTER, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a manufactory of lace and ſilk. It is 29 miles S. of Northampton, and 60 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Towenavilly, in Donegal, Ulſter.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonſhire, which riſes near the ſource of the Tamar, and paſſing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Severn at Barnſtaple-Bay.

Towes, Lincolnſ. W. of Louth. *Towin*, Cornwall, E. of Grampound. *Towin*, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Town*, Cornwall, W. of Padſtow. *Town Borough*, Kent, near Appledore. *Townley*, Lancaſ. S. of Burnley. *Town Place*, Kent, by Throwley. *Townſtall*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth, has a tower 69 feet high, that is a ſea-mark. *Towre*, Lincolnſ. N. of Tatterſhal Chace. *Towthorp*, Yorkſ. NE. of Wilton. *Towthorp*, N. of York. *Towton*, S. of Nottingham, on the Trent. *Towton*, Yorkſ. 3½ miles SE. of Tadcaſter, famous for a bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, on Palm Sunday, 1461. The Yorkiſts gained a complete victory, and 36,000 men fell in the battle and purſuit.

TOWY, a river of South Wales, which riſes in Cardiganſhire, enters Carmarthenſhire at it's NE. extremity, and, paſſing by Carmarthen, enters the Briſtol Channel.

Towyn, Merionethſhire. *Trablefield*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

TRACHENBURG, a town and principality of Sileſia.

Tracton Abbey, in Cork, Munſter.

TRAFALGAR, a cape, or promontory, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SSE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 11 N. lon. 6. 1. W.

Trafford Bridge, NE. of Cheſter. *Traford* Lancaſ. SW. of Manchester. *Tragarden*, Cornwall. NE. of Truro. *Tragarth*, a river in Brecknockſhire.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Romania.

TRAJETTO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona.

Trakiernan Cove, in Cork, Munſter.

*TRALEE, the ſhire town of Kerry, in Munſter. Conſiderable quantities of herrings are taken in the bay, which, however, is ſo ſhallow, that veſſels of 50 or 60 tons cannot come within a mile of the town. On the N. ſide there is a fine chalybeate ſpa. It is 144 miles SW. of Dublin.

Tralong, in Cork, Munſter. *Tramore*, in Waterford, Munſter.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, or TRAS-OS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, lying on the other ſide of the Mountain of Marao, with reſpect to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, whence it has it's name. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain; on the W. by Entre Douro e Minho; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. The valleys are fertile in wine, oil, and fruits, and abound in cattle. It contains 2 cities, 57 villas or towns, and 549 pariſhes, with about 135,800 inhabitants.

Trammore, Cheſhire, S. of Liverpool-Haven. *Tranby*, Yorkſ. W. of Hull.

TRANCHIN, a town and county of Hungary, abounding in mineral ſprings.

TRANCOSO, a town of Tra-los-Montes.

TRANENT, a ſmall town of E. Lothian, between Haddington and Edinburgh. It's chief dependence is on it's coal-works, which have been carried on for many years, even under the town, but now extended to the circumjacent country. It is remarkable for a very ancient church, ſaid to be built by the Picts, and is about 9 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

TRANI, a town of Naples, capital of Bari, decayed ſince the harbour has been choked up with mud.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſubject to the Danes, who erected a fortreſs here in 1621. They had previouſly obtained a grant of the town and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 720l. The territory is conſiderable, and full of populous villages. It is ſeated at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, 56 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11. 1. N. lon. 79. 57. E.

Tranſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the bannat of Temeſwar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a ſufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich

rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, since 1722, has been rendered hereditary to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romanists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans; to which may be added, Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipsies. It's form is nearly oval; about 400 miles in circumference. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at Hermanstadt, by summons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

Tranwell, Northumberland, in Morpeth manor.

TRARBACH, a town of Spanheim, circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Moselle. The town and fort were taken by the allies in 1704. It is 22 miles NNE. of Treves.

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour. It is a trading place, famous for it's salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral; it is 45 miles WSW. of Palermo.

Trapeshill, Essex, between Epping Forest and Chigwell. *Trapham*, Kent, near Wingham.

TRAPOLIZZA, a town in the Morea.

TRAPPE, LA, a once-celebrated monastery in the dept. of Orne, situated in a large valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

Tratton, Sussex, near Portsmouth.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindoostan, extending about 90 miles along the coast of Malabar, and bounded on the N. by Mysore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E. India Company. Travancore, the capital, is 108 miles SSW. of Madura.

TRAVE, a river of Holstein, which passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, and Lubec, and falls into the Baltic at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a town of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NNE. of that city. In 1783, 951 ships sailed from this port.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Traun; near which are springs of salt water; also a town of Austria.

Trautmant, a river in Cardiganshire.

TRAW, a town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, seated on the Adriatic, in a small island near the main land. It is 12 miles W. of Spalatro.

Trawbridge, Devonsf. on the river Forton, near Crediton.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Valencia.

Treales, Lancas. NE. of Kirkham. *Trebassel*, Cornwall, NE. of Boscastle. *Trebe Jezu*, Cornwall, W. of Great Columb. *Treberack*, Cornwall, W. of Camelford. *Trebert*, Shropshire, S. of Clun-Castle.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, and falls into the Po, a little above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river.

Trebigh, Cornwall, near St. Ives.

TREBIGNO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, 10 miles NE. of Ragusa.

TREBISSACCIA, a town of Calabria Citra.

TREBISOND, or TARABOSAN, a city of Turkey in Asia, with a Greek archbishop's see and a harbour, seated at the foot of a pretty steep hill. The walls are almost square and high embattled, and though they are not of the first ages, they probably stand on the foundations of the ancient inclosure which got this city the name of Trapezium. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible, because they are too high. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. Under the Greek emperors, it was erected into a principality, or empire. Alexis Comenes took possession of it in 1204. In 1462, it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Comenes, and all his family, prisoners to Constantinople, where they were mostly put to death. It stands on the Black Sea, 220 miles ENE. of Erivan. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 40. 25. E.

TREBITZ, a town of Iglau, Moravia.

TREBNITZ, a town of Oels, Silesia.

Treborough, Somersetsf. SW. of Nettlecomb. *Treborow*, Devonsf. N. of Heulfworthy. *Treburget*, Cornwall, near Michelstow. *Trecarrol*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston. *Tredack*, or *Trehac*, Cornwall, near Leskard. *Treddington*, Worcestersf. on the Stour, N. of Shipston. *Tredeager*, Monmouthsf. near Usk. *Tredegy*, or *Tredegy*, Cornwall, near Camelford. *Tredington*, Gloucestersf. 2 miles and a half SE. of Tewkesbury. *Tredonock*, Monmouthsf. 3 miles from Caerleon. *Tredruston*, Cornwall,

wall, near Bodmin. *Trecaſtle*, Brecknockſ. *Tre-Evan*, or *Trenevaven*, Herefordſ. near Kyne-Church. *Treford*, or *Trayford*, Suſſex, SW. of Mulhurſt. *Trefrew*, Cornwall, near Swannacote. *Trefrhiw*, Carnarvonſhire.

TREFFURT, a town of Heſſe-Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

TREGANNON, a town of Cardiganſhire, ſeated on the river Tyvy, 15 miles SSE. of Aberiſtwith, and 202 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Treganyan, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Tregarden*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Tregare*, Monmouthſ. N. of Ragland-Caſtle. *Tregarget*, Cornwall, on the coaſt, NW. of Camelford. *Tregenno*, Cornwall, S. of St. Ives. *Tregernon*, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford. *Tregonnock*, Cornwall, SW. of Port-Elliot.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a manufacture of ſerge, having only about 150 houſes, poorly built. It is ſeated on the Fale, 14 miles NNE. of Falmouth, and 245 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Tregoodock, Cornw. near Launceſton. *Tregothuan*, Cornw. 3 miles from Truro. *Treguit*, or *Trequit*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Tregull*, Cornw. SE. of Leſkard. *Tregunnon*, Cornw. by the ſea, SE. of Truro. *Treban*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Trebarrew*, or *Trebarow*, Cornw. on the coaſt, S. of Tintagel.

TREILEBURG, a ſea-port of Schonen.

Treiſtick, Cornw. near Tregony. *Trekeve*, Cornw. N. of Leſkard. *Trelank*, Cornw. SW. of Launceſton. *Trelaſe*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Trelaſk*, Cornw. SE. of Camelford. *Trelawney*, Cornw. W. of the Lows. *Treleck*, near Monmouth. *Treleſtick*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Treleſtick*, Cornw. near St. Allan. *Trelowowith*, or *Trelanowth*, Cornw. SE. of Grampound. *Trelowren-Park*, Cornw. near Helſton. *Tremabe*, or *Tremaly*, Cornw. NE. of Leſkard. *Tremadart*, Cornw. SW. of Leſkard. *Tremanton-Park*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Trematon*, Cornw. W. of Saltaſh, had a caſtle, that was anciently the ſeat of the earls and other chief governors of Cornwall. It is now in ruins, and as thick tapeſtried with ivy, as it was formerly with arras. *Trembroſe*, Cornw. SW. of Helford-Haven. *Tremene*, Cornw. NW. of Launceſton.

TREMESEN, or TLEMSAM, a province of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. ſide, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and paſtures. The capital, of the ſame name, which is inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews, is 50 miles SW. of Oran, and 200 SW. of Algiers. Lat. 34. 40. N. lon. 1. 29. W.

Trembale, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Stanſted-Montfichet.

TREMITI, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples. They are called Caprara, Tremite, or St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

Tremoly, Cornwall, S. of Carantock.

TREMOUILLE, a town in the dept. of Vienne, 32 miles ESE. of Poitiers.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Tremworth, or *Tremwood*, Kent. *Trendle*, N. and S. Somerſ. near Taunton. *Treneglos*, Cornw. near Half-Drunken-Downs. *Trenegove*, Cornw. NE. of Leſtwithiel. *Trenowth*, Cornw. SW. of Padſtow-Haven. *Trenowth*, Cornwall, N. of Leſkard. *Trenſtow*, Devonſ. near Comb-Martin.

TRENT, a city of Tirol, formerly imperial; and famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It contains no ſtreets exactly regular, and the houſes are in general old. Here is a large but antique palace, a cathedral, 3 pariſh churches, a college, and ſome convents. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW. of Venice.

TRENT, or the TRENTINO, a princely biſhopric of Tirol, partly under the ſovereignty of the houſe of Auſtria, although the biſhop is a prince of the empire.

TRENT, a large river in England, which riſes in Staffordſhire, iſſuing from three ſeveral ſprings between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordſhire, it takes a NE. direction, and enters Derbyſhire, forming, for a ſhort ſpace, it's ſeparation from the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham. It enters the latter county at it's SW. extremity, and thence croſſes obliquely to the E. forming, toward the N. part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnſhire, a corner of which it croſſes, and then falls into the Humber below Burton Stather. Canals are made, or making, to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom; viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainſborough, to Bedford and Cheſterfield; a cut to Lincoln, and from thence to Tatterſhall, Horncaſtle, Seaford, Boſton, and the ſea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winſter; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch through the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Cheſter, to the Merſey, joining

ing with another branch to Coventry and Braunston, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches extend to the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worcester, and many others. The Trent is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire, but has the inconvenience of being subject to great and frequent floods.

Trent, Somerset. between Ilchester and Milburn-Port. *Trentham*, Staff. on the Trent, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line.

TRENTON, a town of New Jersey, of which state it is the largest town. It is seated on the E. side of the river Delaware, 24 miles NNE. of Philadelphia.

Trentwith, Cornwall, near Madern. *Treowen*, or *Traowey*, SW. of Monmouth. *Trepton*, Northumberl. in the manor of Roubirie.

TREPTOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the Rega, which is here made navigable, 11 miles SW. of Colberg.

Trerene, or *Trereve*, Cornw. near Phillack. *Trerise*, Cornw. SW. of Columb-Magna. *Trerose*, Cornw. W. of Falmouth Haven. *Tresco*, Staff. on the river Sneftal, SW. of Wolverhampton. *Tresseck*, Herefordf. between Aconbury and Ross.

Tresham, Glouc. in Hawksbury parish.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the Islands of Col and Mull.

Tresilian, Cornw. at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Tresmere*, Cornw. by Half-Drunken-Downs. *Tresmere*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Tresoro*, and *Tresunger*, Cornw. E. of Padstow Haven. *Tresswithin*, Cornw. E. of Phillack. *Tretallock*, Cornw. NE. of St. Columb. *Tretermane*, Cumberl. near Askerton-Castle. *Trethilly*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trethuise*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Trethune*, Cornw. SW. of Padstow. *Tretire*, Herefordf. near Michael-Church. *Treton*, Yorksf. E. of Sheffield. *Tretzver*, Brecknockf. *Trevabees*, Cornw. SW. of Helford-Haven. *Trevacus*, Cornw. SE. of Tregony. *Trevalgen*, Cornw. NW. of St. Ives. *Trevalgy*, Cornwall, SW. of Boscastle. *Trevasus*, Cornw. S. of Truro. *Trevegay*, Cornw. by Rushcarrock. *Treveloch-Forest*, Shropshire. S. of Oswestry. *Trevena*, Cornwall, near Tintagel-Castle. *Trevenna*, Cornw. W. of Padstow-Haven. *Trevera*, Cornw. near Padstow-Haven.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishoprlc of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, assumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. The chapter consists of 40 canons, including 16 capitulars and 24 domicelli. It has 3 colleges, a cathedral, 3 collegiate and 5 parish churches, as also 13 monasteries and nunneries, with a house of the Teutonic Order, and another belonging to that of St. John. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which is a stone bridge, in a fertile country, abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, having been formerly a place of note of the Treviri, and the capital of all Gaul, in the time of Constantine the Great. It is 20 miles NE. of Luxemburg.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by the estates of the Elector Palatine and of Nassau; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Luxemburg and Lorrain. It is about 80 miles in length, but the breadth is uncertain. It is full of mountains and forests; but, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, and the country populous.

Trevithin, Monmouthshire, W. of Usk. *Trevethock*, Cornwall, NE. of Helston.

TREVI, a town of Spoleto; and a town in Campagna-di Roma.

TREVICO, a town of Principato Ultra.

Trevigo, Cornwall, near Lestwithiel. *Trevill*, Cornwall, at the Land's-End. *Trevillock*, Cornwall, by Grampound. *Trevillet*, Cornwall, SE. of Tintagel-Castle. *Trevine*, Cornwall, W. of Truro.

TREVINO, a town of Alava, in Spain.

TREVISANO, a marquisate of Italy, in Venice, 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Trevigo is the principal town.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, a city of Italy, capital of the Trevisano, containing 17 churches, and 19 convents. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; and is 20 miles NNW. of Venice.

Trevithic, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Trevona*, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony. *Trevour*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padstow Haven. *Trevouth*, Cornwall, near Great Columb.

TREVOUX, a small town in the depart-

ment of Ain. The moſt remarkable buildings here are the late mint; the late parliament houſe; the governor's houſe; an hoſpital, founded by the woman De Montpenſier; and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals, compoſed by the Jeſuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled "Memoires de Trevoux," and for the "Dictionnaire Univerſel, which is equally eſteemed, although that of the French Academy is preferable with reſpect to the greateſt part of the objects that are common to them. Trevoux is ſeated on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris.

Trewardinock, Cornw. near Tregony.

TREWARDRETH-BAY, in Cornwall, on the Engliſh Channel, W. of Fowey-Haven.

Trewargon, Cornw. N. of the Looes. *Trewath*, Cornw. NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Trewen*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton. *Trewen*, Herefordſ. 5 miles from Abergavenny. *Trewerveneth*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Trewindle*, Cornw. NW. of Camelford. *Trewine*, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trewinck*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padſtow. *Trewket*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick. *Trewnard*, Cornw. near St. Earth. *Trewolf*, Cornw. SW. of Penzance. *Trewolthal*, Cornwall, W. of Helford-Haven. *Treworgan*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Treworgans*, Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's End. *Treworgy*, Cornw. 3 miles from Kilguth. *Treworgy*, Cornwall, N. of Leſkard. *Trewſbury*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Coats. *Trewullock*, Cornwall, E. of Great Columb.

TREYSA, a town of Heſſe, circle of Upper Rhine, 17 miles ENE. of Marpurg.

TREZZO, a town of the Milaneſe.

Triago, Herefordſ. E. of Kynechurch.

TRIBSEES, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, reckoned a paſs to Mecklenburg. It is 22 miles SW. of Stralſund.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, a ſea-port town of Carniola, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, extending to the Adriatic, about which the vineyards form a ſemicircle. The ſtreets are narrow; but there is a large ſquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour conſiſts of an inner and outer, and has been conſiderably improved by the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, who alſo declared this place a free port; with an exception of the articles of iron, ſteel, copper, quickſilver, ſalt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cryſtal. The inhabitants have a good trade in ſalt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Lauback; and they make good wines. It is 8 miles NNE. of Cabo-d'Iſtria. Lat. 45. 56. N. lon. 14. 4. E.

Trill, Devonſ. near Exminſter.

Trillic, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

*TRIM, the ſhire town of Meath, in Leinſter, 22 miles NW. of Dublin.

Trimdon, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Trimwenton*, Cornwall, N. of Penzance. *Trimingham*, Norfolk, near N. and S. Reppis. *Trimley*, *St. Martin's* and *St. Mary's*, Suffolk, near Orwell and Woodbridge Havens. *Trimpley*, Worceſterſ. in Kidderminſter pariſh.

TRINCOMALE, a ſea-port town of Ceylon, on the E. ſide, with a harbour reckoned the beſt and fineſt in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſituated in a bay capable of containing a thouſand veſſels, where they may winter, careen, and refit, with entire ſafety. The citadel, built by the Dutch, has four baſtions, well ſupplied with artillery; it is ſituated on a peninſula, and commands the harbour. It was taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh, in January, 1782; retaken by the French in Auguſt following; and reſtored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the Engliſh ſince the commencement of the preſent war. Trincomale is 70 miles NE. of Candy. Lat. 8. 45. N. lon. 81. 52. E.

Trincow, Cornwall, near Padſtow.

*TRING, a town of Hertfordſhire, 22 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Tringford, Herts, between Long Marſton and Tring.

TRINIDAD, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, ſeparated from Paria, in Terra Firma, by a ſtrait about 8 miles over. The ſoil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is ſaid to be unhealthy, the iſland being often covered with thick fogs. It is upwards of 70 miles in length, and from 6 to 30 in breadth; and was diſcovered by Columbus in 1498. The Engliſh have lately taken this iſland, and yet continue in poſſeſſion of it, having put in a garriſon of their own troops.

TRINIDAD, a town of Guatimala, Mexico, on the South Sea. It is a very important place, becauſe there is no other harbour on this coaſt. It is 100 miles SE. of Guatimala.

TRINIDAD, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, ſeated on the river Magdelena, 30 miles NW. of Santa-Fé.

Trinity, Cornwall, near Polrudden-Hill, W. of

W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Trinity-Chapel*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Trinity-Chapel*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, by Dartmouth. *Trinity-Chapel*, Monmouthſ. oppoſite to Auſt-Ferry, over the Severn.

Trinity-Pariſh, in Waterford, Munſter.

TRINO, a town of Italy, in Montferrat.

Trip, Somerſetſ. in Old Cleeve pariſh, by Clatworthy. *Tripall*, or *Trippall*, a river in Northumberland. *Triplow*, Cambridgeſhire, near Fulmer.

TRIPOLI, a city of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is pretty large, and has a harbour, the moſt commodious of any along this whole coaſt, except Alexandria. The houſes are low and mean, and the ſtreets narrow, dirty, and irregular. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in ſtuffs, ſaffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, oſtrich feathers, ſkins, and particularly Chriſtian ſlaves, whom they take at ſea. At the W. end is a ſtrong caſtle, fortified after the modern manner, and furniſhed with ſome large cannon. In 1685, Tripoli was bombarded by a French ſquadron, under Marſhal d'Etrees, and the government compelled to ſue for peace. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, in a ſandy ſoil, 275 miles SE. by S. of Tunis. Lat. 32. 34. N. lon. 13. 12. E.

TRIPOLI, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledulgerid; and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W. but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that toward Egypt is a ſandy deſert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a ſort of regency, at the head of which is a dey, or bey, who is not merely a titular vaſſal to the Porte, but really under ſubjection and tribute. They have about 7 or 8 corſairs, which, though they are moſtly ſmall gallies, poorly manned and equipped, take a great number of ſhips. Here are a number of villages, very poor, and thinly inhabited; but few cities or towns of conſequence.

TRIPOLI, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are near 60,000, conſiſting of Turks, ſchiſmatic Greeks, Latins, and Jews. All the houſes have fountains belonging to them, with orchards, where the nopal grows ſpontaneouſly. The commerce is wholly in the hands of the French, who have a conſul here, and three commercial houſes within the town. They export coarſe ſilks, ſpunges fiſhed in the road, exchanging them for cloth, cochineal, ſugar, or Weſt-India coffee. The baſhaw farms the government from the Porte, on a leaſe of one year only, at 750 purſes, or about 39,000l. per annum. In the territory about it, are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. It is 130 miles S. of Scandaroon, and 72 NW. of Damaſcus.

Trippils, Eſſex, near Woodford-Wells. *Trippleton*, Herefordſ. NE. of Brampton-Brian.

TRIST, a ſmall, uninhabited iſland of Mexico, on the S. coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy.

Triſull, Staffordſ. on the Sneſtal Water, by Wolverhampton. *Triſwell*, Nottingh. SE. of Retford.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a ſtrong town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, garriſoned by Engliſh troops. It is 67 miles SSW. of Tranquebar.

Trithall, Cornwall, N. of Helſton. *Tritlington*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth.

TRIVENTO, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

Troham, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Biſley.

TROJA, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, which, under the French government, was the *martorem porcum* for furs and other Indian commodities. It is not very populous, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houſes large, and richly furniſhed. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW. of Quebec.

Trokenhole, Cambridgeſhire, W. of Wiſbeach.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, 16 miles W. of Wilna.

TRON, ST. a town of Liege.

Trone, Berks, in Wantage pariſh.

TROPEA, a town of Calabria Ultra, ſeated on a high rock, near the ſea.

TROPPAU, a city of Sileſia, the ſeat of the regency for the Auſtrian part; 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz.

TROPPAU, a principality of Sileſia, divided between the houſe of Auſtria and the king of Pruſſia.

TROPEZ, ST. a ſea-port in the dept. of Var, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 12 miles SSW. of Frejus.

Troſton, Suffolk, S. of Fakenham. *Troſtrey*, Monmouthſ. N. of Uſk. *Trothy*, a river in Monmouthſ. *Trotteſcliff*, Kent, 2 miles NE. of Wrotham. *Trotton*, Suſſex, near Petworth and Midhurſt. *Troveryn*, a river in Merionetſhire. *Troughbuken*, Northumberl. SW. of Elleſdon. *Troutbeck*, a river in Cumberland. *Troutbeck*, Weſtmorland, near Bowneſs, on the river Troutbeck, which runs into the Windermere-Water.

* TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a manufactory of broad cloth, 23

miles SW. of Marlborough, and 98 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Trowell, W. of Nottingham. *Trowse-Newton-Hall*, 2 miles NE. of Norwich.

TROY, or ILIUM, an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, at the foot of Mount Ida, and opposite the Isle of Tenedos. It is well known, at least in poetic fiction, for it's ten years siege.

TROYES, a city in the dept. of Aube, before the revolution, the capital of Champagne, and the see of a bishop. As the stone in it's neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, produce an effect pleasing to the eye. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church, the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It's commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, flax, hemp, waxchandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles ENE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris.

Troy, House and *Michel*, S. and SW. of Monmouth.

Trull, Somersetsh. SW. of Taunton. *Truly*, Suffex, E. of Stening. *Trumpington*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Trunch*, Norfolk, NE. of N. Walsham.

*TRURO, a town in Cornwall, with a large, commodious quay for vessels of about 100 tons. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. It's chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Truro is seated at the head of the Fale, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Trusham, Devonsh. N. of Chudleigh. *Trusley*, Derbyshire, E. of Boylston.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, 117 miles SW. of Madrid.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, Terra-Firma.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and valley of Chimo. In it's pleasant and fertile territory, are above 50,000 tributary Americans. It is seated on a small river, near the S. Sea, 6 miles S. of Guanchaco, it's port or harbour, and 300 miles NNW. of Lima. Lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, with a good harbour. It is built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lat. 15. 20. N. lon. 85 50. W.

Truxton without, Hants, SW. of Weyhill. *Tryley*, Monmouthsh. N. of Abergavenny.

TSCHUTSKI, a country situated on the NE. extremity of Asia, near the NW. coast of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a hardy race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTI.

*TUAM, in the county of Galway, in Connaught, was once a city, but is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles NNE. of Galway, and 93 W. of Dublin.

TUBAON, a town on the N. coast of Java. Lat. 6. 0. S. lon 111. 51. E.

Tubberdonny, or *Tubberidony*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberhany*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Tubbermore*, in Derry, Ulster. *Tubbermurry*, in Limerick, Munster. *Tubberpaddy*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberpound*, in King's County, Leinster. *Tobberjeanavan*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tubberbrackin*, in Galway, Connaught.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, the second in Wirtemburg, with an university, a seminary for the study of the law, and a college for the nobility. In the townhouse is a very curious clock. Here the ancient Palatines of Tubingen, whose origin is unknown, had their pfalz, or palatium, which stood on the spot of the present castle. It is seated on the river Neckar, 18 miles SW. of Stutgard.

TUCUMAN, or TACMA, a large province of S. America, W. of Paraguay, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The air is hot, and the earth sandy. Many parts, however, are fruitful, and well cultivated; and the original natives, who live in small villages close to one another, are somewhat civilized by the Spaniards, being covered with cotton and woollen manufactures.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley; the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and the necessaries

neceſſaries of life. Lat. 7. 31. N. lon. 67. 40. W.

Tuddenham, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Tuddenham*, Suffolk, SW. of Lackford. *Tuddenham*, *E. W.* and *N.* Norfolk, E. of Dereham. *Tuddey*, S. of Durham. *Tuddiford*, Hants, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch.

TUDDINGTON, a ſmall town of Bedfordſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday, almoſt diſuſed. It is 5 miles NW. of Dunſtable, and 37 NW. of London.

Tuddington, Glouceſ. between Winchcomb and Campden. *Tuddington*, or *Teddington*, Middleſex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton, a mile NW. of Kingſton.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the river Ebro. It is 45 miles NW. of Saragoſſa, and 146 NNE. of Madrid.

Tudeley, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Tudſham*, or *Tutſham Hall*, Kent, near Weſt Farley. *Tudworth*, *North*, Wiltſhire, 6 miles NE. of Ambreſbury. *Tudworth*, *South*, Hants, by North Tudworth. *Tudy St.* Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Tue*, *St.* Cornwall, SE. of Tregony.

TVER, a government of Ruſſia, once an independent ſovereignty, called the Duchy of Tver, and afterwards compriſed in the government of Novogorod. The number of inhabitants in this diſtrict has of late increaſed very much. The country produces plenty of grain, hemp, flax, and vegetables. It's foreſts yield oak, birch, alder, &c. and here are vaſt numbers of wild and tame quadrupeds, with a variety of birds, eagles, falcons, cranes, &c. Beſide the fiſhes common to moſt lakes and rivers, there is a fiſh which is peculiar to the waters of theſe northern regions. It is called the ſterlet, the *acipenſer ruthenus*, of Linnæus, and is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, highly eſteemed for the flavour and delicacy of it's fleſh, and for it's roe, of which the fineſt caviare is made.

TVER, a conſiderable commercial town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name, and ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandiſe ſent by water from Siberia, and the ſouthern provinces toward Peterſburgh. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1763, has been much improved in being rebuilt. The empreſs ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made; enjoining all the houſes to be conſtructed according to this model. At her own expence, ſhe raiſed the governor's houſe, the epiſcopal palace, the courts of juſtice, the exchange, the priſon, and ſome other public edifices; and to every perſon who engaged to build a houſe of brick, ſhe offered a loan of 300l. for a year, without intereſt. The money which ſhe advanced on this occaſion, amounted to 60,000l. and ſhe has ſince remitted one-third of this ſum. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in ſtraight lines from an octagon in the centre. The houſes are of brick ſtuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. The plan, when completed, was to compriſe two octagons, with ſeveral ſtreets leading from them, and interſecting each other at right angles. Here is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary, which admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the public charge. It admits 120 ſtudents, who are inſtructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortifications, tactics, natural philoſophy, muſic, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles NNW. of Moſcow.

Tueſley, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Tuffield*, Oxfordſ. near Nettlebed. *Tuffley-Court*, by Glouceſter. *Tuftes*, Eſſex, near Little Baddow and Malden. *Tufton*, Kent, in Rainham pariſh. *Tufton*, Suſſex, in Nordiham pariſh. *Tugby*, Leiceſterſ. N. of Hallaton. *Tugford*, Shropſ. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Tuggel*, or *Tughall*, Northumberl. in Veſey barony.

Tullaghnanceve; ſee *Saintfield*. *Tullahane*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Tullamore*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Tullamore*, in Down, Ulſter.

* TULLAMORE, a town of King's County, in Leinſter. The river Tullamore divides the town nearly into two equal parts. It is 46 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Tullanſtown, in Louth, Leinſter.

TULLES, a town in the dept. of Correze, before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limoſin, and ſee of a biſhop. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges.

Tully, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Tullycarbet*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Tullyo-donald*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Tullyvallen*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

TULN, a town of Auſtria, near the Wienarwald, or Wood of Vienna. It is

ſeated near the river Tuln, 15 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Tulrahan, in Mayo, Connaught. *Tulſk*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Tumbey, Linc. near Tatterſhal-Chace.

TUMBEZ, a town of Piura, Peru.

TUMEL, a rapid river of Perthſhire, which, after forming many beautiful cataracts, ſpreads into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and afterwards falls into the Garry.

Tummer, Somerſetſ. near Milburn-Port, 3 miles from Sherborn.

* TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, ſeated on the river Tun, one of the five little ſtreams of the Medway, over each of which is a ſtone bridge. Here is a famous freeſchool, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Tunbridge is 14 miles SSW. of Maidſtone, and 30 SE. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of Kent, 5 miles S. of Tunbridge, but in the ſame pariſh. It is much reſorted to in ſummer, on account of it's chalybeate waters. It is ſeated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleaſant, on which are ſcattered houſes, orchards, and gardens; and as the country here is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are the buildings requiſite for the accommodation of the viſitants, with a plentiful market, and ſhops noted for their elegant turnery ware. About a mile and a half from the Wells, are ſtupendous rocks, in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged cloſe together. Surpriſing cliffs and chaſms are interſperſed, with narrow, gloomy paſſages that lead through the midſt of them. The water is a great deobſtruent and bracer, operates by urine and perſpiration, and is efficacious in cold, chronical diſtempers, weak nerves, and bad digeſtion.

Tunford, Hertfordſ. SE. of Wormley. *Tunford*, or *Toniford*, Kent, near Thenington.

TUNGEBADRA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Kiſtnah, 7 miles E. of Rachore.

TUNJA, a town and diſtrict of Terra Firma, in New Granada, 30 miles SW. of Truxillo.

TUNIS, a city of Barbary, called by Diodorus Siculus, Leucon Tuneta, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the point of the Gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the place where the city of Carthage ſtood. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, and is 3 miles in circumference, including the ſuburbs. Here are five gates, and the houſes are about 12,000. The bey's palace, where the divan aſſemble, the great moſque, with a few others, are the only buildings of note. Here are ſeveral colleges and ſchools, with doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public. The janizaries are quartered in barracks. The harbour, which has a very narrow entrance, is defended by a caſtle and the fortreſs of Goletta. In the city they have no water, but what is obtained at a mile's diſtance. Here are Engliſh, French, Dutch, and other European conſuls. Tunis has long been famous for the manufacture of linen and woollen goods, and the inhabitants are more intent on trade than plundering and cruiſing. It is ſeated 10 miles from the ſea, in lat. 36. 42. N. lon. 10. 16. E.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by ſeveral tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Eſab; extending 200 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference ariſing between the father and ſon, one of which was for the protection of the Chriſtians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants ſhook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks; and a baſhaw ſtill reſides here, although, in power and influence, he is a mere cypher. The beyſhip is hereditary, and independent both of the porte and the divan, but is ſeldom filled up, when vacant, without violence and bloodſhed. The air, in general, is healthy, but the ſoil in the eaſtern parts is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the northern part is the moſt fertile, pleaſant, and populous, and hath the greateſt number of cities, villages, and dowars. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alſo olive-trees, roſes, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkeys, cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other ſorts of birds and beaſts. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Cabs. In the city of

Tunis

Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They alſo have a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap, and oſtriches eggs and feathers.

Tunley, and *Daneway*, Glouceſ. hamlets to Biſley. *Tunſtall*, Devonſhire, near Torbay. *Tunſtall*, Durham, near Stranton. *Tunſtall*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, 2 miles S. of Milton. *Tunſtall*, Lancaſhire, S. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Tunſtall*, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth. *Tunſtall*, Staff. in Sugenthall Manor. *Tunſtall*, Staff. N. of Wolverhampton. *Tunſtall*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Tunſtall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Headon. *Tunſtall*, Yorkſ. S. of Richmond. *Tunſted*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Tunwell*, Herts, near Thundridge.

Tunyquin, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Tupham, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Tuppendens*, or *Tubbenden*, Kent, in the pariſhes of Orpington and Farnborow. *Tupton*, Derbyſhire, near Cheſterfield, *Turburſey*, Cambridgeſhire, N. of Ely.

TURCKHEIM, a town in the department of Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, that part of Armenia which belongs to the Turks.

TURENNE, a town in the department of Correze, 15 miles SSW. of Tulle.

Turfield, Bucks, near Wycomb. *Turfield*, Glouceſ. E. of Chipping Sodbury. *Turforn*, or *Tuviford*, Shropſhire, SE. of Oſweſtry. *Turges*, Hants, W. of Everſley. *Turgh*, a river riſing on the W. ſide of Montgomeryſ. and falling into the Tanat. *Turghe*, a river in Carmarthenſhire.

TURIN, anciently called TAURINI, a city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of it's ſovereign, the king of Sardinia, with an univerſity. It is charmingly ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handſomeſt places in Italy, but the air is thick and moiſt in autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. The approaches to it are magnificent, and the environs beautiful. Moſt of the ſtreets are well-built, uniform, clean, ſtraight, and terminating on ſome agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his houſe but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The Strada-di-Po, the fineſt and largeſt in the city, leads to the royal palace, and adorned with piazzas that are at once beautiful and convenient. The royal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral pictures, ſtatues, and antiquities of great value. The furniture is rich and elegant, and the floors are curiouſly inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a ſtate of ſhining brightneſs. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, conſiſting of 5 ſtrong baſtions, and is reputed one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe. There are fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po; and the houſe called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well-built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. The chief trade of the city and country is in thrown ſilk, which is ſent to England and Lyons: ſome of it they manufacture into excellent ſtockings, and ſilk for furniture. Turin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, ſeveral hoſpitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The French beſieged this city, in 1706, for upwards of 3 months, but were totally defeated, and compelled to raiſe the ſiege by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

Turk Dean, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles N. of Northleach.

TURKESTAN, or TURAN, a country of Aſia, bounded on the N. by deſerts, on the E. by Kalmuck Tartary, on the S. by Bukharia, and on the W. by Charaſm, near 300 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth. It is divided between two Tartar khans, or chiefs.

TURKEY, a very large empire, extended over part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Boſnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Epirus, Albania, part of Dalmatia, the Morea, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Aſia contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, Turcomania, part of Circaſſia, Natolia, and Syria, with Paleſtine. In Africa, the Turks have ſtill a precarious ſovereignty over Egypt and part of Nubia. Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general the Turks are moderate in eating, and lovers of reſt and idleneſs; and by their haughtineſs, deſpiſe manufactures, improvements, and traffic. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards ſtrangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation ſuffers adverſity with greater patience than they. The grand ſignior is abſolute maſter of the goods and lives of his ſubjects: he aſſumes the titles of God upon

Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, &c. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor, with a ſalary of about 600,000 dollars a year, excluſive of perquiſites. Here, however, it may be obſerved, that though the grand ſignior has ſuch prodigious power, he ſeldom extends it to thoſe that live a private life, for theſe may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks were originally a Scythian, or Tartar nation, dwelling betwixt the Black and Caſpian Seas, and became firſt known in the 7th century, when Herodius, emperor of the eaſt, took them into his ſervice; after which the Arabian and Saracen caliphs had particular bodies of them for guards, and filled their armies with them. Having gradually got the power into their own hands, ſeveral governors of this nation revolted from the caliphs. In 1214, Schah Soliman, prince of Nera, a town on the Caſpian Sea, paſſed Mount Caucaſus with 50,000 men, making himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer Aſia. His grandſon, Othman, called his people after his own name. In 1453, Mahomet II. took Conſtantinople, and reduced the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. The number of the janizaries, who are all infantry, and the flower of the Turkiſh forces, is generally 40,000. The navy is laid up at Conſtantinople, near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about 40 men of war, excluſive of auxiliary and hired ſhips, and galleys of 2, 3, and 4 benches of oars. The Engliſh trade here has for ſome years been greatly on the decline. In the iſlands, the merchants are generally French. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

TURK MOUNTAIN, in Kerry, Munſter. It is ſituated near Killarney Lake, and affords one of the moſt beautiful natural proſpects in the world.

Turlamore, in Clare, Munſter.

Turlby, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Alford. *Turley and Hoop*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles SW. of Tewkeſbury.

Turloughmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Turnaſton, Herefordſ. S. of the Golden Vale. *Turnbridge* Yorkſ. E. of Snaith. *Turnditch Chapel* Derbyſ. in Duffield pariſh. *Turner's Hall*, Herts, near the river Verlam and Flamſted. *Turner's Hill*, Herts, between Waltham Croſs and Cheſhunt Waſh. *Turner's Hill*, Suſſex. *Turner's Fiddle*, or *Tour's Fiddle*, Dorſet. on the river Piddle, 2 miles E. of Affpiddle. *Turnham*, or *Thurnham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half W. of Maidſtone. *Turnham-Green*, Middleſex, between Hammerſmith and Brentford.

TURNHOUT, a town of Brabant.

Turnhurſt, Staff. E. of Talk-on-the-Hill. *Turnwood*, Dorſetſ. W. of Blandford. *Turnworth*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles N. of Winterborne Stickland. *Turnworth*, Hants, between Odiam and Baſingſtoke. *Turpington*, 3 miles from Cambridge. *Turrington*, E. and *W.* Lincolnſhire, S. of Market-Raiſin.

TURSI, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Turſdale, S. of Durham. *Turvey*, Bedfordſhire, SW. of Stevington. *Turvil-Court*, Bucks, 5 miles from Henley-on-Thames. *Turweſton*, or *Tinweſton*, Bucks, on the Ouſe, NW. of Buckingham. *Turwick*, Suſſex, SW. of Midhurſt.

Tuſcan Paſs, between the counties of Down and Armagh, in Ulſter.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, ſituated between the Mediterranean, the pope's territories, the Modeneſe, and the ſtate of Lucca. It is about 115 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, excluſive of ſome parts diſtributed in the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are found mines of divers ſorts, ſuch as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſides hot-baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants apply themſelves to trade, and have eſtabliſhed divers manufactories, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, fine earthen-ware, and gilt leather. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Sienneſe, to which ſome add the iſlands. Florence is the capital, which ſee.

Tuſmore, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Fritwell. *Tuſſons*, Suſſex, E. of Rotherbridge.

TUTACORIN, a town in the Carnatic, oppoſite the Iſland of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

TUTBURY, a town of Staffordſhire, affording a proſpect, from a hill in it's neighbourhood, over the rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, beſide other extenſive views. It is 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 NW. of London.

Tuthill, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Tuthill*, or *Toothill*, Yorkſ. between Brighouſe and Huthersfield. *Tutnell*, Warw. near Tarbick. *Tuttington*, Norfolk, between Aleſham

Aleſham and North Walſham. *Tuttle Street*, Middleſex, between Forty Hill and Waltham Croſs.

*TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a well-endowed freeſchool. It is ſeated in a clayey ſoil, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Minho, in a country affording the richeſt proſpects of gardens, orchards, vineyards, and cornfields. It is 62 miles S. of Compoſtella.

Twade, Kent, N. of Milton.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Peeblesſhire, at Tweedſmuir, croſſes that county, as alſo the N. parts of Selkirkſhire and Roxburghſhire, and forming the boundary between Berwickſhire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE.

Tweedmouth, Northumberland, near Berwick.

TWEEDSMUIR, a mountainous and heathy tract in Peeblesſhire.

Twemlow, Cheſhire, on the Dane, SE. of Northwich. *Twenge*, Northumb. on the Woulds. *Twenge*, or *Thwing*, Yorkſ. W. of Burlington. *Tweſleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Ingleton. *Twickhere*, Devonſ. near Merland. *Twickenham*, a fine village of Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, with many handſome villas. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the river Coln, which flows here into the Thames. It is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Twicroſs*, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Hog's Norton. *Twidall*, Kent, near Gillingham. *Twidnack*, Cornwall, in Lalant pariſh. *Twiford*, Berks, between Maidenhead and Reading. *Twiford*, Bucks, NE. of Bicester. *Twiford*, Derbyſ. in Barrow pariſh. *Twiford*, Dorſetſ. S. of Shaftſbury. *Twiford*, Hants, 2 miles from Winchester. *Twiford*, Leiceſ. NE. of Bilſdon. *Twiford*, Norfolk, near Foulſham. *Twiford Bridge*, Kent, near Nettleſted. *Twiford*, *E.* and *W.* Middl. near Wemley Green and the Brent, between Halſden Green and Perivale. *Twigworth*, near Glouceſter. *Twineham*, Suſſex, E. of Shermanbury. *Twinſled*, Eſſex, E. of Caſtle Heningham. *Twining*, Glouceſ. 3 miles N. of Tewkeſbury. *Twitching*, or *Tuchyn*, Devonſ. NE. of South Moulton. *Twitham*, Kent, near Wingham. *Twiverton*, Somerſ. 2 miles SW. of Bath. *Twirwell*, Northamptonſ. between Thrapſton and Kettering. *Twizell Caſtle*, Northumberland, near Grindon, S. of Norham, and near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed.

Two-Mile Bridge, in Waterford, Munſter. *Two Mile Water*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Two Pot-Houſe*, in Cork, Munſter.

Two Waters, Herts, between King's Langley and Barkhamſted. *Twy*, a river in Cardiganſhire.

TYBER ISLAND, at the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia.

Tyd. St. Giles, Camb. N. of Wiſbeach. *Tyd, St. Mary's*, Linc. on the bank of the Nyne, SE. of Gedney. *Tye Corbet*, Eſſex, NW. of North Ockenden. *Tyes*, Suſſex, between Slaughan and Balcomb.

TYKOKZIN, a town of Bielſk, Poland.

Tyld Hall, Eſſex, between Lachingdon and Althorn. *Tylemouth*, Northumb. S. of Norham, where the Till falls into the Tweed. *Tylen*, Yorkſ. N. of Doncaſter. *Tylywin*, Carmarthenſ. 5 miles W. of St. Clere, where was the palace of Hoel Dha, the firſt ſovereign of all Wales. Here he convened all his clergy, to frame a ſyſtem of laws, in 942.

Tynagh, in Galway, Connaught. *Tynan*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

TYNE, the principal river of Northumberland, formed of a ſouth branch, which riſes S. of Aldſtone, in Cumberland; and a north one from the hills on the borders of Scotland. Theſe uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flowing to Newcaſtle, enters the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a rapid river which riſes in the S. part of Haddingtonſhire, waters the town of Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tyng, or *Teing*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at Teignmouth.

TYNMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

Tyone, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Tyrawly*, a barony in Mayo, Connaught.

TYRCONNEL, the ancient name of Donegal, in Ulſter.

TYRE. See SOUR, or SUR.

Tyringham, Buckinghamſhire, a pariſh near Newport Pagnal.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 44 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth; bounded on the N. and NE. by Londonderry, on the E. by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S. and SW. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, and on the W. by Donegal. It contains 35 pariſhes, and about 28,700 inhabitants. The ſoil varies exceedingly; in ſome parts it is rich and fertile, in others rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated.

Near

Near Dungannon are ſome collieries. The aſſize town is Omagh. The bleach-greens in it are principally ſituated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookſtown, and Stewartſtown. The linen manufactory is eſtimated at 257,444l. yearly.

Tyſoe, Warwickſhire, at the ſkirt of Edgehill; had a market.

TYSTED, in Alburg, N. Jutland.

TZARITZYN, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Saratof, on the river Volga.

VAAST, ST. a town in the dept. of the Channel, 14 miles ESE. of Cherburg.

VABRES, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. It has ſome manufactures of ſerges, dimities, and cottons, and is 30 miles SSE. of Rodez.

Vach, Bucks, near Amerſham.

VACHA, a town of Upper Heſſe, circle of Upper Rhine.

Vacherry, Surry, in Cranley pariſh.

VADA, a ſea-port of Tuſcany.

VADO, a ſea-port of Genoa.

VADSTEIN. See WADSTENA.

VAENA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

VAJINGEN, a town of Wirtemburg.

VAISEAUX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Louſiana, between the mouths of the Miſſiſſippi and the Mobile, with a harbour.

VAISON, a town of France, in the Venaiſſin, ſeated on a mountain, near the ruins of ancient Vaiſon, which was one of the largeſt cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles NE. of Orange.

VAL. See LAVELD.

VALDAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod. It contains ſeveral new brick buildings; and even the wooden houſes are more decorated than the generality of Ruſſian cottages. It lies upon an agreeable ſlope, on a lake of the ſame name, and is 72 miles SE. of Novogorod.

VALDAIA HILLS, hills of Ruſſia, in Novogorod, which, though of no conſiderable elevation, are the higheſt in this part of the country.

VALDAIA, LAKE OF, in Novogorod, is about 20 miles in circumference, and is the largeſt in the country round the town of Valdaia. In the middle of it is an iſland containing a convent.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily, lying to the NE. part of the iſland, about 100 miles long, and 20 broad. It means the Valley of Demons, and is ſo called, becauſe Mount Etna, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occaſioned ſuperſtitious people to believe that it was a chimney of hell. Meſſina is the capital.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, the weſterly diviſion of Sicily, ſo called from a town of the ſame name. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole iſland.

VAL-DI-NOTO, a diviſion of Sicily, ſo named from the capital town. It is ſituated to the SE. of the iſland, between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the ſea.

VAL-OMBROSA, a celebrated monaſtery of Tuſcany, in the Apennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence.

VALCKENBURG, a town of Holland, 3 miles NW. of Leyden.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE, a fertile tract in Berkſhire, extending from Farringdon to Abingdon, ſo called from the repreſentation of a horſe, cut on the ſide of a hill, and occupying nearly an acre. The chalky ſoil which is hereby denuded, is a bright white, and is ſo ſtrong a contraſt to the ſurrounding green turf of the hill, that the figure may be ſometimes ſeen to the diſtance of 12 miles. About midſummer every year, the people of the next pariſh go and weed it, in order to keep the horſe in ſhape and colour.

Vale Royal, Cheſhire, on the Weever, E. of Delamere Foreſt.

VALEDIA, a ſea-port of Fez.

VALENÇA, a town of Douro.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſurrounded by walls after the antique manner, and built upon a rock, 20 miles SSW. of Alcantara.

Valence, Eſſex, near Dagenham.

VALENCE, a city in the dept. of Drome, ſeated on the Rhone. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of a diſtrict, called the Valentinois. Valence is 30 miles N. by E. of Viviers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris.

VALENCE, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, ſituated on the Garonne, 12 miles SSE. of Agen.

VALENCEY, a ſmall town in the dept. of Indre, 21 miles N. of Chateauroux.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly

merly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and SE. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. and SW. by New Caſtile and Murcia. It is about 220 miles in length, and 54 in it's mean breadth, and is one of the moſt populous and pleaſant countries in Spain. It is watered by 35 rivers, all of which run towards the E. In the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, iron, alum, and ſinopica, or blood ſtone: there are alſo quarries of marble, jaſper, &c.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the ſame name. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, and in the pleaſure gardens round about it, which amount to much the ſame number. It has an univerſity, founded in 1492, and conſiſting of ſeveral colleges. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all expelled. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, and being unpaved, are impaſſable after rain. The cathedral, which has a ſteeple 130 feet high, the palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monaſtery of St. Jerome, the exchange, and the arſenal are all fine ſtructures. It has ſeveral manufactories of cloth and ſilk, and there are ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Guadalaviar, 20 miles from the ſea, and 170 ESE. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 23. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Caraccas, Terra Firma, 6 miles W. of the town of Caraccas.

VALENCIENNES, a city of France, in the dept. of the North, founded by the emperor Valentinian. It contains about 20,000 ſouls. The Scheld, on which are ſome fine ſluices, divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel, and the other fortifications, are the work of Vauban. Theſe were conſtructed by order of Lewis XIV. who took the town by ſtorm, in 1677, after 17 days open trenches; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it ſurrendered to the allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, after a ſevere ſiege. The grand ſquare is handſome; but the ſtreets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. Beſide lace, this place is noted for manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, fine linens, and cambrics. It is 17 miles NE. of Cambray, and 120 NE. by N. of Paris.

VALENTIA, an iſland which forms a fine harbour on the SW. coaſt of Kerry, in Munſter. It is about 5 miles long, half a mile broad, and of a ſufficient depth for veſſels to ſail through at any time of the tide.

VALENTINE, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne. It is the uſual road into Spain, and is 2 miles SW. of St. Gaudens.

VALENZA, a town of Milan.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and the capital of that iſland, built in 1566, by the grand maſter, Frederick John de Valetta. It has the happieſt ſituation imaginable, and is wonderfully ſtrong, both by nature and art. It's walls are of large ſquare ſtones, dug out of the rock, and planted with a great number of batteries. It is ſeated upon a peninſula, between two of the fineſt ports in the world, which are defended by almoſt impregnable fortifications. That on the SE. ſide of the city is the largeſt; it runs about 2 miles into the heart of the iſland, and is ſo very deep, and ſurrounded by ſuch high grounds and fortifications, that the largeſt ſhips of war may ride here in the moſt ſtormy weather, almoſt without a cable. This beautiful baſin is divided into five diſtinct harbours, all equally ſafe, each capable of containing a vaſt number of ſhipping. The mouth of the harbour is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each ſide, by batteries that would tear the ſtrongeſt ſhip to pieces before ſhe could enter. Beſide this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largeſt of which is level with the water edge. The harbour on the N. ſide, though only uſed for fiſhing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewiſe well defended: and in an iſland in the centre of it is a caſtle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a very ſtupendous work. All the boaſted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles, compared to the immenſe excavations that have been made in this little iſland. The ditches, of a vaſt ſize, are all cut out of the ſolid rock, and extend many miles. The Turks beſieged this city in 1656, but after many dreadful aſſaults, were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, with the loſs of 30,000 men. The inhabitants of Valetta are about 2000.

VALETTE, a town in the dept. of Charente, 10 miles S. of Angouleme.

VALLADOLID, a city of Leon, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with an univerſity. It is embelliſhed with handſome buildings, large public ſquares, and fountains, and contains 11,000 houſes, with fine long and broad ſtreets. The market-place, called E. Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, ſurrounded by a great number of convents. There is another

other ſquare in the middle of the city, ſurrounded by handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, within which are ſhops. All the houſes are the ſame height, being four ſtories; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. The town-houſe takes up the entire ſide of a ſquare. The houſe of the inquiſition is an odd ſort of a ſtructure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. An academy of the belles lettres was eſtabliſhed here in 1752. It is ſeated near the Douero, 52 miles SW. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

VALLADOLID. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, or COMAYAGUA, a town of Mexico, on the confines of Nicaragua, in Honduras. Lat. 14. 30. N. lon. 87. 20. W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 75 miles E. of Merida.

VALLADOLID, a town of Quito, in S. America, near the Andes.

VALLAIS, a county of Swiſſerland, called in the middle ages Valeſia, extending from E. to W. about 100 miles, and from N. to S. about 22. It is divided into Upper and Lower Vallais, and is bounded on the N. by the Canton of Bern, and the Lake of Geneva; on the E. by Valmaggia, and Locarno; on the S. by Milan, Piedmont, and Savoy; and on the W. by France and Piedmont. The Upper Vallais is ſovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains ſeven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Viſp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of theſe, Sion is ariſtocratical, and the others democratical. They are called *dixains*, becauſe the Upper Vallais being divided into ſeven, and the Lower into three diſtricts, each diviſion is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Lower Vallais is divided into bailiwicks. The Vallais contains about 100,000 inhabitants, who profeſs the Romiſh religion. The biſhop of Sion was formerly abſolute ſovereign over the greateſt part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. He has the ſole power of pardoning criminals, and ſigns all the warrants for executions. The money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts, he ſigns himſelf Biſhop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and præfect of the Vallais; and the ſeven dixains form, conjointly with the biſhop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are tranſacted in a diet, which conſiſts of nine voices, and meets twice every year in the Majoria houſe, at Sion. At this diet the biſhop preſides. The republic is an ally of the thirteen cantons; having formed a perpetual alliance with Bern in 1475, and with the whole Helvetic body in 1529. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are very much ſubject to goiters, or wens, that grow from the throat, and often increaſe to an enormous ſize. Idiocy alſo remarkably abounds among them. A country entirely incloſed within high Alps, and conſiſting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, muſt neceſſarily exhibit a great variety of ſituations, climates, and productions. Accordingly, the Vallais preſents to the curious traveller, a quick ſucceſſion of proſpects, as beautiful as they are diverſified: vineyards, rich paſture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit-trees, and foreſts, occaſionally bordered by naked rocks, the ſummits of which are covered by everlaſting ſnow. The ſtriking contraſt between the paſtoral and the ſublime, the cultivated and the wild, naturally affects the mind of an obſerver with the moſt pleaſing emotions. The productions of the Vallais vary alſo, according to the great diverſity of climates, by which this country is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. It has more than ſufficient wine and corn for interior conſumption; and a conſiderable quantity of both are yearly exported; the ſoil in the midland and lower diſtricts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plain, where the heat is collected, and confined between the mountains, the harveſt is generally finiſhed in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with ſucceſs; and the crop is ſeldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come to perfection. "In conſequence of this ſingular variety of climates," ſays Mr. Coxe, "I taſted, in the ſame day, ſtrawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, each of them the *natural* growth of the country." There are no manufactures of any conſequence in the Vallais. The people are accounted both ignorant and indolent; ſo that they may be conſidered, in regard to knowledge and improvements, as much behind the Swiſs, who are certainly an enlightened nation. The peaſants, having few wants, ſeldom endeavour to meliorate their lands, where the ſoil is bad; nor to draw the moſt advantage from thoſe that are fertile.

VALLEMONT, a town in the department of Lower Seine, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec.

VALLENGIN, a town and county of Neuchatel, in Swiſſerland, 3 miles NNW. of the town of Neuchatel.

VALLERS, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, where there are mineral waters. It is 12 miles WSW. of Tours.

VALLERY, ST. a town in the department of Somme, and at the mouth of the river Somme, with conſiderable trade, although it has no harbour. It is 10 miles NW. of Abbeville.

VALLERY-IN-CAUX, ST. a town in the department of Lower Seine, with a harbour, 15 miles SSW. of Dieppe.

VALLIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Var; and a town in the dept. of Drome.

Valloſit, Devonſ. in E. Allington pariſh.

VALNA, a town of Andaluſia.

VALOGNE, a town in the department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather. It is 8 miles from the ſea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour.

VALPARAISO, a town of Leon.

VALPARAISO, a conſiderable town of Chili, with a well-frequented harbour. It is 75 miles NW. of St. Jago, of which it is the port.

VALREAS, a town in the department of Drome, 18 miles NNE. of Orange.

VALS, a town in the department of Ardeche, remarkable for it's mineral ſprings. It is 12 miles SW. of Privas.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants VALLE-TELINA, a fine fertile valley of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the Griſons. It extends about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 20 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by the Griſons, on the E. by Bormio and the Breſſan, on the S. by Milan and the Bergamaſco, and on the W. by Milan and Chiavenna. It is entirely incloſed between two chains of high mountains, and is watered through it's whole extent by the Adda. The Valtelines export wine, ſilk, planks, cheeſe, butter, and cattle. They have no manufactures. The number of the inhabitants, who are Romaniſts, is computed at 62,000. Here is no city, but ſome conſiderable towns, and many thriving villages. The whole country is divided into 3 terzeros, or diſtricts; Sopra, Mezzo, and Sotto; or Upper, Middle, and Lower. The reſpective capitals are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno.

VALVERDE, a town of Lima, in Peru.

VALVERDE, a town of New Caſtile; a town of Seville, Andaluſia; and a town of Leon.

VAN, a well-garriſoned town of Turkey, in Curdiſtan, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is a populous place, and ſeated on a mountain. It is likewiſe a begler-beglic, under which there are nine ſangiacates, or particular governments. The Lake of Van, on which it is ſeated, is 40 leagues in circumference. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir.

Vandal, a river of Surry, running into the Thames at Windſor.

VANDALIA, a duchy of Pomerania, ſubject to Pruſſia. Stolpen is the capital.

VANDALIA, a country of Mecklenburgh, in Lower Saxony. It contains ſeveral ſmall lakes, and the principal town is Guſtrow.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the SE. extremity of New Holland, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. Lat. 40. 30. S. lon. 148. E.

Vanerlen, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Vange, Eſſex, S. of Newenden.

VANNES, a trading and populous town in the department of Morbihan, with a harbour, called Morbihan, by which it communicates with the ſea, 3 miles diſtant. The ſuburb is larger than the town, from which it is ſeparated by walls, and a large ditch. The principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain. They have a trade alſo in pilchards and ſea eels. It is 56 miles SW. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris.

VAR, a department of France. It takes it's name from a river which has it's ſource in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, 3 miles W. of Nice.

VARAMBON, a town in the department of Ain, ſeated on the river Ain, 14 miles NNW. of Bourg.

VARENDORF, a town of Weſtphalia.

VARENNES, a town in the department of Allier, 14 miles SSE. of Moulins.

VARENNES, a ſmall town in the department of Meuſe, and late province of Barrois. Here Lewis XVI. his queen, ſiſter, and children, were arreſted, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles N. of Clermont.

VARNA, a conſiderable town of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Meſember, and 145 NW. of Conſtantinople.

VARZEY, a town in the department of Yonne, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, a town of Munich, Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 28 miles E. of Munich.

VASSI, a town in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles NW. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris.

Veſtern, Great and *Little*, Wilts, near Luggerſhall.

VATAN, a town in the department of Indre, ſeated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Iſſoudun.

VAUCOLEURS, a town in the department of Meuſe, watered by the river Meuſe, 10 miles W. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

VAUCLUSE, the name of one of the fineſt ſprings in Europe, 8 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a pleaſant country of Switſerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the Lake of Geneva, riſing gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and luxuriant meadows, and chequered with continued hamlets, villages, and towns. Lauſanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town in the department of Puy-de Dome, 5 miles from Iſſoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated in a very fertile country for corn, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 18 SW. of Nanci.

VAUDOIS, THE VALLEYS OF, lie in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and alſo Waldenſes, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who oppoſed the doctrines of the church of Rome, in 1160. Being baniſhed from France, he came here with his diſciples The Vaudois underwent the moſt dreadful perſecutions in the laſt century, and particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Sure, 3 miles N. of Sar-Louis.

Vaulx Abbey, Lincolnſ. at Grimſthorp.

Vauxhall, a village of Surry, and a precinct of the pariſh of Lambeth, ſeated on the Thames, and celebrated for it's gardens, which are laid out in a grand taſte, with fine pavilions, ſhady groves, delightful walks, &c.

Ubarrow, Weſtmorland, SW. of Kendal. *Ubbeſton*, Suffolk, near Yexford.

UBEDA, a town of Jaen, Andaluſia, 3 miles E. of Jaen.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Suabia, ſeated in a bay of the Lake of Conſtance, 9 miles N. of Conſtance. The inhabitants export corn to Switſerland: near it is a mineral ſpring.

UBES, ST. or SETUVAL, anciently CETOBRIGA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a good harbour, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is noted for ſalt, conſiderable quantities of which are purchaſed by ſhips of the northern nations; and on the coaſt is a fine fiſhery. It contains 4 churches, 2 hoſpitals, 10 convents, and an Academia Problematica. Near it are quarries of jaſper, of ſeveral colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine poliſh. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Sandao, 22 miles SSE. of Liſbon.

Ubley, or *Upton*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Stanton-Drew.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, at the E. entrance of the Bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the S. extremity of Cambodia, and is 10 miles W. of Pulo Condor.

Uckerby, Yorkſhire, E. of Richmond.

UCKERMUND, a town of Anterior Pomerania, ſeated at the mouth of the river Ucker, near it's entrance into the Friſche Haff. It is 29 miles NNW. of Old Stetin, and 15 SE. of Anclam.

Uckfield, Suſſex, 8 miles from Lewes.

Uckington, Glouceſterſhire, in Elmſton pariſh. *Uckington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Wrekin-Hill. *Uday*, *St.* Cornwall.

UDDEVALLA, a ſea-port of Bahus, W. Gothland, containing about 9000 inhabitants, who export iron, planks, and herrings. It is 50 miles NNW. of Gotheborg.

UDSKOI, a town of Siberia, in Irkutzk, ſeated on the SE. ſide of the Lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolſk to China, 1100 miles ENE. of Irkutſk, and 2140 ESE. of Tobolſk.

Udimere, Suſſex, NW. of Winchelſea.

UDINA, or UDENE, a town of Fruili, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. It is 10 miles N. of Aquileia.

VECHT, a town of Weſtphalia.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eaſtern branch of the Rhine, ſeparating from it in the province of Utrecht. It falls into the Zuyder-Zee.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which has it's ſource near Munſter. It croſſes the counties of Stenford and Bentheim, and entering Overyſſel, paſſes by Haſſelt and Swartſluys, ſoon after diſcharging itſelf into the Zuyder-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

Veepe, *St.* Cornw. 2 miles from Fowey.

VEER, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Iſle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, 3 miles NE. of Middleburg.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, and to the E. of Cherſo, with a good harbour. It is the moſt pleaſant and populous iſland on this coaſt, abounds in wine and ſilk, and has

has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea, on a hill, 17 miles N. of of Arba, and 110 SE. of Venice.

VEILLANA, a town of Piedmont.

VEIROS, a town of Alentejo.

VEIT, St. a town of Austria.

VEIT, or VITO, St. See FIUME.

VELA, a cape of Terra-Firma.

VELAY, a ci-devant province of France, full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounding in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VALDENTZ, a town and county in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated on the E. side of the Moselle, 15 miles NE. of Triers.

Velenryd, a river in Merionethshire.

VELETRI, or VELLETRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, on the great road to Naples. Here are large squares, adorned with fine fountains. It is 12 miles from the sea, 8 SE. of Albano, and 20 SE. of Rome.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Fez, with a harbour, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 4. 0. W.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Granada, seated in a large plain, near the sea.

VELEZ, a town of New Castile.

VELHO. See MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO.

VELICHI. See DELICHI.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia.

VELIKI USTIUG, a province of Russia, in Vologda. Ustiug is the capital.

VELORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, standing on 3 hills, about 90 miles W. of Madras.

Velvetstown, in Cork, Munster.

Ven, Somersetshire, W. of Taunton.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Naples.

VENAISSIN, a small territory of France, on the Rhone, heretofore depending on the pope. It is pleasant and fertile. Carpentras is the capital town.

VENANT, ST. a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, 27 miles SE. of Dunkirk, and 22 NW. of Arras.

VENASQUE, a town of Arragon, seated on the river Essara, in a valley of the same name, and the river abounds in excellent trout. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro.

VENCE, an ancient town in the department of Var, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of Nice.

VENDEE, a department of France, so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDOME, a considerable town in the department of Loir and Cher, seated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE. of Tours, and 95 SW. of Paris.

VENEZUELA, a pretty populous province of S. America, lying on a gulf of the same name, about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the S. by New Granada, on the W. by the province of Rio-de-Hacha, and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the sea-coast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the valley is fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa-nuts, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year. Maracaibo is the capital.

VENEZUELA, a gulf of S. America, in Terra Firma, communicating with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a university. It stands on 72 little islands, in the Gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden to avoid the shallows. The lake on which Venice stands, about 5 miles from the main land, is a kind of small inner gulf, separated from the large one by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the Lanzuna, or Lake; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoleers (as their watermen are called) do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience to the inhabitants as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 150,000. The houses are built on piles. Venice contains 70 parish churches, besides others; 54 convents of monks; 26 nunneries; 17 rich hospitals; 18 oratories; 40 religious fraternities, with their chapels; 53 squares &c. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. It is said, that there are 500 bridges in Venice; but what

pass

paſs for ſuch are only ſingle paltry arches thrown over the canals. The Rialto conſiſts of a ſingle arch, but a very noble one, and of marble. It is built acroſs the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is narroweſt, reſting on 12,000 elm piles. This celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty is impaired by two rows of booths, or ſhops, which divide it's upper ſurface into three narrow ſtreets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each ſide by magnificent palaces, churches, and ſpires. But this fine proſpect is almoſt the only one in Venice; for, except the Grand Canal, and the Canal Regio, all the others are narrow. Some of them have no quays, and the water literally waſhes the houſes. In rowing along theſe wretched canals, there is ſcarcely one agreeable object to cheer the ſight, and the ſtench, which, at certain ſeaſons, exhales from the water, is quite offenſive. The only place where a perſon can walk with eaſe and ſafety is in the Piazzi-di-St.-Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all ſingular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a fine range of buildings, in which are the Muſeum, the Public Library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All theſe buildings are of marble. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richeſt and moſt expenſive in the world, does not ſtrike the eye very much at firſt. The architecture is of a mixed kind, moſtly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The outſide is incruſted with marble: the inſide, ceiling, and floor, are all of the fineſt marble, as are the numerous pillars; and the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a very moderate ſhare of taſte. The front, which looks to the palace, has five braſs gates, with hiſtorical bas-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horſes, ſaid to be the workmanſhip of Lycippus; they were given to the emperor Nero by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery ſpirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original deſtination of being harneſſed to the chariot of the ſun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch conſecrated to him: they were removed to Conſtantinople, placed in the Hyppodrome by Conſtantine, and remained there till the taking of Conſtantinople by the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were conveyed to Venice. The treaſury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics. The ducal palace is an immenſe building, partly Gothic and partly modern, and moſtly of marble. Beſides the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the ſenate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The principal entrance is by a ſpacious ſtair, called the Giant's Stair, on account of two coloſſal ſtatues, in white marble, of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treaſonable practices, and accuſations of magiſtrates for abuſes in offices. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a ſtate priſon, on the other ſide of the canal: priſoners paſs to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte dei Soſpiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The apartments of the ducal palace, as well as the churches and convents, are ornamented by Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Tintoret, Palma, the Baſſans, &c. with paintings which far ſurpaſſes thoſe of Rome itſelf. Within the palace is a little arſenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muſkets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themſelves on any ſudden inſurrection. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converſe: it is only here, and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they ſeldom viſit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houſes; and ſecret meetings would give umbrage to the ſtate inquiſitors; they chuſe, therefore to tranſact their buſineſs on this public walk. People of inferior rank ſeldom remain on the Broglio, for any length of time, when the nobility are there. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals, condemned to ſuffer death privately, are executed between theſe two pillars. The arſenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compaſs: it is at once a dock-yard, and a repoſitory for naval and military ſtores. Here the Venetians build their ſhips, caſt their cannons, make their cables, ſails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flouriſhing trade in ſilk manufactures, bone lace, all ſorts of glaſſes and mirrors, which make their principal employments.

ployments. The ſons are generally of the ſame buſineſs as the father. The handſome ſtructure, called Il Fontica-di-Tedeſchi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very ſkilful maſters. Venice is 70 miles E. by N. of Mantua, and 140 E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, which comprehends the following provinces; the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veroneſe, Breſciano, Bergamo, Cremaſco, Poleſino, di-Rovigo, Treviſana, Feltrino, Belluneſe, Cadorino, and great part of Friuli and Iſtria. To theſe may be added a part of Dalmatia, the iſlands of Corfa, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and ſome others. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic Sea. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the ſide of the canals, and on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had it's beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is ariſtocratic, for none can have any ſhare in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which are put in a veſſel, and ſerve for ballotting. Thoſe who draw nine golden balls firſt, elect 40 counſellors, who draw 12 others. Theſe elect 25 other counſellors, who draw 9 golden balls. Theſe 9 elect 40 counſellors, who draw 11. Thoſe that have the 11, chooſe 41 counſellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes, or more, fall upon the ſame perſon, who is then declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes poſſeſſion of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any perſon, becauſe he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any pompous formalities, a nobleman carries the ſword, which is an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, which he does, by dropping a gold ring into it annually; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he is not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any preſent; he is not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtates; he is not to chooſe an aſſiſtant; and he is never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he is a priſoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perſon. There are five councils, the firſt of which is compoſed of the doge, and ſix counſellors called the Signiora. The ſecond is the Conſiglio Grand, or Grand Council, in which all the nobles, who are ſaid to be near 2000, have a voice. The third is the Conſiglio-del-Pregadi, which conſiſts of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Conſiglio Proprio, whoſe members are called Savii Grandi, or the Grand Sages, which join to the Signiora, and conſiſt of 28 aſſeſſors. This gives audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt is Il Collegio-delli-dieci, and is compoſed of 10 counſellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himſelf, when accuſed, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a dreadful misfortune to be cited before it. The Venetians are Romaniſts, but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The Proteſtants are not allowed the public exerciſe of their religion; but they are not otherwiſe moleſted. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are grealy corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops on the main land. The tribunal of the inquiſition at Venice is compoſed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquiſitor; but as theſe had need of a bridle, they have added three counſellors to the number, without whoſe conſent they can determine nothing. Their famous carnival begins with the year, and continues till Lent; all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then libertiniſm reigns through the city, and thouſands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſks, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this diſguiſe they imitate the ſports of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſh-Wedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's place, where there

are ſometimes above 15,000 people; and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-ſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſion of the carnival; but when the diverſions of the carnival are over, nothing is heard from the clergy, who are generally accounted ignorant, but ſermons on repentance. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs may prevail among the Venetians, jealouſy, poiſon, and the ſtiletto, have been long baniſhed from their gallantry. The poorer people of Venice diſplay ſome qualities very rarely to be found in that ſphere of life, being remarkably ſober, obliging to ſtrangers, and gentle in their intercourſe with each other. The Venetians, in general, are tall and well-made; they have a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no averſion to cultivate an acquaintance with thoſe ſtrangers who are preſented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended. The number of inhabitants in the city is eſtimated at 160,000, of the whole ſtate at 2,500,000, and of the annual revenue of the republic at 8,200,000 ducats. By a late remarkable revolution, the ſovereignty of this celebrated republic, which has now continued upwards of 1300 years, in abſolute freedom and independence, is entirely, and for ever ſubverted. The French, without the ſhew of military enterpriſe, ſuddenly made themſelves maſters of the city, while their troops were diffuſing themſelves all over the Venetian territory. Soon after, Dalmatia was taken poſſeſſion of by the emperor, and it is now annexed to his dominions, together with the city of Venice, and part of the late Venetian eſtates in Italy, by the treaty of Udina. The other part has become an acceſſion to the new Ciſpadane Republic.

VENICE, GULF OF, or THE ADRIATIC, a ſea between Greece and Italy, extending from lat. 40 to 45. 55. N. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is ſtill called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a town of Ruremonde, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanſeatic towns. The inhabitants are moſtly Romaniſts. In 1702, this town, with Fort St. Michael on the other ſide of the Maeſe, was taken by the army of the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 25 miles NW. of Duſſeldorf.

VENOSA, a town of Baſilicata, Naples, 9 miles NNW. of Acerenga.

Vent, a river in Cumberland, running into the S. Tyne, at Alſton-Moor.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma, on the Iſthmus of Darien, 20 miles N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandiſe, on the river Chagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto Bello.

VENTRY-HARBOUR, in Kerry, Munſter, on the N. ſide of Dingle Bay, from which it is divided by a narrow iſthmos.

VERA, a ſea-port of Spain, in Granada, 32 miles SW. of Carthagena.

VERA-CRUZ, a ſea-port of Tlaſcala, Mexico, with a ſecure harbour, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico. Here the flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines, when this place becomes immenſely rich. They hold a fair here annually, which laſts many weeks, for the rich Eaſt-India goods brought over land from Acapulco, as well as the merchandiſe tranſported from Europe. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and the air is ſo unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, except mulattoes and blacks. There are ſuch crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair laſts. It is 180 miles ESE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 12. N. lon. 97. 25. W.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a ſea-port of Tlaſcala, Mexico, 15 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz. Here Ferdinando Cortez landed with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Mexico, ſo called from a river of the ſame name. It is bounded on the E. by Darien, on the W. by Coſta Rica, on the N. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous and barren country, expoſed to the incurſions of the Indians. A good deal of gold and ſilver is obtained here. Conception is the capital.

VERA PAZ, a province of Mexico, bounded in the N. by Yucatan and Chiapa, on the E. by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S. by Guatimala, and on the W. by Soconuſco. It is about 120 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and abounds with mountains and thick foreſts of cedar, full of wild beaſts, and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horſes and mules. There are alſo many towns and villages of the native Americans. The country is ſubject to earthquakes, thunder, and 9 months rain. The capital is of the ſame name, but it is inconſiderable, and in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 90. 54. W.

VERBERIE, a town in the department of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 10 miles NE. of Senlis.

Verby,

Verby, Yorkſhire, N. of Giſborough.

VERCELI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a conſiderable lordſhip. The inhabitants are about 20,000. Here are 2 cathedral churches, 12 others, 2 abbeys, 19 convents of both ſexes, 2 priories, 2 provoſtſhips, 3 poor-houſes, and 5 hoſpitals. It is 10 miles NNW. of Caſal, and 40 NE. of Turin.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, 45 miles NW. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lat. 14. 45. N. lon. 17. 28. W.

VERD, CAPE DE, iſlands ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the cape of that name, and between the 14th and 18th degrees of N. latitude. Thoſe which are inhabited are 10 in number, lying in a ſemi-circle; their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, the Iſle of Sal, Bona-Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. They are, in general, mountainous, and the ſoil is often ſtony and barren; nevertheleſs, many parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes alſo are gathered twice a year. The inhabitants catch and ſalt a great number of turtles, which they ſend to America; they alſo manufacture leather and ſalt. Their number is calculated at 100,000. The uninhabited iſlands are all ſtocked with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. under their particular lords. They are ſubject to Portugal.

VERDEN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, having Bremen on the N. and W. and Lunenburg on the E. and S. It extends both in length and breadth about 24 miles. It conſiſts chiefly of heaths and high dry lands and foreſts; but there is good marſh land on the rivers Weſer and Aller. In 1712, the Danes wreſted this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; which ceſſion, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. This duchy has the ſame regency with that of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name, in Lower Saxony, containing 4 churches, and a Latin ſchool. It is ſeated on the Aller, 40 miles NW. of Hanover.

VERDUN, a town in the department of Meuſe, noted for fine ſweetmeats. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which runs through the middle, 33 miles NNW. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

VERDUN, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne, 18 miles NNW. of Toulouſe.

Vere, a river in Hertfordſhire. *Veres*, or *Verſe-Wotton*, Dorſetſ. W. of Bridport.

VERMAND, a town in the department of Aiſne, 6 miles W. of St. Quintin. Before the revolution, it was capital of a territory called the Vermandois.

VERMANTON, a town in the department of Yonne, 10 miles SE. of Auxerre.

Verminſter, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampſhire; on the S. by Maſſachuſets; and on the W. by New York. It is about 155 miles long, and 60 broad, and is divided into ſeven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S. divides this ſtate nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the ſame diſtance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, ſpruce, and other evergreens: hence it has always a green appearance, and, on this account, has obtained the deſcriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. On ſome high parts of this mountain, ſnow lies till May, and ſometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered; the ſoil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been eſtimated at 100,000. The bulk of them are emigrants from Connecticut and Maſſachuſets. The principal town is Bennington, but the aſſembly generally hold their ſeſſions at Windſor.

VERNEUIL, a town in the dept. of Eure, ſeated on the river Aure, 22 miles SSW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris.

VERNEUIL, a town in the department of Allier, 15 miles S. of Moulins.

VERNON, a town in the department of Eure, on the Seine, 27 miles SSE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris.

Vernon, Cheſhire, SW. of Sandbach.

VEROLI, a town in the Campagni-di-Roma, containing 8 churches, and 3 convents; 8 miles S. of Alatri.

VERONA, a city of Italy, in the late territory of Venice, and capital of the Veroneſe, fortified in the ancient manner. The ſtreets are neither clean nor ſtraight, and the houſes are mean; but there is a large, handſome ſquare, called the Piazza-d'Armi, and a good ſtreet called the Corſo. The biſhop and governor have ſuperb palaces, but the moſt magnificent is that of

Count Maffei. The town-houſe and the opera-houſe are fine buildings; but the moſt celebrated ſtructure here is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which are 44 rows of benches, of white marble, ſtill entire, which will hold, according to Count Maffei, 22,184 ſpectators. Little, however, of this valuable piece of antiquity appears ancient, having been carefully repaired from time to time at the city's expence. In the Academy of the Phil-Harmonics, is a large collection of ancient inſcriptions and monuments, in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages. It is ſeated on the river Adige, on which they tranſport linen, ſilks, woollen, ſtuffs, &c. to Venice. Here are 4 ſtone bridges, the principal of which is 348 feet long. The inhabitants amount to near 50,000. It is 62 miles W. of Venice.

VERONESE, a territority of Italy, lately in Venice, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine fruits, and cattle. The Venetians became maſters of the city and territory, in 1409.

VERNOIS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Rezzan.

VERREZ, a town of Aoſta, Piedmont.

Verrian, Cornwall, 3 miles from Tregony, and N. of Gwyndrith Bay.

VERSAILLES, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, 12 miles SW. of Paris. In the reign of Lewis XIII. it was only a ſmall village. This prince built here a hunting-ſeat in 1630, which Baſſompierre calls "the paltry chateau of Verſailles." Although the ſituation was low, and very unfavourable, Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the uſual reſidence of the kings of France, till the 6th of October, 1789, when the late unhappy Lewis XVI. and his family, were removed from it to the Tuilleries. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, canals, fountains, &c. and the waterworks are much admired. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world: and the chapel is no leſs admired for it's fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by walls. There are three fine avenues to Verſailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud.

VERTUS, a town in the department of Marne, 17 miles SW. of Chalons, and 78 E. of Paris.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Aſti, Piedmont, ſeated on a hill, near the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1705, after a ſiege of ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy.

VERVIERS, a town of Liege.

VERVINS, a town in the department of Aiſne, noted in hiſtory for a treaty of peace concluded here, in 1598, between Henry IV. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain. It is 110 miles NNE. of Paris.

VERULAM, the veſtiges of a Roman oppidum or town, in Hertfordſhire, on the Verlam river, oppoſite St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*, and by Ptolemy *Urolamium*. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins, which are ſtill ſometimes dug up. On the NE. corner is a piece of the wall, 3 yards and a half thick, compoſed of flints, and layers of Roman bricks. The ſite of it has long ago been converted into corn-fields.

Verwood, Dorſetſhire, near Winborn-Abbas.

VESELIZE, a town in the department of Meurthe, 15 miles SSE. of Toul, and 162 SSE. of Paris.

VESLEY, a town in the department of Aiſne, 10 miles E. of Soiſſons.

VESOUL, a town in the department of Upper Saone, 22 miles N. of Beſançon, and 200 SE. of Paris.

VESPRIN, a town and county of Hungary, 32 miles SSE. of Raab.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, in Naples. The firſt eruption of this volcano was in the year 79 of the the Chriſtian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned ſeveral cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturaliſt. "Great quantities of aſhes and ſulphureous ſmoke," ſays Dion Caſſius, "were carried not only to Rome, but alſo beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt. Birds were ſuffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fiſhes periſhed in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it." Sir W. Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, ſince which there have been 9 others; thoſe of 1779 and 1794 being the moſt violent and alarming. In this laſt,

5000 acres of rich vineyards were deſtroyed, and moſt of the houſes in the town of Torre-del-Greco buried, or rendered uninhabitable. Veſuvius is 6 miles E. of Naples.

VEVAY, a town and bailiwick of Bern, Swiſſerland, with a manufacture of hats, and a large trade in cheeſe. Here General Ludlow retired on the reſtoration, and died in 1693. It is ſeated near the head of the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles SSE. of Lauſanne.

VEUDRE, a town in the department of Allier, ſeated on the river Allier, 17 miles NNW. of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town in the department of Yonne, ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris.

UFA, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh,

UFA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated a few miles below the mouth of the river Ufa. It is 632 miles ESE. of Moſcow.

Ufcolomb, Devonſ. on the river Columb, 10 miles from Bradninch. *Ufcot*, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough. *Uffay-Park*, Cumberland, SE. of Ravenglaſs. *Ufferton*, Durham, W. of Sunderland. *Uffington*, Lincolnſhire, near Stamford. *Uffington*, or *Offington*, Berks, near Wantage. *Uffington*, Saropſhire, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Ufford*, Northamp. near Stamford. *Ufford*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Uffton*, Warw. between Itchington and Offchurch. *Ugbear*, Devonſhire, W. of the Avon, and SW. of Brent. *Ugboro*, Cornw. near the Tamar, 3 miles from Modbury. *Ugbrook*, Devonſhire, 2 miles from Chudleigh. Near it is a cave that runs a great way under ground.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

Ugford, Wilts, near Wilton. *Uggeſcomb*, Dorſetſ. near Portiſham. *Ugham*, Northumb. near the Lyn, NE. of Morpeth. *Ughterſhaw*, Yorkſ. N. of Langſtredale Chace. *Ugleberb*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Ugley*, Eſſex, N. of Stanted-Montfichet, and E. of the Stort.

UGONGA, a town of Piedmont.

UGROCZ, a town and caſtle in Hungary.

Ugſhall, Suffolk, W. of Euſton-Neſs. *Ugthorp*, Yorkſ. near Moulgrave-Caſtle.

VIADANA, a town of Mantua.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre; and a town of Galicia.

VIANA, a ſea-port of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, containing 2 churches, 7 convents, an hoſpital, and about 7000 inhabitants. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, 36 miles N. of Oporto.

VIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the ſame name, which comprehends 40 villages and hamlets.

VIANEN, a town of S. Holland, on the river Lech, 7 miles S. of Utrecht.

VIATKA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Viatka, 440 miles ENE. of Moſcow.

VIATKA, a government of the Ruſſian empire, which was formerly a province of Caſan. The capital is of the ſame name.

VIC, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles NE. of Nanci, and 197 E. of Paris.

VIC BIGORRE, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, ſituated on the river Adour, 12 miles N. of Tarbes.

VIC, a town of Catalonia, formerly more conſiderable than at preſent; however, it ſtill contains handſome buildings. It is 30 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

VICEGRAD, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 9 miles SSE. of Gran.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, lately ſubject to the Venetians, about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 24 in breadth. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good. Here are alſo great numbers of mulberry-trees, which ſerve to nouriſh ſilkworms; and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, capital of the Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is adorned with ſeveral palaces, and has a fine ſquare, with piazzas under the houſes. There are ſeveral other ſquares, and 57 churches, parochial and conventual, with ſeveral good hoſpitals. The great altar of the Dominican church is an auguſt piece of Palladio's architecture. There is an academy for the improvement of the Italian language, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſterpiece of workmanſhip by the ſame ſkilful architect. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre. It is 31 miles W. of Venice.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town in the department of Gers, 15 miles NNW. of Auch.

VICHI, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 3 miles SW. of Cuſſet, and 180 S. by E. of Paris.

VICO, a town of Principato Citra, two towns of Lavora; and a town of Capitanata; all in Italy: and a town of Corſica.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, with mineral ſprings about a mile from it. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clermont.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, 20 miles ENE. of Rome.

VIDDIN, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated on the Danube.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor reſides. The city itſelf is not large, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, being limited by a very ſtrong fortification; but the ſuburbs and town together are ſaid to contain above 300,000. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow, and in part crooked, and the houſes built high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; but they appear externally to no great advantage, on account of the narrowneſs of the ſtreets. The chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Muſeum: the palaces of the princes Lichtenſtein, Eugene, &c. No houſes without the walls are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than 600 yards; ſo that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the town, which has a beautiful and ſalutary effect. The ſuburbs are not near ſo populous, in proportion to their ſize, as the town; as many houſes in the former have extenſive gardens belonging to them, and many families, who live during the winter within the fortifications, ſpend the ſummer in the ſuburbs. The ſecond floor of all burghers houſes, is allotted for the reception of officers of the imperial court, and the owners can only purchaſe an exemption, by paying a ſum of money for the erection of barracks. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. The cathedral is built of freeſtone, is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Here is a monument in honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Inſtead of a weathercock there is a black ſpread eagle, over which is a gilded croſs. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, the front of which is very fine. Beſides the univerſity, containing a great number of ſtudents, there is the academy of Lower Auſtria; and the archducal library, which is open every morning 3 or 4 hours to the public, contains 5 or 6000 volumes, printed in the 15th century, with a well-furniſhed and valuable collection of prints and uſeful modern books. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The imperial cabinet is very rich in medals, and ſtill more ſo in natural hiſtory. Proviſions are brought here in great plenty and variety; and wild hogs, ſtags, with cart-loads of hares, pheaſants, and partridges may be ſeen in the game market. Here is a ſort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval ſtores; and ſhips have been fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extenſive. Vienna has been twice ineffectually beſieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the ſiege was raiſed by John Sobieſki, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkiſh army before this place. Vienna is ſeated at the place where the river Vien falls into the Danube, near the ſite of the ancient Vindebona. Lat. 48. 13. N. lon. 16. 28. E.

VIENNE, a city in the dept. of Iſere. It is ſeated on the E. bank of the Rhone, over which it had formerly a good bridge, of which only ſome piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. It's commerce conſiſts in wines, ſilk, and ſword blades, which laſt are highly eſteemed. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte-Rotie; and the famous hermitage wines. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the 5th century it was taken by the Burgundians, whoſe kings made it their place of reſidence. Vienne is 15 miles S. of Lyons.

VIENNE, a department of France, joining on the W. to that of the Two Sevres. Poitiers is the capital. It takes it's name from a river which riſes in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire 5 miles above Saumur.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, compoſed of the ci-devant Limouſin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERRADEN, a town of Uckermark, Brandenburg.

VIERZON, a town in the dept. of Cher, famous for it's forges. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Cher and Yevre, 17 miles NW. of Bourges, and 100 S. of Paris.

VIESTI, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

VIGAN, a town in the dept. of Gard, 30 miles NW. of Niſmes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Piedmont.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, ſeated on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles NNW. of Tay, and 260 WNW. of Madrid. Here, in 1702, the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, having broken the boom laid acroſs the mouth of the harbour, defeated a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons under their convoy. The Engliſh took 4 galleons and 5 men of war, and the Dutch 5 galleons and 1 man of war. Fourteen men of war and 4 galleons were deſtroyed, and a great deal of ſilver was taken. In 1719,

it

it was again taken by the Engliſh, who relinquiſhed it, after raiſing contributions.

VIHIERS, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, whoſe inhabitants have a great trade in cattle. It is 20 miles S. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

VILAINE, a river of France, which riſes in the dept. of Maine, waters Vitré, Rennes, Redon, &c. and enters the Bay of Biſcay below Roche Bernard.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Alentejo.

VILLACH, a town of Carinthia, whoſe inhabitants trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is 18 miles S. of Clagenfurt.

VILLA DE-CONDE, a ſea-port of Douro, 14 miles N. of Oporto.

VILLA-DE-HORTA, the principal town of the Iſland of Fyal, one of the Azores. It is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, and has a harbour, the beſt in the iſland, being landlocked on every ſide except the E. and NE. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 36. W.

VILLA-DE-MOSE, a town of Mexico, in Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles from the ſea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Galicia; and a town of Eſtramadura, both in Spain.

VILLA-FLOR, a town of Tra-los-Montes.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſea-port of Nice, taken by the French in 1792.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufactory.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, the moſt ancient town in the whole iſland, and at firſt a free port. Before it's harbour lies an iſland, about a mile in circumference, and towards the ſea, the town is defended by a fort and ſome other works. It contains 1813 hearths, and has 2 pariſh churches, and 2 convents.

VILLA-FRANCA, two towns in Old Caſtile.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Catalonia, near the ſea.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Valencia; a town of New Caſtile; and a town of Tabaſco, in Mexico.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Douro, ſeated on the river Douro, oppoſite Oporto.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Chieri; a town of Vercelli; and a town of Aoſta; all in Piedmont.

VILLAPANDA, a town of Leon.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of Comarca.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Valencia.

VILLA RICA, a ſea-port of Mexico; a town of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres; and a town of Minas Geraes, Braſil.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Alentejo, with a palace and park, in which the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards, in 1667. A battle alſo was fought near it, much about the ſame time, the ſucceſs of which greatly contributed to fix the crown of Portugal on the head of the Duke of Braganza. In the ſuburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of beautiful green marble. It is 16 miles SW. of Elvas, and 83 SSE. of Liſbon.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſea-port of Aſturias, 30 miles NE. of Oviedo.

VILLE-DIEU, a town in the dept. of the Channel, 12 miles NNE. of Avranches.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſurrounded with walls and ditches. It is 18 miles N. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris.

VILLE FRANCHE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 22 miles ENE. of Puycerda, and 27 WSW. of Perpignan. In one of the mountains which ſurround this place, is a curious cavern.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the dept. of Aveiron. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is ſeated on the river Aveiron, 24 miles W. of Rhodez, and 260 S. of Paris.

VILLE-JUIF, a town 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Tarne, 16 miles N. of Toulouſe.

VILLENA, a town of Murcia, near a moraſs, from which they manufacture ſalt.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, ſeated on the river Lot, 17 miles N. of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the department of Gard, ſeated on the Rhone, oppoſite Avignon.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 12 miles NNW. of Viviers.

VILLERS-COTERETS, a town in the department of Aiſne, 11 miles SW. of Soiſſons.

VILLINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia, in the Briſgaw, between the ſources of the rivers Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg.

VILMANSTRAND, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg.

VILVORDE, a town of Brabant, ſeated on the Senne, 6 miles N. of Bruſſels.

VINCENT, CAPE, a promontory of

Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 9. 0. W.

VINCENT, St. an iſland of the W. Indies, 55 miles W. of Barbadoes. It is one of the Caribbee Iſlands, and inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr. Robertſon gives this account: "There is a great diſtinction in character between the Caribbees and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands. The former appear manifeſtly to be a ſeparate race. Their language is totally different from that of their neighbours in the large iſlands. They themſelves have a tradition that their anceſtors came originally from ſome part of the continent, and having conquered and exterminated the ancient inhabitants, took poſſeſſion of their lands and of their women. Hence they call themſelves Banaree, which ſignifies a man come from beyond ſea. Accordingly, the Caribbees ſtill uſe two diſtinct languages, one peculiar to the men, and the other to the women. The language of the men has nothing common with that ſpoken in the large iſlands. The dialect of the women conſiderably reſembles it. This ſtrongly confirms the tradition which I have mentioned. The Caribbees themſelves imagine that they were a colony from the Galibis, a powerful nation of Guiana, in S. America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to thoſe of the people in the northern continent, than to thoſe of the natives of S. America; and as their language has likewiſe ſome affinity to that ſpoken in Florida, their origin ſhould be deduced rather from the former than the latter. In their wars, they ſtill preſerve their ancient practice of deſtroying all the males, and preſerving the women either for ſervitude, or for breeding." St. Vincent's was long a neutral iſland; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it ſhould be veſted in the Engliſh; who, in the ſequel, at the inſtance of ſome rapacious planters, engaged in a war againſt the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward ſide of the iſland, and who were obliged to conſent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The conſequence of this was, that retaining their reſentment againſt the Engliſh, they aided the French in the reduction of the iſland, in 1779, who however reſtored it by the peace of 1783. St. Vincent's is about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The country is generally mountainous and rugged: the valleys are, however, extremely fruitful. It contains about 84,000 acres, every where well watered, of which 23,605 acres are poſſeſſed by Britiſh ſubjects; and as much more was lately held by the Caribs. All the reſt of the country has not been yet cleared, but retains it's native woods. The ſoil is a black mould upon a ſtrong loam, the moſt proper for the raiſing of ſugars: and indigo thrives here remarkably well. The number of inhabitants appears, by the laſt official returns, to be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. The governor's ſalary is 2000l. ſterling; one half of which is raiſed within the iſland, and the other half is paid out of the exchequer of Great Britain. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 61. 0. W.

VINCENT, St. a town of Beira; and a ſea-port of Aſturia.

VINCENT, St. a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, 150 miles SSW. of St. Sebaſtian.

VINCENT, St. one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa, about 30 miles in circumference. On the NW. ſide of it is a harbour, accounted the beſt in all the Cape Verd Iſlands, where ſhips may wood and water, and wild goats may be obtained. It is ſaid, alſo, that more turtle is caught near this iſland, than round all the reſt, and that it abounds with ſaltpetre.

VINCENT'S-ROCKS, St. Glouceſterſhire, E. of the Avon, and a mile and a half NNW. of Briſtol. They are very ſteep and rugged precipices, which continue their courſe about 3 miles, and ſeem to have been almoſt miraculouſly cleft aſunder, to admit a paſſage for the river Frome. The Avon flows between them, and the tide riſes here 42 feet. At the bottom of theſe rocks, near the water-ſide, riſes a medicinal hot ſpring, the taſte of which is ſoft, milky, and grateful to the ſtomach. It is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectic coughs, immoderate fluxes, and ſcrophulous and cancerous caſes.

Vine, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Vineyard*, near Glouceſter. *Vineyard*, Glouceſterſhire, near Tewkeſbury. *Vineyard-Flory*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Taunton.

VINGORIA, a Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt of Concan, 22 miles NNW. of Goa.

Vinniton, Devonſhire, NW. of Honiton.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of Genoa, with a ſmall harbour on the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. of Monaco, and 70 SW. of Genoa.

Vintners, Kent, in Boxley pariſh.

VIRE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with manufactures of coarſe woollen cloths. It is ſeated on the river Vire, 27 miles SW. of Caen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, certain iſlands and keys

keys in the W. Indies, situated in about lat. 18. 30. N. to the E. of Porto Rico. They were called Las Virgines by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 Virgins of the Legend. They are about 30 in number, mostly desert, barren, and are possessed by the English and Danes. The Spaniards, however, claim those near Porto Rico. In the first division of those possessed by the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belong Joft Van Dyke's and Little Van Dykes, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, or Great Virgin, called also Spanish Town, having two good harbours; to this island belong Anageda, or Drowned Island, Nicker, Prickley Pear, and Moskito Islands, the Cammanoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Fallen City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Island, on which Brass, Little Saba, Buck Island, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Island are dependant; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Islands; and they have also the Island of St. Croix.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the NW. by the Ohio; on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Chesapeak, and the Atlantic. It is about 320 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanhaway, Great and Little, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. In general, the land is tolerably good, and capable of producing corn, pulse, cotton, flax, and hemp; and, in the marsh lands, rice has been lately cultivated. The lands toward the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia are tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of consequence; the principal are Williamsburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 747,610. The Virginians now manufacture about three-fourths of their clothing, and they have also manufactures of iron and lead; but agriculture is the principal employment.

* VIRGINIA, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, seated on Lough Ramor, in which are several islands, 40 miles from Dublin.

Virginstow, Devonsh. SE. of Luffencote.

VIRTON, a small town of Luxemburg.

VISET, a town of Liege.

VISEU, anciently VISONTIUM, a town of Beira.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated on the river Zna, and is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the late empress. It is remarkable for it's canal, which connects the Tvertza and the Mysta. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and a few brick houses. It is 60 miles NNW. of Tver. Lat. 57. 23. N. lon. 35. 0. E.

VISIAPOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan, the capital of a country of the same name. It is now in the hands of the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles SE. of Poonah, and 234 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 17. 26. N. lon. 75. 19. E.

VISSOGOROD, a town of Masovia.

UIST, N. and S. two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. They are each about 20 miles in length, and of considerable breadth. Kelp is the staple commodity of these islands; and they export annually, between them, 800 cows and young oxen. Here is abundance of game and aquatic birds.

VISTULA, the largest river of Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the N. part of Hungary, passes by Cracow, Sandomitz, Warsaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and falls into the Baltic below Dantzic.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, capital of the

the Patrimonio. It contains only 15,000 inhabitants, although the number of churches, convents, and hoſpitals is 69. Near it is a ſpring, ſo hot, that it will boil an egg, and even fiſh. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

VITRE, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, trading in linen-cloth, knit ſtockings, and gloves. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village in the dept. of Marne, 3 miles NE. of Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a conſiderable town, but was taken (and, as it's name imports, burnt) by Thibaut count of Chartres, when many of the inhabitants were burned, and great part of the town deſtroyed. It was alſo burnt, together with 60 villages, in 1422, by the Engliſh and Burgundians.

VITRI-LE FRANÇOIS, a populous town in the dept. of Marne, trading in corn. It is well built, though the houſes are of wood, and there is a fine ſquare. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 15 miles SSE. of Chalons, and 100 E. of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town in the department of Côte-d'Or, ſeated among mountains, where there are quarries of marble. It is 21 miles W. of Dijon, and 9 SE. of Semur.

VITTORIA, a town of Biſcay, in the province of Alava. It contains 5 pariſhes, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, a college, and a ſquare. The large ſtreets are bordered with trees, as a defence againſt the heat of the ſun. The merchants here deal in wool and wines, and particularly in ſword blades and other cutlery, which they make in large quantities. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SSE. of Bilboa.

VITTORIOSA. See CITTA VITTORIOSA.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Vivero, or Landrova, whoſe mouth forms a good harbour on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles E. of Cape Ortegal.

VIVIERS, a town in the department of Ardeche, ſeated among rocks, on one of which the cathedral is built. It is ſituated on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary. It's name properly ſignifies *a frontier*. But the whole of the Ukraine, on both ſides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Ruſſia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACKS.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a country of Guinea, N. of Adra, and W. of Benin.

Ulceſter, Derbyſ. on the Dove, near Burton-upon-Trent. *Ulckhorn*, Suſſex, by Uckfield. *Ulcomb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Uldale*, Cumberland, on the Elen, near Ireby. *Ulceſter*, Northumberland, in the lordſhip of Woller.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a ſea-port of E. Bothnia, 320 miles N. of Abo.

Uley, a populous village of Glouceſterſhire, with a manufacture of fine broad cloth, 2 miles E. of Durſley.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſles, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16. 45. S. lon. 151. 26. W.

Ullapooi, Roſsſhire, ſeated on the N. ſide of Loch Broom. *Ullenhall*, Warw. S. of Umberſlade. *Ulleſkelf*, Yorkſ. S. of Tadcaſter. *Ullington*, Glouceſ. in Pebworth pariſh. *Ullock*, Cumberl. 4 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Ullſby*, or *Ullſley*, Cumberland, S. of Penrith, near Ullſwater.

ULLSWATER, a lake, partly in Weſtmorland and partly in Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Ambleſide, and 14 SW. of Penrith. It is about 8 miles long, is of a ſufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fiſh. Trout, upwards of 30 pounds weight, are ſaid to have been taken in it. The navigators of this lake find much amuſement by diſcharging guns, or ſmall cannon, in certain ſtations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of ſound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed, is heard ſeven times diſtinctly.

ULM, an imperial city of Suabia, and chief of that order in the circle, where the archieves of the free towns in Suabia and Franconia are depoſited. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a very lofty ſtructure, are 63 copper veſſels full of water, ready for the extinguiſhing of fire. It is large and well fortified, and the town-houſe is a handſome edifice. There is a handſome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fuſtians, hardware, and wool. The elector of Bavaria became maſter of it in 1702, by a ſtratagem; but after the battle of Blenheim, the Bavarians ſurrendered it by capitulation. It is ſeated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller, 47 miles SSE. of Stutgard, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 10. 12. E.

ULMEN, a town of Treves.

Ulſha, or *Ouſſa*, Cumberland, in Millum pariſh,

parish, on the river Dudden. *Ulfeby*, Lincolnshire, N. of Spilsby. *Ulfeby*, Lincolnshire, between Great Limbergh and Barton-on-the-Humber.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Western Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the SW. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, the soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. The southern parts of this province are rich, fertile, and well cultivated; but the northern are hilly and mountainous. It includes within itself, by far the greatest part of the linen manufactory; and contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down.

Ulfthorp, Leicestershire, N. of Lutterworth. *Ulting*, Essex, near Malden.

ULTZEN, a town of Lunenburg, on the Ilmenau.

ULVERSTONE, a thriving town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness, called by the country Ouston. This town is the port of Furness, fitting out 70 ships for the coasting trade, and has regular and well-paved streets. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster, three times a week. It is seated near the mouth of the Duddon, 18 miles NNW. of Lancaster, and 267 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Ulvestross Abbey, Leicesters. in Charnwood Forest.

UMAGO, a sea-port of Istria, lately subject to Venice.

Umbersley, or *Umberslade*, Warwickshire, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Calabria Citra.

UMEA, a sea-port of W. Bothnia.

Underbarrow, Westm. SW. of Kendal. *Underditch*, Wilts, a hundred between Ambresbury and Sarum. *Underley*, Westm. on the Lune, by Kirby-Lonsdale.

UNDERSWEN, a town of Bern, Switzerland, situated between the Lakes of Brientz and Thun, near the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles SE. of Bern.

Underton, Shropf. SW. of Bridgenorth.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the canton of Uri; on the S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the cantons of Bern and Lucern. It takes it's name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land ammanies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. The people are of the Romish church; and the grand council is composed of 58 members. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale; and Stantz of the Lower, and of the whole canton. The Underwalders, in conjunction with the states of Uric and Schweitz, shook off the Austrian yoke, in 1308; of all the people of Switzerland, they are the most honoured and loved by the other cantons, for their courage and love of liberty, joined to a strict concord, and amiable simplicity of manners.

Underton, Shropshire, SW. of Bridgenorth. *Underwood*, Derbyshire, NE. of Ashborn. *Underwood*, Devonshire.

UNGWAR, a town of Hungary, 46 miles NNE. of Caschau.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, and extending from N. to S. not more than 150 miles, and 100 in breadth from E. to W. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. and E. by Brabant and Germany. These provinces rank in the following order: 1. Guelderland, subdivided into the districts of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim; 2. Holland, subdivided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Friesland; 3. Zealand, subdivided into the part near the E. Scheldt, and the part near the W. Scheldt; 4. Utrecht; 5. Friesland; 6. Overyssel; and 7. Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the generalty, (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maestricht, Venlo, Sluys, Hulst, &c. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland) affords a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering almost every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water in this country are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but turf; and the possession of

this very ſoil is diſputed by the ocean, which riſing conſiderably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by ſtrong and expenſive dikes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this ſmall and ſeemingly inſignificant territory one of the richeſt ſpots in Europe, with reſpect to population and property. In other countries, poſſeſſed of a variety of natural productions, it is not ſurpriſing to find manufacturers employed in augmenting the riches of the ſoil; but to ſee, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are ſcarce any flocks; numberleſs artiſts employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thouſands of ſaw-mills, where there is ſcarce a foreſt; an immenſe quantity of corn, exported from a country where there is not agriculture ſufficient to ſupport one half of it's inhabitants, is what muſt ſtrike every attentive obſerver with admiration. Among the moſt valuable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The moſt conſiderable revenue ariſes from the fiſheries; but theſe are not ſo conſiderable as formerly. The number of veſſels employed in the herring fiſhery, in particular, is reduced from upwards of 2000 to leſs than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no leſs than 20,000 people. About 100 veſſels are employed in the Greenland fiſhery, and 140 in the cod fiſhery near the Dogger Bank, and near the coaſt of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in poſſeſſion of the coaſting trade and freight of almoſt all other trading nations. They were alſo the bankers for all Europe. But theſe advantages did not continue to be ſo lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes ſo far as to employ their own ſhipping in their trade, and to eſtabliſh banks of their own. Notwithſtanding theſe deductions, the Dutch trade is ſtill immenſe; in conſequence of their vaſt opulence, they ſtill regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the univerſal warehouſe of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E. India Company, the ſpice trade has long been the moſt valuable: it comprehends the articles of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and cinnamon. The Java coffee is the beſt next to that of Mecca; and other great branches of this trade are rice, cotton, pepper, &c. articles of great importance, but not in the excluſive poſſeſſion of the Dutch. They are the only European nation hitherto permitted to trade directly to Japan; but this trade is alſo on the decline. Their W. India Company trades not only to the Weſt Indies, but to the coaſt of Guinea for ſlaves; and, diſtinct from this, they have two companies, which trade to Surinam and Berbice. The foreign poſſeſſions of the Dutch, in Aſia, previouſly to the commencement of the preſent war, were the coaſts of the Iſland of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the ſeat of the governor-general of all their Eaſt-India ſettlements; ſome ſettlements on the coaſts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greateſt part of the Moluccas or Spice-Iſlands; ſettlements, or factories, in the Iſland of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the Gulf of Perſia; with Colombo, Trincomale, &c. on the Iſland of Ceylon. In Africa they had the Cape of Good Hope, with George-de-la Mina, and other fortreſſes and factories in Guinea. In the Weſt Indies they had the Iſlands of St. Euſtatia, Saba, and Curaçoa; and in S. America, the colonies of Iſſequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice, in the country of Guiana. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by the numerous canals, which croſs the country in every direction. The number of manufactures eſtabliſhed in the United Provinces is aſtoniſhing. Saardam, a village in N. Holland, contains, for inſtance, about 900 windmills, partly cornmills, partly ſaw and paper-mills, and mills for the making of whitelead, &c. In former times, the Dutch were the excluſive poſſeſſors of ſeveral ingenious manufactures and arts; as the refining of camphor and borax, the cutting and poliſhing of diamonds, the refining of ſugar, &c. but, at preſent, theſe myſteries, few of them excepted, are in the hands of many other nations, to whoſe commercial ignorance and want of induſtry the Dutch were once indebted for immenſe profits, which have decreaſed with the cauſes; among the reſt, the woollen manufactory has prodigiouſly decreaſed. In a word, the Dutch trade is no longer in it's ancient flouriſhing ſtate, to which, even if the frugality and induſtry of the nation had not been diminiſhed by too great riches, the rivalſhip of other nations, and the commercial knowledge of the age, would never permit it to riſe again. All ſects are tolerated in Holland; but, till lately, none but Calviniſts could hold employments of truſt or profit. Since the great confederation of Utrecht, in 1579, (See NETHERLANDS) the Seven United Provinces have been conſidered as one political body, united for the preſervation of

the whole. In 1581, the Hague was appointed the place of meeting for the States General, an assembly invested with the supreme power of the confederation, and composed of deputies chosen out of the provincial states. This power related to the making war and peace, levying taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent, not only of the other provinces, but even of the supreme power of the republic. In the present disputes on the French revolution, the Dutch, at first, appeared hostile to the new republic, but never heartily co-operated with the allies. The stadtholder was probably influenced by the courts of Prussia and England, but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and, on the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of 1795, he thought proper, with his family, to take refuge in England. Since then their form of government has been modelled upon that of France, and they now form a republic one and indivisible.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N. America, consisting originally of thirteen provinces subject to Great Britain, but which, on the 4th of July, 1776, by their representatives in congress assembled, made a solemn declaration of independence, and were afterwards acknowledged free and independent states by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. They are Massachusets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by N. Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky and Vermont having since been added to them. The present number of the states that form this great American republic is fifteen. See AMERICA.

UNNA, a town of Mark, Westphalia.

UNNA, a river of Croatia.

UNST, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond lat. 61. o. N. It is 8 miles long and 4 broad, and contains about 300 houses, and 1688 inhabitants. Fishing is an important branch of business among the islanders, 80 tons being taken on an average yearly. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders, are unknown here.

Unsted, Surry, S. of Godalmin. *Unston*, Derbys. in Scarsdale.

UNTERSEEN. See UNDERSWEN.

Unthank, Cumberl. NE. of Kirk-Oswald, in Dacre parish. *Unthank*, Durham, on the Wear, opposite to Stanhope. *Unthank*, SW. of Durham. *Uny*, Cornwall, near Lalant, N. of Market-Jew. *Uny*, Cornwall, near Redruth.

UNZA, a province of Russia, the largest division of the government of Kostrom.

VOERDEN, a town of Paderborn; also a town of Osnaburgh.

VOGHERA, a town of Pavia.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Austria.

VOID, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 10 miles W. of Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Upper Saxony, mostly subject to the elector. Vogt was anciently a title in the empire, which was discontinued towards the middle of the 14th century. The learned are not agreed as to what the name and dignity imported.

VOLANO, a sea-port in the Ferrarese, at the southern mouth of the Po.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island, between Lipari and Volcano.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying to the S. of the Island of Lipari. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano, as well as all the rest of these islands, is supposed to have been produced by an eruption from subterranean fire. The production of this island, in particular, happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Eusebius, Pliny, and others.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has it's source in two small lakes, in the government of Tver, in Russia. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town. It is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This great river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Casan, Simbirsk, and Saratof; entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, W. of that of Kiov, about 180 miles in length, and from 80 to 120 in breadth. It consists chiefly of well-watered plains, producing a great surplus of corn. Rosemary, asparagus, &c. grow wild in the woods, and can hardly be distinguished from those cultivated in the gardens. Lucko is the capital.

VOLKENMARCK,

VOLKENMARCK, in Carinthia.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town and district of Overyssel, near the Zuyder Zee.

VOLO, a sea-port of Janna, or Thessaly, 38 miles SE. of Larissa.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the river Kliasma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 100 miles E. by N. of Moscow.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, as it contained the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug, and is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for it's fine wool.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, in the government and province of the same name. The inhabitants trade in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated on the river Vologda, 308 miles S. by E. of Petersburgh.

VOLTA, a river of Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic, 24 miles E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, a town of Tuscany, containing 25 churches, chapels, or oratories, and 20 religious houses. It is a lonely, mean place, and entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins. It is noted for it's medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles SE. of Pisa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which falls into the Gulf of Gaieta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Capitanata; also a town of Principato Ultra.

VOLVIC, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, two miles SW. of Riom. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for buildings, and for the sculptor.

VOORN, an island of S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese. Brill is the capital. This island, with that of Goree and Overflackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

VOORN, an island and fort between the rivers Waal and Meuse, 9 miles NNE. of Bois-le-Duc.

VORONETZ, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the river Voronetz, near it's junction with the Don, 256 miles S. of Moscow.

VOSGES, a department of France, including the S. part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called, from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separate this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Votherfield, Hants, S. of Alton.

VOUILLE, a village in the department of Vienne, 10 miles NW. of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained, in 507, a battle against Alaric, king of Visigoths, (whom he slew with his own hand) which extended the dominions of the Franks from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Vowelscomb, Devonf. NE. of Modbury. *Upberry*, Bedfordf. in Pullox-Hill parish. *Upberry*, Kent, a manor of Gillingham. *Upburn-Denicot*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Upcerne*, Dorsetf. a mile and a half NW. of Cerne-Abbas. *Upchurch*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of Milton, and 5 from Chatham. *Upcote*, Devonf. in Cheriton parish. *Uphall*, Essex, near Great Ilford. *Uphall*, Herts, between Puckeridge and Albury. *Upham*, Hants, NW. of Bishop's-Waltham. *Up-Hatherley*, Glouces. a hamlet to Shurdington. *Uphaven*, Wiltshire, 10 miles by W. of Marlborough. *Uphill*, Somerf. near the passage to Wales, across the Bristol Channel. *Upholland*, Linc.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Westmania and Gestricia; on the NE. by the Baltic; and on the S. by the Malar Lake. It is about 70 miles in length, and 55 in it's greatest breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

Upleadon, Glouceſterſ. on the Leden, 3 miles E. of Newent. *Upleatham*, Yorkſ. N. of Gisborough. *Up Lyme*, or *Nether Lyme*, Dorsetshire, near Lyme Regis. *Up Loman*, Devonſ. NE. of Tiverton. *Upminster*, Essex, 15 miles E. by N. of London. *Upnor-Castle*, Kent, near Frendsbury, almost opposite Chatham-Dock, was built by Queen Elizabeth, for defence of the Medway. It's platform carries 37 guns, that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ships that ride between them and Rochester bridge. *Upper Ottery*; see *Mount Ottery*. *Up Park*, Sussex, in Harting parish. *Upperleigh*, Glouceſ. in Westbury parish.

*UPPINGHAM, a well-built town of Rutland, with a good free-school, and an hospital. It is 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Uppingham,

Uppington, Shropſ. NW. of Wrekin-Hill. *Uprightly*, Cumberl. near Carliſle.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, anciently the reſidence of the ſovereigns, and where the Heathen prieſts, in the times of paganiſm, offered the greateſt ſacrifices. It contains, excluſive of the ſtudents, about 3000 inhabitants. The groundplot is extremely regular. It is divided into two almoſt equal parts by the ſmall river Sala; and the ſtreets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of ſquare. A few of the houſes are built of brick, and ſtuccoed; but the generality are conſtructed of trunks, ſmoothed into the ſhape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each houſe has it's ſmall court-yard, or garden. Upſala was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal reſidence. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was conſumed by fire in 1702. The cathedral, which is a large Gothic ſtructure of brick, has been ſeveral times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired. The univerſity is the moſt ancient in Sweden, and is the firſt ſeminary in the North for academical education. It's library contains many valuable books, and near a thouſand manuſcripts. Among theſe is the Codex Argenteus, ſuppoſed to be Uphila's Gothic tranſlation of the Four Evangeliſts; but it ſeems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Franks. The Royal Society here is likewiſe the oldeſt literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was ſuperintendant. The Swediſh geographers compute their longitude from Upſal. Upſala is 35 miles NNW. of Stockholm.

Upſall and *Caſtle*, Yorkſ. N. of Thirſk. *Upſetlington*, Northumberl. near Berwick. *Upſhire*, Eſſex, near Waltham-Abbey. *Upſidling*, Dorſetſ. W. of Cerne-Abbey. *Upſtreet*, Kent, in Chiſlet pariſh, W. of Thanet Iſle.

UPTON, a well-built town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Severn. It is 11 miles S. of Worceſter, and 109 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Upton, Berks, between Abingdon and Eaſt Iſley. *Upton*, Bucks, near Datchet and Eaton. *Upton*, N. of Cheſter, between the Dee and Merſey. *Upton*, Cheſhire, near Overchurch and Woodchurch. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. near Oſminton. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Hamworthy. *Upton*, Eſſex, in Weſt Ham pariſh. *Upton*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Hawkeſbury. *Upton*, Glouceſ. in Tetbury pariſh. *Upton*, Glouceſ. near Badminton. *Upton*, Hants, N. of Andover. *Upton*, Hereſordſ. NE. of Roſs. *Upton*, Huntingd. SE. of the Giddings. *Upton*, Leiceſterſ. in Sibſton pariſh, SW. of Boſworth. *Upton*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Gainſborough. *Upton*, Norfolk, N. of Accle. *Upton*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Peterborough. *Upton*, W. of Northampton. *Upton*, Nottingh. in Headon pariſh. *Upton*, Nottingh. E. of Southwell. *Upton*, SE. of Shrewſbury. *Upton*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Dulverton. *Upton*, Warwickſ. near Ratley. *Upton*, Warwickſ. E. of Alceſter. *Upton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Barneſley. *Upton-Biſhops*, Herefordſhire, NE. of Roſs. *Upton-Chenay*, Glouceſterſ. near Bitton. *Upton Creſſet*, or *Little*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgnorth. *Upton-Dring*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NW. of Hornſey. *Upton-Grey*, Hants, SW. of Odiam. *Upton-Helion*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Upton, Higher*, Devonſhire, in Columpton pariſh. *Upton, St. Leonard's*, 3 miles SE. of Glouceſter. *Upton-Lovel*, Wilts, SE. of Hareſbury. *Upton Nolle*, Somerſetſ. between Frome and Bruton. *Upton-Pine*, Devonſ. N. of Exeter. *Upton Scudamore*, Wilts, N. of Warminſter. *Upton Snodeſbury*, NE. of Worceſter. *Upton Warin*, Worceſterſhire, between Droitwich and Bromſgrove. *Upware*, Cambridgeſ. W. of Soham. *Upway*, near Dorcheſter. *Upwell*, Cambridgeſhire, near Wiſbeach. *Upwood*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Ramſey.

URABA, a province of Terra Firma, on a gulf of the ſame name, in the government of Carthagena, E. of the province of Darien.

URAL, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and watering Uraiſk, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caſpian Sea, by three mouths, below Gurief.

URALIAN COSSACS, a people that inhabit the Ruſſian province of Orenburg, in Aſia, on the S. ſide of the river Ural. Theſe Coſſacs are deſcended from thoſe of the Don: they profeſs the Greek religion; but there are a kind of diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whom the Ruſſians called *Roſkolniki*, or Separatiſts, and who ſtyle themſelves *Staroverki*, or Old Believers: they conſider the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church as profane and ſacrilegious, and have their own prieſts and ceremonies. The Uralian Coſſacs are all enthuſiaſts for the ancient ritual, and ſeem to prize their beards more than their lives. The river Yaik however, is now called Ural; the Yaik Coſſacs are denominated Uralian Coſſacs; and the town of Yaitſk, Uralſk.

Uralsk. The Uralian Coſſacs enjoy the right of fiſhing on the coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, for 47 miles on each ſide of the river Ural. Their principal fiſhery is for ſturgeons and beluga, whoſe roe ſupplies large quantities of caviare; and the fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, afford a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire. In conſequence of theſe fiſheries, theſe Coſſacs are very rich.

Uralsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, ſeated on the river Ural, 328 miles NNE. of Aſtracan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaitſk. See the preceding article.

Uranienburgh, was formerly a magnificent caſtle of Denmark, in the little Iſland of Huen, in the Sound. It was built for Tycho Brahe, who called it Uranienburgh, or the Caſtle of the Heavens, and who here made his obſervations; but it is now in ruins.

Urbanea, a town of Urbino.

Urbino, the capital of the duchy of Urbino. The houſes are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is 18 miles S. of Rimini, and 120 NE. of Rome.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the pope's territory, on the Gulf of Venice. It is about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of fiſh and game; but the air is not very wholeſome, nor is the ſoil fertile. Urbino is the capital.

Urchfont, Wilts, NE. of Eaſt Lavington. *Urchingfield*, SW. of Hereford. *Urcote*, Glouceſ. S. of Thornbury.

Urgantz, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, having been four miles in circumference; but it is now greatly reduced. Lat. 42. 55. N. lon. 59. 25. E.

Urgel, a town of Catalonia, ſeated on the river Sagra, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 78 N. by W. of Barcelona.

Uri, the moſt ſouthern canton of Swiſſerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schweitz, and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E. by the Griſons, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwalden and part of Bern. It is about 60 miles in length and 28 in breadth. Altorff is the capital. The people are Roman Catholics, and were formerly free, under the juriſdiction of the empire. Albert I. however, aiming at their entire ſubjection, placed a ſevere vogt over them, whoſe name was Geszler, who, among other irritating procedures, ſet up a hat on a pole, at Altorff, with orders that the ſame tokens of regard ſhould be paid to it as to his own perſon. William Tell openly refuſed to comply with this mark of ſlavery, and ſoon after, viz. in 1308, effected an union between the three cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, for ſhaking off the Auſtrian yoke, which, in 1315, was improved into a perpetual alliance.

Uri, Lake of, in Swiſſerland. See Waldstatter-See.

Urlingford, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Urmſton, Lancaſ. SW. of Mancheſter.

Urpeth, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Urquhart, a town of Roſsſhire.

Urſwick, Lancaſ. S. of Ulverſton.

Usbec Tartary, a country of Weſtern Tartary, S. of the country of the Kalmucs. Theſe Tartars are divided into ſeveral tribes, governed by their reſpective khans; but formerly they were under one ſovereign, and were accounted the moſt powerful of all the Tartarian nations. Their principal khans pride themſelves in being deſcended from Tamerlane, whoſe birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand. The Uſbecs, in their perſons, are ſaid to have fairer complexions and neater features than the Kalmucs. Their religious profeſſion is Mahometaniſm; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindooſtan. That country is ſupplied hence with the moſt ſerviceable horſes, camels, and other cattle.

Uſborn, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near the Ouſe, SE. of Boroughbridge.

Usedom, an iſland of Pomerania, ſeated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic, 30 miles in length, and irregular in breadth. It is ſubject to Pruſſia, and has a town of the ſame name, ſituated on the SW. coaſt.

Userche, a town in the dept. of Correze, 16 miles NNW. of Tulle, and 217 S. of Paris.

Ushant, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Finiſterre, about 12 miles from the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral hamlets, a caſtle, a ſmall port, and about 700 inhabitants.

*Usk, a town of Monmouthſhire, ſeated on the river Uſk. It is a large place, with well-built ſtone houſes, 141 miles W. of London. Market on Monday.

Usk, a river of S. Wales, which riſes on the W. ſide of Brecknockſhire, and watering the towns of Brecon, Crickhowel, Abergavenny,

Abergavenny, Usk, and Caerleon, enters the Briſtol Channel below Newport.

Uſk, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Uſkelt, Yorkſ. near the river Wharfe, NE. of Sherborn. *Uſlett*, Yorkſ. by the Ouſe, NW. of Burton-upon-Trent.

USNEACH, a mountain in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, on which fires were kindled by the Druids, in honour of Beal, or the Sun. It was the grand Bealtinne of the northern parts of Leinſter, where the ſtates aſſembled, and held judgment on criminals, when ſuch as were accounted worthy of death, were burnt between two fires of Beal. This ſeems to have given riſe to the account of the Druids offering up human victims as ſacrifices. Children, alſo, and cattle, were made to paſs between theſe fires by way of purification.

USSEL, a town in the dept. of Correze, 30 miles NE. of Tulle.

Uſſelby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raiſin. *Uſſhaw*, W. of Durham.

USTIANO, a town in the Mantuan.

Uſtings, Bucks, between Winſlow and Ayleſbury.

USTIUG, a town of Vologda.

Uſton, Berks, on the Kennet, between Silham and Aldermaſton. *Uſway*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Cocket, below Whitſide. *Uſworth*, Durham, W. of Hilton-Caſtle. *Utkinton*, Cheſhire, a mile from Torperley.

UTRECHT, a large and celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is of a ſquare form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without it's four ſuburbs, which are conſiderable. The ſteeple of the cathedral is very lofty, and the handſomeſt in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hoſpitals. The ſtudents of the univerſity, which is very famous, wear their ordinary dreſs, and board in private houſes in the town, as there are ſcarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. All the avenues to this city are handſome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the moſt agreeable places for reſidence in theſe parts, and accordingly a great many opulent families reſort hither. In July, 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it, when Louis XIV. entered the city in ſtate, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Monmouth; but on the 13th of November, the Duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay 450,000 livres. This town is famous for the treaty of union, ſigned in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewiſe for the treaty of peace concluded here, in 1713, between the allies and France. It is ſeated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Amſterdam, and 27 NE. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

UTRECHT, one of the Dutch United Provinces, ſurrounded on all ſides by Holland and Guelderland, excepting one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder Zee. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear, as in other provinces; the ſoil is moſtly rich meadow, though, in many parts, full of turf grounds, and the country is pleaſant. The length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20, although it contains 70 towns and villages. The number of Calviniſt miniſters is 79, who hold a ſynod once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above 30 churches. There are but few Lutherans, Remonſtrants, and Anabapriſts.

Utterby, Lincolnſ. 3 miles from Louth.

*UTTOXETER, a large town of Staffordſhire, with a bridge over the river Dove, that leads into Derbyſhire. Here is a great number of iron-forges, and it's market is the greateſt in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, butter, and cheeſe. By the late inland navigations, it communicates with all the midland counties. It is ſeated among excellent paſtures for breeding and fattening cattle, 13 miles NE. of Stafford, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday. Fairs on May 6th, and July 31ſt.

UTZNACH, a town of Zurich, which belongs, however, to the cantons of Glarus and Schweitz, who appoint a bailiff alternately.

Vurnavey, a river of Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn near Melverly.

*UXBRIDGE, a town of Middleſex, which, though it is a hamlet to Great Hillingdon, is governed independently by two bailiffs, two conſtables, and four headboroughs. The Coln runs through it, in two ſtreams, and over the main ſtream is a ſtone bridge, that leads into Buckinghamſhire. Near it is a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1645; but it was broken off. The houſe in which the plenipotentiaries met, at the lower end of the town, is ſtill called the Treaty-Houſe. Near this town are the remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Britiſh.

Uxbridge is 15 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Uxenden, Middleſex, E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Uxmore*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Henley-upon-Thames.

UZEDA, a town of New Caſtile, 30 miles N. of Madrid.

UZEL, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, with a conſiderable trade. It is 17 miles S. of St. Brieux.

UZES, a town in the dept. of Gard, ſeated in a country abounding in corn, oil, ſilk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Niſmes.

WAD

WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

WAAG, or VAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Leopoldſtadt, and falls into the Danube, oppoſite the Iſland of Schut.

WAAL, or WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, one of the outlets of the Rhine, which branches off from that river at Schencken Schans. It runs from E. to W. through Guelderland, paſſes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maeſe, paſſes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel. After both rivers have formed one ſtream, (near Gorcum) it is ſometimes called Merwe, and ſometimes Meuſe.

Wablington, or *Warblington*, Hampſhire, E. of Havant. *Wabridge*, and it's *Foreſt*, Huntingd. NE. of Spaldwick. *Waburn*, and it's *Hall*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Conſtable-Burton. *Wachinny*, and *Park*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WACHTENDONCK, in Guelderland, on the river Niers, 7 miles NE. of Venlo.

Wackerfield, Durham, NE. of Staindrop. *Wackton*, Hereford. NW. of Bromyard. *Wadborough*, Worceſterſ. 3 miles NW. of Perſhore.

WADDAHS, a ſavage people of Aſia, in the Iſland of Ceylon.

Waddenhoe, Northamptonſ. on the Nen, SW. of Oundle. *Waddeſdon*, Bucks, near Winchington. *Waddeſley*, Yorkſ. NW. of Sheffield. *Waddiker-Hall*, Lancaſ. N. of Garſtang. *Waddingham*, *St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, Lincolnſ. near Kirton-in-Lindſey. *Waddington*, 3 miles S. of Lincoln. *Waddington*, Yorkſ. on the Ribble, near Bowland-Foreſt. *Waddon*, Dorſetſ. in Bradpole pariſh, a little to the S. of Outhfrancis. *Waddon*, *E* and *W*. Dorſetſhire, near Abbotſbury. *Wade*, Hants, by Havant.

WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

Wadefaſt, Cornwall, NE. of North Petherin. *Wadehurſt*, Suſſex, SW. of Lamberhurſt-Common. *Wadels*, a river in Hereford. *Wadelton*, Shropſ. on the Ony,

WAK

NW. of Ludlow. *Wadenhall*, Kent, near Stelling and Petham. *Wade's-Mill*, Herts, on the Rib, 2 miles N. of Ware. *Wadley*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Wadon*, Surry, in Croydon pariſh. *Wadſhelf*, Derbyſ. W. of Cheſterfield.

WADSTENA, a town of E. Gothland, on the Lake Wetter, 20 miles SS. of Linkioping.

Wadſworth, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Wadworth*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Doncaſter.

WAES, a territory in Flanders, extending from Ghent to Yſendick, along the river Scheldt. There are fine meadows, and good paſtures, with plenty of corn and flax, beſide horſes that are in high eſteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

Wagen, Yorkſhire, N. of Hull.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Guelderland, on the Lech, 7 miles W. of Arnheim.

WAGRIA, a territory in the NE. part of Holſtein, between the Baltic and the Trave. It is about 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

WAIGATZ, ſtraits between Nova Zembla and the continent of Ruſſia.

Waight Court, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on a creek near the ſea, with ſeveral trading veſſels belonging to it, and an excellent freeſchool. It is 14 miles NNE. of Boſton, and 130 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Waithy, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven. *Waitwith*, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Wakebridge-Hall*, Derbyſ. NE. of Wirkſworth.

WAKEFIELD, a large, well-built town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Calder, which has been made navigable hither from Caſtleforth, and from hence to Eland and Halifax. The principal trade is in white cloths and tammies. It conſiſts chiefly of three ſpacious ſtreets, and is 28 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Markets on Thurſday

Thurſday and Friday; the latter for woollen cloth.

Wakehurſt, and it's *Park*, Suſſex, E. of Worth-Foreſt. *Wakering*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, near Shobury. *Wakerton*, or *Wakely*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford, and half a mile S. of Berkſden. *Wakerley*, Northamp. by the river Welland, N. of Rockingham-Foreſt. *Wake's*, or *Elton's Tower*, Somerſetſ. in Briſtol Channel, near Clevedon. *Waketon*, *Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, near Long Stratton, between Schole and Norwich. *Wakthwaite*, Cumberland, N. of Keſwick.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Tranſylvania; on the E. by Beſſarabia and the river Danube; on the S. by Bulgaria; and on the W. by Tranſylvania, the bannat of Temeſwar, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 150 in it's greateſt breadth. It abounds in excellent horſes and cattle, and there are mines of ſeveral kinds. The ſoil is very fertile; and there are good paſtures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant; and the higheſt attainments of the eccleſiaſtics ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and ſtiled waywode, deſpot, or hoſpodar. He is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte; his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats.

Walberton, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Walberry*, Eſſex, near Hallingbury. *Walbottle*, Northumb. in Thraſterton manor. *Walbridge*, Somerſetſ. over the Frome, leads into Wilts.

WALCHEREN, an iſland of the United Provinces, the principal of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of N. and S. Beveland, by the E. Scheldt, and from Dutch Flanders by the W. Scheldt; being ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is about 13 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and, lying very low, is ſubject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and paſture lands. The capital of this iſland, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcot, a village in Lincolnſhire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalybeate ſpring, formerly much frequented. *Walcot*, Worceſ. 2 miles NE. of Perſhore. *Walcote*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Lutterworth. *Walcote*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Tatterſhal. *Walcote*, Lincolnſ. near the Trent, N. of Burton. *Walcote*, Norfolk, near Happiſburgh. *Walcote*, Norfolk, near Diſs and Burſton. *Walcote*, Oxfordſ. near Charlbury. *Walcote*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Walcote*, Shropſhire, SE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Walcote*, Shropſ. W. of Wellington. *Walcote*, Somerſetſ. at the entrance of Bath from Wilts. *Walcote*, Warwickſhire, in Haſelar. *Walcote*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Granborough.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur, ſeated on the river Heure, between the Maeſe and Sambre. In 1689, Mareſchal d'Humieres, deſirous of celebrating the feaſt of St. Louis by a victory, attacked the allies, under Prince Waldeck and the Earl of Marlborough, near this place; but after a fight of about two hours, was obliged to retire with great loſs. It is 9 miles S. of Charleroy.

WALDBURG, a caſtle and county of Suabia.

WALDECK, a town in the circle of Upper Rhine, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 18 miles WSW. of Caſſel.

WALDECK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, S. of the biſhopric of Paderborn, about 24 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle and grain, though it is ſomewhat mountainous and woody; and there are mines of iron, copper, quickſilver, and alum. It contains 13 towns and a market village, and is ſuppoſed to bring in above 100,000 rix dollars to the prince.

* WALDEN, SAFFRON, a town in Eſſex, ſeated among fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated, though not ſo much of late as formerly. Dr. Stukely, deſcribing this town, ſays, it is the moſt beautiful ſituation he ever met with. It is 27 miles NW. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Walden, Yorkſ. W. of North Cave. *Walden*, *King's* and *St. Paul's*, Herts, near Hitchin.

WALDENBURG, the name of ſeveral towns in Germany.

Walder, Suſſex, W. of Warbleton. *Walderſhare*, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. *Walderſwick*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Walderton*, Suſſex, near the Merdens. *Waldingfield*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Billeſton. *Waldinwells*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Rotheram. *Waldiſh*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Walditch*, Dorſetſ. a mile N. of Baunton.

WALDKIRCH, a town in Auſtrian Suabia, in the Briſgau.

Waldridge, Durham, SW. of Lumley-Caſtle,

Caſtle. *Waldridge*, Bucks, in Dynton pariſh. *Waldringfield*, Suffolk, on the Deben, S. of Woodbridge.

WALDSCHUT, a town of Suabia, one of the four Foreſt Towns, and ſubject to Auſtria.

WALDSTÆTTER SEE, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the fineſt lakes in Switzerland, with reſpect both to it's extent, being 20 miles in length, as to the ſublimity and variety of the ſcenery it exhibits. It conſiſts of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or Lake of Lucern, is in the form of a croſs, and is bounded towards the town by cultivated hills ſloping gradually from the water, contraſted on the oppoſite ſide by a maſs of barren and craggy rocks. Mount Pilate, one of the higheſt mountains in Switzerland, riſes boldly from this lake. Towards the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, ſcarcely a mile acroſs. Soon after, it again widens, and we enter the ſecond branch, or Lake of Schweitz; with the canton of Underwalden on one ſide, and that of Schweitz on the other. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; ſome covered to the very ſummits with the moſt lively verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brumen is the third branch, or Lake of Uri, which takes a SE. direction; the ſcenery the moſt ſublime imaginable. It is a deep and narrow lake, about 9 miles long, bordered on both ſides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the moſt part, perpendicular, with foreſts of beech and pine growing down their ſides to the very edge of the water.

WALES, a principality in the W. of the Iſland of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Angleſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in South Wales. This country is, for the moſt part, mountainous, but it's produce ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons. They are now called Welſh, and continue to preſerve their ancient language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea; the ſouthern by the Briſtol Channel; the northern by the Iriſh Sea; and the eaſtern by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, and proviſions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fuel, they uſe wood, coal, and turfs. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties. Wales was long governed by independent kings, till their laſt prince, Llewellyn, being vanquiſhed and ſlain, in 1283, Edward I. reduced the whole country under the Engliſh dominion. He alſo inveſted the principality in his ſecond ſon, Edward, who afterwards becoming heir of the Engliſh monarchy, the eldeſt ſon of the kings of England have ever ſince been created Prince of Wales. In the reign of Henry VIII. the government and juriſprudence of Wales were modelled according to the Engliſh form, and the inhabitants admitted to the enjoyment of all the Engliſh rights and liberties, particularly that of ſending members to parliament, a knight for every ſhire, and a burgeſs for every ſhire-town, except Merioneth.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N. America, W. of Hudſon's Bay.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N. America, extending 150 leagues along the SW. coaſt of Hudſon's-Bay, and ſubject to Great Britain. See HUDSON'S-BAY, and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, extending from lat. 42. 49. to 10. 37. S. being the NE. and SE. extremities of that vaſt iſland. This coaſt was firſt explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a deſign was formed, in conſequence of his recommendation, to ſettle a colony of convicts at Botany-Bay, in lat. 34. 0. S. Captain Arthur Phillip being appointed governor of the intended ſettlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, ſailed from Portſmouth, 1787, on board the Sirius frigate, accompanied by the Supply tender, three ſtoreſhips, and ſix tranſports, which had on board a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany-Bay on the 18th of January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible, in many reſpects, for a colony, on farther exploring the coaſt, he fixed upon Port Jackſon, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks; and here the ſettlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With reſpect to the country, a vaſt chain of lofty mountains runs

nearly in a N. and S. direction, farther than the eye can reach, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees; and, among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. The trees, according to Captain Tench and others, are of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose. This, however, has been ascribed, in Governor Phillip's voyage, to their being used in an unseasoned state. They yield vast quantities of red gum, which was found a cure for the dysentery. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of a very considerable size, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itself is usually compared to *sanguis draconis*, but differs from it in being soluble in water, which the *sanguis draconis* is not. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, or taken out of the veins when dry. There is likewise a yellow gum, which has the same medicinal qualities, but in an inferior degree. It is properly a resin, being entirely insoluble in water. It greatly resembles gamboge, but has not the property of staining, and is produced by a low, small plant, with long grassy leaves. The stem is strong and light, and is used by the natives for making their spears. The resin is generally dug up from the soil under the tree, not collected from it, and may perhaps be the same which Tasman calls *gum lac of the ground*. It has been tried by Dr. Blane, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, who found it very efficacious in the cure of old fluxes. Many of the plants of this country have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing in perfection, not only in the royal botanical garden at Kew, but in many private collections. Of the few esculent plants, are a kind of bean resembling the coccos of the W. Indies, a sort of parsley and purslain; two sorts of yam, the cabbage-tree, and a palm-tree, whose nuts are very good food for hogs; with a species of cherry-tree, a wild fig, and another tree, whose fruit is not unlike a pine-apple in appearance. With respect to the climate of this country, it appears not to be disagreeable: the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds hitherto discovered are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs, very different from those known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity with those we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, resemble the fox-dog of England. In their language, these animals are called *dinge*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kanguroo*. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which, the principal are a black swan, it's wings edged with white, it's bill tinged with red; and the ostrich, or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet, or more. Besides these, there are various kinds of sea and water fowl, soland geese, pelicans of an enormous size, gulls, shaggs, &c. with pigeons, quails, herons, cranes, hawks, eagles, bats, and many other land birds. Several kinds of serpents, both harmless and noxious, large spiders, centipedes, scolopendras, and lizards, have likewise been met with; together with a few insects, the principal of which are the mosquito and three or four species of ants, some as green as a leaf, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. They bend down several of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and glue the points of them together, so as to form a purse; the viscus, used for this purpose, is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their sting is scarcely less painful than that of a bee. There are likewise many fishes, which are not known in Europe; and on the shoals and reefs are incredible numbers of the finest green turtles, gigantic cockles, lobsters, oysters, and crabs of various kinds. Some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species, one named the Port Jackson shark, the other Watts's shark. The latter, notwithstanding it's diminutive size (the mouth scarcely exceeding an inch in breadth) is excessively voracious. One of them having been taken in, and flung down upon the deck, lay there quiet for two hours; after which, Mr. Watts's dog happening to pass by, the fish sprung

upon it with all the ferocity imaginable, and ſeized it by the leg in ſuch a manner, that the animal could not diſengage itſelf without aſſiſtance. The inhabitants of New S. Wales go entirely naked; and though pleaſed at firſt with ſome ornaments that were given them, they ſoon threw them away as uſeleſs. It does not appear, however, that they are inſenſible of the benefits of clothing, or of ſome of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are in poſſeſſion. Some of them, whom the coloniſts partly clothed, ſeemed to be pleaſed with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expreſs a great deſire for the iron tools which they ſee their neighbours make uſe of. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their ſkins are uniformly covered, prevents it's true colour from appearing. At ſome of their interviews with the coloniſts, ſeveral droll inſtances happened of their miſtaking the negroes amongſt the coloniſts for their own countrymen. Notwithſtanding their diſregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning, or rather deforming their bodies with ſcars, which have an uncommon, or rather hideous appearance. Sometimes the fleſh is raiſed ſeveral inches from the ſkin, and appears as if filled with wind; and all theſe ſeem to be reckoned marks of honour among them. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the noſe, and thruſt through it a bone as thick as a man's finger, and five or ſix inches long. This hideous kind of ornament, humorouſly called by the ſailors their *ſprit-ſail-yard*, ſo effectually ſtops up both noſtrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and ſnuffle ſo when they ſpeak, that they are ſcarcely intelligible even to one another. Their hair is generally ſo much clotted with the red gum already mentioned, that they reſemble a mop. They paint themſelves with various colours, and ornament themſelves with beads and ſhells, but make no uſe of the beautiful feathers procured from the birds of the country. Moſt of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper-jaw, which alſo appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is very common among the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, conſidering the clumſineſs of the amputating inſtruments they poſſeſs, muſt be a very painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the uſeful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion, nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dreſſed meat. Hence they depend entirely for ſubſiſtence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fiſh they catch. They frequently ſet fire to the graſs, in order to drive out the opoſſums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been obſerved to ſet decoys for quails. They ſometimes contrive to kill the kanguroo, and even birds of various kinds. As all theſe reſources however, muſt be at beſt precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently diſtreſſed for proviſions. Thus, in ſummer, they would eat neither the ſhark nor the ſting-ray; but, in winter any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on ſhore, was quickly cut in pieces and carried off. They broiled it only long enough to ſcorch the outſide; and in this raw ſtate they eat all their fiſh. They broil alſo the fern root, and another, the ſpecies of which is unknown. They bake their proviſions, moreover, by the help of hot ſtones, like the inhabitants of the iſlands in the Southern Ocean. Their chief ſubſiſtence, however, is fiſh; and when theſe happened to be ſcarce, they were wont to watch the firſt opportunity when the coloniſts hauled the ſeine, and often ſeized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They ſometimes ſtrike the fiſh from the canoes with their ſpears, ſometimes catch them with hooks, and alſo make uſe of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plants, with very little preparation, and are ſtrong and heavy; the lines of which they are compoſed being twiſted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meſhes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially inſerted into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inſide of a ſhell very much reſembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and conſidering the ſlight texture of theſe veſſels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldneſs with which they venture out to ſea in them. They generally carry fire along with them in theſe canoes, to dreſs their fiſh when caught. When fiſhing with the hook, if the fiſh appears too ſtrong to be drawn aſhore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the ſhore; and while one man gently draws the fiſh along, another ſtands ready to ſtrike it with a ſpear, in which he generally ſucceeds. There is no good reaſon for ſuppoſing them to be cannibals; and they never eat animal ſubſtances,

ſtances but raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poiſonous when raw, but deprived of this property when boiled. A convict unhappily experienced this by eating them in an unprepared ſtate; in conſequence of which he died in 24 hours. If bread be given to them, they chew and ſpit it out again, ſeldom chuſing to ſwallow it. They like ſalt beef and pork rather better; but they could never be brought to taſte ſpirits a ſecond time. Their huts are formed in a very rude and barbarous manner. They conſiſt only of pieces of bark laid out together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length. They alſo take ſhelter in the caverns with which the rocks abound, and in the trunks of large trees, which they excavate by means of fire. The cuſtom of going naked does not inure them ſo to the climate as to make them inſenſible of the injuries of the weather. The coloniſts had repeated opportunities of obſerving this, by ſeeing them ſhivering with cold in the winter time, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It ſeems probable, however, that ſome knowledge of the arts will ſoon be introduced among them, as ſome have been ſeen attentively conſidering the utenſils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, ſeemingly of making ſimilar improvements of their own. It has alſo been obſerved, that in ſome things they poſſeſs a very great power of imitation. They can imitate the ſongs and language of the Europeans almoſt inſtantaneouſly, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practices. Their talent for imitation is diſcernible alſo in their ſculptures, repreſenting men and other animals, every where met with on the rocks; which, though rude, are very ſurpriſing for people who have not the knowledge even of conſtructing habitations in the leaſt degree comfortable for themſelves, or even clothes to preſerve them from the cold. In their perſons, they are active, vigorous, and ſtout, though generally lean. They have a quick and piercing ſight, and their ſenſe of ſmelling is very acute. One of them having touched a piece of pork, held out his finger for his companion to ſmell, with ſtrong marks of diſguſt. The only kind of food they eagerly accept of is fiſh. Few of the women, comparatively ſpeaking, have been ſeen; and ſuch of the females as have been ſeen, have ſoft and pleaſing voices; and ſeem to be very chaſte; and notwithſtanding their barbariſm, ſeem not to be entirely deſtitute of modeſty. The men generally diſplay great perſonal courage on the appearance of any danger. No encounters between parties of the natives themſelves have been obſerved, though, from ſome circumſtances, it appears that wars are carried on among them. They have more than once been ſeen aſſembled, as if bent on ſome expedition. An officer, one day, met 14 of them marching along in a regular Indian file through the woods, each man having a ſpear in one hand, and a ſtone in the other. A chief appeared at their head, who was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by being painted. They paſſed on peaceably, though greatly ſuperior in numbers to the Engliſh. On another occaſion, they offered no hoſtilities, when aſſembled to the number of 200 or 300, and meeting the governor attended only by a ſmall party. With all their courage, however, they are much afraid of a muſket, and almoſt equally ſo of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dreſs of the Europeans. The miſchief which they have hitherto done has been exerciſed only on ſome of the ſtraggling convicts, moſt of whom, probably, have been the agreſſors. Though they allow their beards to grow to a conſiderable length, it does not appear that they conſider them as any ornament, but rather the contrary. Some young gentlemen belonging to the Sirius, one day met an old man in the woods with a beard of conſiderable length, which they let him know they could rid him of, ſtroaking their chins, and thus intimating the ſmoothneſs of them. At length he conſented; and one of them taking a penknife from his pocket, and making the beſt ſubſtitute for lather he could, performed the operation with ſuch ſucceſs, that he ſeemed highly delighted. In a few days he paddled along ſide of the Sirius, pointing to his beard; but he could not by any means be prevailed upon to enter the ſhip. On this a barber went down to him, who again freed him from his beard, at which he expreſſed the utmoſt ſatisfaction. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given riſe to the ſtory of their being cannibals. Governor Phillip obſerving the ground to be raiſed in ſeveral places, cauſed one of theſe tumuli to be opened, in which were found a jawbone half conſumed, and ſome aſhes. From the manner in which the aſhes are depoſited, it appears that the body has been laid at length, raiſed from the ground a little ſpace, and conſumed in that poſture, being afterward lightly covered with mould.

They are so honest among themselves, that they leave their spears, and other implements on the open beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty at a considerable distance. To produce fire, they take two pieces of dry, soft wood; one a stick about nine inches long, the other flat. The stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end; and pressing it upon the other, turn it out nimbly, by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate mill; often shifting their hands up, and then moving them down upon it, to increase the pressure as much as possible. By this method, they get fire in less than two minutes, and from the smallest spark they increase it with great speed and dexterity. These people are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still the number of inhabitants must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is great reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited; as from their great use of fish, it seems necessary for them to live principally on the coasts. The jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales, extends from 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as lon. 135. E. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above-mentioned latitudes. See BOTANY BAY, HOLLAND NEW, PORT JACKSON, and SYDNEY COVE.

Walesby. Lincolnsh. near Market Raisin. *Walesby*, Nott. SW. of Tuxford. *Waleton*, Cumberl. near Lanercost. *Walfield*, Cheshire, near Congleton. *Walfleet*, or *Woolfleet*, a bank in Essex, noted for oysters. It is situated at the mouth of the river Crouch towards Foulness Isle. *Walford*, Glouces. W. of Preston-upon-Stour. *Walford*. Herefordsh. S. of Ross. *Walford*, Heref. N. of Brompton Bryan. *Walford*, Shropsh. W. of Albrighton. *Walgrave*, Northamp. between Northampton and Kettering. *Walgrave*, Berks, in the parish of Bray. *Walgrave*, Yorksh. near Scarborough. *Walham*, or *Wadham Green*, Middlesex, between Little Chelsea and Fulham. *Walham*, Nottinghamshire, SE. of Blyth. *Walham Mead*, near Gloucester. *Wallarpton*, Hants, near Lymington.

WALLENRIED, a town of Klettenburg, Upper Saxony.

Waller Northumb. on the Tyne, NE. of Newcastle. *Walkeringham*. Nott. SE. of Misterton. *Walkern*, Hertfordsh. E. of Stevenage. *Walkham*, or *Waycomb*, Somersetsh. near Wells. *Walkhampton*, Devonshire, SE. of Tavistock. *Walkhamsted*, Surry, near Godstone. *Walkingham*, Yorksh. SW. of Boroughbridge. *Walkington*, Yorkshire, near Beverley. *Wall*, Northumb. N. of Hexham. *Wall*, Staff. S. of Lichfield. *Wall*, and *Marsh*, Kent, near Romney. *Wall Grange*, Staff. on the Churnet, between Cheadle and Leek. *Walland*, Gloucestershire, near Bristol. *Wallborough*, Hants, near W. Woodhay.

WALLENBURG, a town of Basle, Switzerland, 15 miles NNE. of Soleure.

Wallenton, Devonshire, near Meth.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives it's importance from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the Grisons, to Italy. It is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Coira.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about 9 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. the scenery of which is uncommonly wild and picturesque. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains which form it's borders are cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these rocks, exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and round them. Numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. This lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

Wallerfoot, Cheshire, near Vale Royal. *Walley*, Nottinghamshire, near Holbeck Woodhouse. *Walliborn*, Shropshire, NE. of Minsterley.

*WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a stately stone bridge, above 300 yards long, with 19 arches and 4 draw bridges. The principal trade is making of malt. It is a place of antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It made a good figure in the times of the Danes and Saxons, and had a strong castle, now demolished, which was often besieged in the barons wars. It

has

has a free-ſchool, and a handſome market-houſe, in which the magiſtrates keep the ſeſſions; and is 14 miles NNW. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Wallington, Herts, a mile NE. of Bigrave. *Wallington*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Wallington*, Northumberland, E. of Kirk Whelpington. *Wallington*, Surry, in Carſhalton pariſh. *Wallingwells*, Nottinghamſhire, NW. of Worklop.

WALLKILL, a river of N. America, in New York. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the Netherlands.

Wallop, Upper, Middle, and *Lower*, Hants, on the river Wallop, near Stockbridge. *Wallop, Upper* and *Lower*, Shropſhire, near Caus Caſtle. *Wallapoint*, Devonſhire, NE. of Kingſbridge.

WALLOT, or WALLESEA ISLE, Eſſex, in the river Crouch, W. of Foulneſs Iſle. The water here is brackiſh; on which account the inhabitants fetch what they uſe from the other ſide of the creek. It is 5 miles long and 1 broad, and is ſecured from the ſea by a wall of earth.

Wall-End, Northumberl. 3 miles from Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. *Wall-Town*, Northumb. near Thirlewall Caſtle, near the Picts-Wall, which, a little to the W. of it, is in the greateſt perfection: it is 3 yards high, and has 16 regular courſes, and at one part are 16 of the facing ſtones entire. *Wall-Town*, Northumberl. on the Picts-Wall, N. of Ovingham. *Walmer*, Kent, S. of Deal, ſeparated from it's coaſt by a narrow channel. *Walmer*, Glouceſterſ. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Walmeſley*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Bury. *Walneſford*, Northamptonſhire, on the river Nen, oppoſite to Stibbinton, in Huntingdonſhire.

WALNEY, an iſland on the N. part of Lancaſhire. It is 9 miles in length, but hardly 1 in breadth; abounds with ſea-gulls, and ſerves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furneſs, againſt the waves of the Iriſh Sea. It has 2 or 3 ſmall villages and a chapel.

WALPO, a town and county of Sclavonia, on the river Walpo, 20 miles NNW. of Eſſeck.

Walpole, Suffolk, near the river Blithe, S. of Halesworth. *Walpole, St. Andrew's* and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, in the marſh-land between the Ouſe and the Nyne.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordſhire, with manufactories of nails, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, ſpurs, bellows, &c. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Walſham in the Willows, Suffolk, between Buddeldale and Wulpit.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a handſome town in Norfolk, with a plentiful market on Thurſday. It is 10 miles N. of Norwich, and 123 NNE. of London. South Walſham is much nearer to Norwich, and NE. of it.

Walſhcroft, Lincolnſhire. gives name to a hundred N. of Market-Raiſin.

Walſhſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, famous formerly for a monaſtery, which had a ſhrine of the Virgin Mary, almoſt as much frequented as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury. Eraſmus, who viſited it, in his time deſcribes the chapel as "bright and ſhining all over, by the reflection of the tapers on heaps of jewels, gold, and ſilver." It is 25 miles NW. of Norwich, and 116 NNE. of London. Old Walſingham lies to the NE. of it. Market on Friday.

Walſoken, or *Popenhoe*, Norfolk, in the marſh-land, SW. of the Walpoles. *Walſworth*, Hants, NE. of Fareham. *Walſworth*, Herts, NE. of Hitchin.

WALTENBUCH, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

Walterſton, Dorſetſhire, near Piddleton. *Walterſton*, Heref. NE. of Trewin. *Waltham*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Wye. *Waltham*, Kent, near Hinkſell. *Waltham*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Grimſby.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a town of Eſſex, with manufactures of printed linens, pins, and gunpowder. It is ſeated on the river Lea, which here forms ſeveral iſlands, 12 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Thurſday.

*WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a ſmall town of Hampſhire, 8 miles S. of Wincheſter, and 65 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOULD, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday. It is 16 miles NNE. of Leiceſter, and 113 N. by W. of London.

Waltham, Magna and *Parva*, Eſſex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Waltham, North*, Hampſhire, SE. of Overton.

*WALTHAM, WEST, or WALTHAM-CROSS, a town, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire, ſeparated by the river Lea from Waltham-Abbey. A ſmall market on Tueſday.

Waltham, White. Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Walthamſtow*, Eſſex, on the river Lea, contiguous to Layton, and 5 miles NE. by E. of London. *Walton*, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, over which it has a handſome bridge, 8 miles

miles W. of Kingſton. *Walton*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Walton*, Cumb. NW. of Royſton. *Walton*, Cumb. near Stapleton and Bewcaſtle. *Walton*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Walton*, Derbyſ. W. of Cheſterfield. *Walton*. N. of Dorcheſter. *Walton*, Eſſex, under Naze-Point, S. of Harwich. *Walton*, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury. *Walton*, Glouceſterſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Walton*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Walton*, Huntingd. near the Saltreys. *Walton*, Lanc. on the Derwent, a mile from Preſton. *Walton*, Lancaſ. near Weſt Derby. *Walton*, Leiceſterſ. near the Swift, E. of Lutterworth. *Walton*, Northamp. NW. of Peterborough. *Walton*, Shropſ. N. of Chirbury. *Walton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Walton*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Walton*, Somerſ. near the Briſtol Channel, between Portſhead and Clevendon. *Walton*, Somerſ. SW. of Glaſtonbury. *Walton*, Staff. near Baſwick. *Walton*, Staff. near Stone. *Walton*, Staff. near Chebſey. *Walton*, Suffolk, on the Orwell, SE. of Ipſwich. *Walton*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Walton Cardiffe*, Glouceſ. a mile SE. of Tewkeſbury. *Walton D'Eyeville*, Warw. near Wellesburn. *Walton, E.* and *Walton Prior's*, or *W.* Norfolk, N. of the Marſhland. *Walton, Grange*, Staff. SW. of Gnoſtall. *Walton Hall*, Derbyſ. E. of Whichnor. *Walton Head*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Kirby Overblow. *Walton-Hill*, and *Place*, Surry, E. of Leatherhead Downs. *Walton-Lee*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Walton Mauduit*, Warwickſ. N. of Walton D'Eyeville. *Walton, Nether* and *Upper*, Cheſhire, on the Merſey, near Warrington. *Walton on-the-Would*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Waltrith*, Linc. on the Trent, NW. of Gainſborough. *Walwarn*, a river in Cheſhire, running into the Lee above Copenhall. *Walwick, Cheſters* and *Grange*, Northumberl. on the Tyne and Pict's Wall, near Simondſburn. *Walworth*, Surry, between Newington and Camberwell. *Walworth*, Durham, near Heighington. *Wambridge*, Shropſ. NE. of Wellington. *Wambrook*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles N. of Chardſtock. *Wamden* and it's *Heath*, Bucks, between Woburn and Newport Pagnel. *Wammingore*, Suſſex, NW. of Lewes. *Wampul*, a river in Cumberl. running into the Eden, below Kirkbride. *Wampul*, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Wamſon*, Northumb. on the Tyne, W. of Tinmouth Caſtle. *Wamborough*, Surry, between Guilford and Alderſhot. *Wamborough*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Swindon. *Wandle*, a river of Surry, riſing near Carſhalton, and falling into the Thames at Wandſworth. *Wandlesbury*, Camb. near Gogmagog Hills. *Wandſworth*, a large village of Surry, ſeated on the river Wandle, near it's confluence with the Thames. The art of dying cloth has been practiſed at this place for more than a century; and there are ſtill two dyers here, one for ſcarlet. There are alſo ſeveral manufactories; namely, for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerſymeres, and the whitening and preſſing of ſtuffs. Here are likewiſe oil, iron, and white-lead mills, vinegar works, and extenſive diſtilleries. It is 5 miles SW. by W. of London. *Wanford*, Yorkſ. E. of Bainton Would. *Wangay*, Eſſex, near Barking.

WANGEN, a free town of Suabia, trading in paper and hardware.

WANGEN, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W. of Straſburg.

Wangford, Suffolk, on the river Wang, NW. of Southwold. *Wanlip*, Leiceſ. on the river Soar, S. of Mountſorrel. *Wanlockhead*, a village in the N. part of Dumfrieſshire, ſituated near the lead mines, with a conſiderable number of ſmelting-houſes. *Wanſbeck*, a river in Northumb. *Wanſdike*, or *Woden's Dyke*, a ditch that runs from near Bath, over the Downs, to Great Bedwin; and from E. to W. over Saliſbury Plain, for many miles together; caſt up as a boundary, by the W. Saxons, againſt the incurſions of the Britons. It is a ſtrong earthen rampart, with a broad ditch on the S. ſide. *Wanſley*, Nott. NE. of Codnor Caſtle, in Derbyſhire. *Wanſley*, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half NW. of Beminſter. *Wanſtead*, Eſſex, on the ſkirts of Epping-Foreſt, 6 miles NE. of London. *Wanſted*, Hants, NE. of Titchfield. *Wanſtraw*, Somerſetſhire, 5 miles S. of Frome. *Wanſwell*, Glouceſterſhire, between Berkley and Slimbridge.

* WANTAGE, a town of Berkſhire, ſeated on a branch of the river Ock, 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Wanteſden, Suffolk, S. of Tunſtall. *Wantſum*, an arm of the river Stour, in Kent. *Wapenbury*, Warw. SW. of Dunmore Heath. *Wapingthor*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening. *Wapley*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Chipping Sodbury. *Wapley*, Yorkſ. between Giſborough and Moulgrave Caſtle. *Wappenham*, Northamptonſhire, near Towceſter. *Wapſburn*, Suſſex, near Fletching.

WARADIN GROS, a town and county of Hungary, 66 miles N. of Temeſvar.

WARADIN. See PETERWARADIN.

WARANGOLE, (the Arinkill of Ferishta) a town of Golconda, formerly the capital.

capital. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it. It is 45 NNE. of Hydrabad.

WARBERG, a sea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 34 miles S. of Gottenburg.

Warbleton, Suffex, 6 miles N. of Arundel. *Warbneſs*, Eſſex, near Harwich.

WARBORG, a town of Paderborn.

Warborn, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Warborow*, Oxf. near Dorcheſter. *Warboys*, Huntingd. between Ramſey and Somerſham. *Warbrick*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Warburton*, Cheſhire, on the Merſey, W. of Altringham. *Warcop*, Weſtmorl. on the Eden, SE. of Appleby. *Ward*, Hants, SW. of Rumſey. *Wardal*, Cumberland, in Seabraham pariſh.

WARDE, a town of Jutland, 18 miles N. of Ripen, ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

Warden, Bedfordſhire, near Southill. *Warden*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle, N. of Feverſham. *Wardendale*, or *Stonehill*, Kent, in Wilmington pariſh. *Warder*, or *Wardour-Caſtle*, Wilts, 2 miles NE. of Shaftſbury. *Wardale*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Plumland, and near the beacon of Moothay. Watch and ward were kept here in former times, to guard againſt the inroads of the Scots.

WARDHUYS, a ſea-port of Daniſh Lapland, ſeated on the Iſland of Wardhoe, near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor reſides, and a ſtreet of cottages, inhabited by fiſhermen. It is 100 miles SSE. of the North Cape.

Wardington, Oxfordſ. NE. of Banbury. *Wardley*, Rutlandſhire, W. of Uppingham. *Wardley*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Wardon*, or *Wardrew*, Northumb. on the river Irthing, NW. of Thirlwall-Caſtle.

* WARE, a town in Hertfordſhire, ſeated on the river Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently ſent in a week to London, by barges, which return with coal. In 1408, this town was deſtroyed by a great inundation; and ſluices and wears being made in the river, to preſerve it from future floods, Camden ſuppoſes that it hence derived it's name. It is 21 miles N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Ware, Devonſhire, near Biddiford. *Ware, Upper* and *Lower*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Axbridge.

WAREBRIDGE, WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, noted for it's bridge over the river Camel, which is the largeſt in the county, having about 20 arches. It is 5 miles NNW. of Bodmin, and 242 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorſetſhire, anciently Britiſh, ſeated near the mouth of the Frome, where it falls into Pool Harbour. It was formerly a large place, with 8 churches, which are now reduced to 3, as it's once-noted harbour is choked up. The inhabitants, who are about 1100, trade in tobacco-pipe clay, ſtockings, iron, and coals. It is 9 miles WSW. of Poole, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Wareborn, Kent, 5 miles and a half S. of Aſhford. *Wareley*, Devonſ. between Taviſtock and Plymouth. *Wareley-Hall*, Worceſ. NE. of Hales Owen, in Shropſhire. *Warelow*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, near Tideſwall. *Wareſley Park*, Huntingdonſ. near Granſden. *Wareton*, Nottinghamſ. on the river Soite, S. of Bingham. *Warfield*, *E.* and *W.* Berks, between Sunninghill and Billingbear. *Wargrave*, Berks, 2 miles S. of Henley. *Warham*, *All Saints*, and *Magdalen*, Norfolk, near Wells. *Warham-Bridge*, Yorkſhire, on the river Were, 5 miles from Stockton. *Warham-Mary*, Norfolk, near Lynn.

Waring's Ford, in Down, Ulſter, on a branch of the river Lagan. *Waring's Point*, in Down, Ulſter, about a mile NW. of Roſtrevor. It is the entrance into the river Newry, or Narrow-Water, where coals that come down the canal are ſhipped off. Two ferry-boats here maintain a communication between this county and that of Louth; and near it a ſalt-work has been erected.

WARINGSTOWN, a town of Down, in Leinſter, where the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage.

WARKA, a town of Maſovia.

Wark, or *Werk-Caſtle*, Northumb. by the Tweed, near Simonburn. *Warkleigh*, Devonſ. SW. of South Moulton. *Warkton*, Northamp. NE. of Kettering. *Warkworth*, Northamptonſhire, near Banbury.

WARKWORTH, a borough town of Northumberland, ſeated on the river Coquet, with a very conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhery. Near it is a quarry of much eſteemed ſtone. It is 5 miles SE. of Alnwick.

Warlegon, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Warley*, Yorkſ. 3 miles W. of Halifax. *Warley, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Burntwood. *Warley Wigorn*, Worceſ. in Hales Owen pariſh, ſurrounded by Staffordſhire, between Birmingham and Dudley. *Warlingham*, Surry, 5 miles S. of Croydon. *Warmedon*, NE. of Worceſter. *Warmfield*, Yorkſ. NE. of Wakefield. *Warmingcamp*,

Warmingcamp, Suſſex, between Angmering and Burpham. *Warmingcham*, Cheſhire, on the Wheedle, S. of Middlewich. *Warmingfold*, Surry, W. of Awfold. *Warminghurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Waſhington. *Warmington*, Northamp. NE. of Oundle. *Warmington*, Warwickſhire, a mile NE. of Edgehill.

* WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltſhire, trading pretty largely in corn, malt, cheeſe, wool, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Deveril, 22 miles NNW. of Saliſbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on April 11th, Auguſt 10th, and September 12th.

Warmley, Warwickſhire, near Sutton-Colfield. *Warmſandale*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Warmſworth*, Yorkſhire, near Doncaſter. *Warmwell*, Dorſetſhire, SE. of Dorcheſter, near Winfrith. *Warnborough*, *N.* and *S.* Hampſhire, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Warnell*, Cumberland, between Ireby and Inglewood Foreſt.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, at the mouth of the Warne, where veſſels bound to Roſtock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rix-dollars, now to about 6000. It is 9 miles N. of Roſtock.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, on the Lyſs, 5 miles S. of Ypres.

Warnford, Hants, NE. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Warnford*, Northumb. W. of Sunderland. *Warngoch-Chapel*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Warnham*, Suſſex, NW. of Horſham. *Warpſlow*, Cornw. near Treneglos. *Warren*, a river in Shropſ. *Warren*, Somerſ. near Langport. *Warren*, Somerſ. between Biſhop's-Chew and Chedder.

Warrenſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Warrenton, NE. of Worceſter. *Warrington*, Bucks, in Oulney pariſh. *Warrington*, Cornwall, near Launceſton.

* WARRINGTON, a populous town of Lancaſhire, with large manufactories of ſail cloth, ſacking, huckabacks, pins, &c. Glaſs-houſes and copper ſmelting furnaces are likewiſe eſtabliſhed here; and the cotton trade is now gaining ground. Large quantities of potatoes are annually exported. It is ſeated on the Merſey, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 183 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Maſovia. It is ſurrounded by a moat and double wall, and conſiſts of the Old and New Town; and two ſuburbs, Kraka and Praga. The general diets, provincial aſſembly, and court of judicature, were held here. This city and it's ſuburbs occupy a vaſt extent of ground, and are ſuppoſed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of foreigners. The whole has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting the ſtrong contraſt of wealth and poverty, luxury and diſtreſs, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility are numerous and ſplendid; but the greateſt part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill-conſtructed wooden hovels. In it's laſt ſiege by the Ruſſians, in 1794, it is computed that 30,000 Poles periſhed either by the ſword, or in the flames; the ſuburb of Praga having been ſet on fire, and nearly the whole of it reduced to aſhes by the mercileſs Ruſſians, ten hours after all reſiſtance had ceaſed. It is now ſubject to Pruſſia, and is ſituated on the Viſtula, which is as broad here as the Thames at Weſtminſter, but very ſhallow in ſummer. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 21. 6. E.

Warſborough, Yorkſ. W. Riding, a mile from Stainborough. *Warſlow*, Staffordſ. between Sheen and Butterton. *Warſop*, Nottingh. between Worksſop and Mansfield.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta.

WARTENBURG, two towns of Sileſia; a town of Ermeland, Pruſſia; and a town of Auſtria.

Warter Priory, Yorkſhire, NE. of Pocklington. *Warthel*, NE. of York. *Wartley Hall*, Staffordſhire, near Birmingham. *Wartling*, Suſſex, near Hurſt Monceaux. *Wartnaby*, Leiceſterſhire, SE. of Dalby on the Would. *Warton*, near the Weever, SE. of Cheſter. *Warton*, Cumberl. N. of Ireby. *Warton*, Heref. near Leominſter. *Warton*, Lancaſ. in Kirkham pariſh, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware. *Warton*, Lancaſ. near the influx of the Decker, into the Ken Sands. *Warton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Gainſborough. *Warton*, Northumb. W. of Rothbury. *Warton*, Yorkſ. near Wilton and Yorkſwould. *Wartrew*, Lancaſhire, near Liverpool. *Warwick*, Cumberland, NE. of Carliſle.

* WARWICK, a large town of Warwickſhire, the capital of the county. Here is a caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Warwick, which ſtands on a rock, 40 feet higher than the Avon, but even with the town on the N. ſide. It is an ancient and neat town, ſituated upon a rocky eminence, near the river Avon. The houſes are well-built, and the ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town. At each end of the principal one is an ancient gate. It

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is adorned with a good free-school and a market-house, and is 93 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 1. 36 W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded at it's northern extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the NW. by Staffordshire, on the NE. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Worcestershire, on the E by Northamptonshire, and on the S. by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. It's extent from N. to S. is about 47 miles, and about 35 from E. to W. where widest. It is the most central county in the kingdom, and somewhat of an oval form, is divided into 4 hundreds and 1 liberty, and contains 1 city, 13 market towns, 158 parishes, and 380 villages. The air is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the more so, since the woodlands have been thinned by the great consumption of wood in the iron-works; the woodlands being now converted to tillage and pasture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S. called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the soil of both is rich. This county produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The canals that pass through this county are, one from the Wednesbury and Dudley coal and lime works, to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazeley and Fradley Heath, to join the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, extending from Fazeley to Atherstone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one reaching from that at Longford to Braunston and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worcester; one branching out of the Worcester, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other to Stratford-upon-Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. Warwick is the county town.

Wasdale, Yorks. near Kirby in Cleveland. *Wasdale*, Cumberland, at the foot of Copeland-Fells, 2 miles N. of Eskdale. *Wash*, a river in Rutlandshire, which runs into the Welland above Stamford. *Washborn, Great*, Gloucester. 7 miles NNE. of Tewkesbury. *Washbrook*, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Wharfe, near Otley. *Washbrook*, Glouces. a hamlet in the parish of Winston. *Washbrook*, Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Ipswich. *Washenburg*, near Lincoln, S. of the Witham.

WASHES, a large estuary, of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, which is under water when the tide is in, and passable by travellers when the tide is out, though not without danger. King John lost his baggage here in going to Lincolnshire.

Washfield, Devonshire, near Tiverton. *Washford*, Devons. in Wemworthy parish. *Washford*, Yorks. E. of Knaresborough. *Washingley*, Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. *Washington*, Derbyshire, in Scardale, W. of Alfreton. *Washington*, Durham, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland, and 8 miles N. of Durham. *Washington*, Sussex, NW. of Steining.

WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the SW. corner of Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina; in the district of Charleston; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphinton; also a town in Kentucky, on the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, formerly called Bath; it is seated on the river Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in Georgia, and county of Wilkes. Near it is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a substance as white as snow. The waters have been found beneficial in rheumatic cases, and are said to be so in all disorders arising from humours in the blood.

WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing. They were devised to connect the separate and

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moſt diſtant objects with the principal, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight. Theſe great leading ſtreets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each ſide, which will leave 80 feet of paved ſtreet for carriages. The reſt of the ſtreets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Eaſt Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal ſtreets are named after the reſpective ſtates compoſing the Union, while thoſe running N. and S. are, from the capitol eaſtward, named, Eaſt Firſt Street, Eaſt Second Street, &c. and thoſe W. of it are, in the ſame manner, called Weſt Firſt Street, Weſt Second Street, &c. Thoſe running E. and W. are from the capitol northward named, North A Street, North B. Street, &c. and thoſe S. of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The ſquares, or diviſions of the city, amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares generally contain from 3 to 6 acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth, from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the ſize of the ſquare. The irregular diviſions produced by the diagonal ſtreets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acure corner. All the houſes muſt be of brick or ſtone. The area for the capitol (or houſe for the legiſlative bodies) is ſituated upon the moſt beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eaſtern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The preſident's houſe will ſtand upon a riſing ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, affording a fine water proſpect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city. Due S. from the preſident's houſe, and due W. from the capitol, run two great pleaſure parks, or malls, which interſect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the ſides by a variety of elegant buildings, houſes for foreign miniſters, &c. Interſperſed through the city, where the moſt material ſtreets croſs each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely uſeful and ornamental. Fifteen of the beſt of theſe areas are to be appropriated to the different ſtates compoſing the Union; not only to bear their reſpective names, but as proper places for them to erect ſtatues, obeliſks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a ſmall eminence, where a line due W. from the capitol, and due S. from the preſident's houſe, would interſect, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of General Waſhington, late preſident of the United States. At the junction of the rivers, a fort is to be erected, to include an arſenal and magazines. Places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hoſpital, with it's gardens; a general exchange, and it's public walks; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houſes, theatres, &c. The preſident of the United States, in locating the ſeat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the ſoil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every ſituation, to be ſold by his direction, and the proceeds to be ſolely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be ſufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the ſtreets, which will ſave a heavy tax that ariſes in other cities, and conſequently render the lots conſiderably more valuable. The Eaſtern Branch of the Potomac is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in America, being ſufficiently deep for the largeſt ſhips, for about 4 miles above it's junction with the Potomac, while the channel lies cloſe along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city, being ſituated upon the great poſt road, exactly equidiſtant from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of the richeſt commercial territory in America, commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources, is by far the moſt eligible ſituation for the reſidence of congreſs; and it is now preſſing forward, by the public-ſpirited enterpriſe, not only of the people of the United States, but alſo of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is ſo far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and it's ſeveral branches; from upward of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. The canals at the great and little falls, with their locks, are now completed; the navigation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac,

tomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterſon's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monacſy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the moſt healthy, pleaſant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vaſt abundance, tobacco of ſuperior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vaſt abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Waſhington, all around it, and for 60 miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable ſprings of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhauſtible mountains of excellent freeſtone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city alſo, upon the banks of the river, are immenſe quantities of excellent coal, limeſtone, and marble, with blue ſlate of the beſt quality. The Tyber, which is the principal ſtream that paſſes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reſervoir, beſide the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while it's ſurplus water will fall down in beautiful caſcades, through the public gardens weſt of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by Major L'Enfant. Moſt of the ſtreets were marked out, and the ſquares divided into lots, in 1792, ſince which time, ſome thouſands of workmen have been conſtantly employed. It is 100 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 53. N. lon. 77. 15. W.

Waſing, Berkſhire, near Aldermaſton.

Waſperton, Warw. on the Avon, a little below Barford.

Waſſal-Hill, Worceſterſ. a mile and a half from the Severn.

Waſſand, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Hornſey.

WASSENBURG, a town of Juliers.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria; and a town of Suabia.

Waſt, Glouc. a hamlet in Hawkeſbury.

Waſtal-Foot and *Waſtal-Head*, Weſtmorl. on the Burbeck, S. of Raſgill and Shap.

Waſts, the name of ſeveral places in Northumberland, eſpecially in Readſdale, and N. Tinedale, and the adjacent mountains.

WATCHET, a town of Somerſetſhire, on the Briſtol Channel, with a harbour, and a few coaſting veſſels, which ſupply the glaſs-houſe at Briſtol with the aſhes of ſea-weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that purpoſe. They alſo export limeſtone and alabaſter, great quantities of which fall down the cliffs, by the waſhing of the ſea. It is 14 miles NNW. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Watchfield, Berks, near Shrivenham.

WATEEOO, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, diſcovered by Captain Cook. It is a beautiful ſpot, with a ſurface covered with verdure, and compoſed of hills and plains. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is light and ſandy; but, farther up the country, a reddiſh caſt was ſeen on the riſing grounds, where the iſlanders build their houſes, which are long and ſpacious. The manners of the people of this iſland, their general habits of life, method of treating ſtrangers, language, religious ceremonies, &c. greatly reſemble thoſe that prevail at Otaheite. Lat. 20. 1. S. lon. 15. 15. W.

Waten-Lath, Cumberl. S. of Keſwick.

Water, Cumberl. near Langholm.

Water-Beach, Camb. W. of Newmarket.

Water-comb, Dorſetſ. a mile N. of Wormwell.

Water-Crook, Weſtmorl. on a curved part of the Ken, a little below Kendal.

Waterden, Norf. NE. of Houghton-Hall.

Water-Eaton, Oxf. on the Charwell, SW. of Iſlip.

Waterfall, Staff. S. of Grindon, where the river Hampſe, or Hans, falls into the ground, and does not reappear till it enters the river Manifold, about half a mile off.

Waterford, N. of Hertford.

*WATERFORD, a city and ſea-port of Munſter, in Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name. The ſtreets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, ſituated extremely well for trade, and ſhips of great burden may ride at the quay. It ſtands on the Suir, which is a broad, deep, and rapid river, 5 miles above it's junction with the Nore and Barrow. The white glaſs and other manufactures, are in a flouriſhing ſtate. Upwards of 70 ſail of ſhipping are employed in the Newfoundland trade. For many weeks together, upwards of 3000 hogs are killed weekly; and of butter, there have been exported from 60 to 70,000 caſks per annum. The quay is above half a mile in length, and of a conſiderable breadth. Packet-boats ſail now regularly between this port and Milford-Haven. It is 8 miles N. of St. George's Channel, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 7. 8. W.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 38 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel; on the W. by Cork and a part of Tipperary; on the N. by the river Suir.

Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 34 parishes, about 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants; and though in general mountainous, with here and there frightful rocks and precipices, is a fine country, fertile, pleasant, and rich.

Waterfriston, Yorks. N. of Pontefract. *Watergall*, Warwicks. near Itchington.

Watergrass Hill, in Cork, Munster.

Waterhead, Devonshire, a creek near Dartmouth. *Waterleigh*, Gloucestershire, in Nibley parish. *Waterman's Manor*, Essex, near Matching. *Water-Oakley*, Berks, near Bray. *Water Orton*, Warwickshire, on the Tame, in Aston parish. *Waterperry*, Oxfords. NE. of Whately.

WATERSAY, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, one mile S. of St. Uist.

Watersham, Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, SW. of Wetherby. *Waterstock*, Oxfords. NE. of Whateley Bridge. *Watersupton*, Shrops. SW. of Newport. *Waterton Hall*, Yorks. SE. of Wakefield. *Water-Yate*, Northumberland, NW. of Simondburn. *Watford*, Dorsets. a mile and a half from Bridport, in Netherby parish. *Watford*, Northamptonshire, W. of Daventry. *Watford*, Somersetshire, NE. of Taunton.

* WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Coln, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wath, Lincolnshire, N. of Ludburgh. *Wath*, Yorks. near Rippon. *Wath-upon-Don*, Yorks. N. of Rotherham. *Wathermillock*, Cumberland, in Graystock parish. *Wathinpool*, Cumberland, in Aikton parish. *Watborp*, Northamptons. near Stamford-Baron. *Watland*, Westmorland, on the Ken, near Kendal. *Watlas*, Yorks. N. of Malham. *Watlesborough*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Watlesfield*, *Whattisfield*, or *Watchfield*, Suffolk, SW. of Bottesdale.

WATLING STREET, one of the Pretorian, or Consular highways, made by the Romans. It began at Dover, ran to St. Alban's, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and Shrewsbury, and ended at Cardigan in Wales. It is yet very firm, in some courtiers, for several miles, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; and is called by the inhabitants, in different parts, by the names of Street-Way, High-Dike, High Ridge, Forty-foot-Way, and Ridge-Way.

Watling-Street, Shropshire, near Wellington, on the Roman way of that name. *Watlington*, Norfolk, near Sechy. *Watlington*, Sussex, N. of Battel.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, 14 miles SE. of Oxford, and 40 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Wartringbury, Kent, 2 miles S. of West Malling. *Wasianwell*, Derbyshire, W. of Aldreton. *Wattal*, Nottinghamshire, near Greysley Castle.

WATTEN, a town in the department of the North, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles N. of S. Omer's.

Wattesham, Suffolk, NE. of Bildeston.

Wattle Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Wattlesbury, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, 18 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 90 NNE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Watton-Abbey, Yorks. E. Riding, near Baynton. *Watton Wood Hall*, or *at Stone*, 4 miles N. of Hertford. *Wavendon*, Bucks, near Newport. *Waveney*, a river of Suffolk, which, for a space, separates this county from Norfolk, and runs into the Yare near Burgh Castle. *Waver*, a river in Cumberland.

WAVEREN, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 miles S. of Louvain.

Waverley-Abbey, Surry, SE. of Farnham. *Waverton*, SE. of Chester. *Waverton*, Cumberland, in Brumfield parish. *Waverton*, Warwicks. NE. of Polesworth. *Warbottle*, Northumb. on the Picts Wall, NW. of Newcastle. *Warburthwate*, Cumberland, near Ravenglass. *Warden's Moor*, Warwickshire, NE. of Coughton. *Waxham*, Norfolk, E. of Hickling. *Waxham*, Yorks. on the coast of Holderness. *Waybergthwate*, Cumberland, near Bootle. *Wayborn*, Norfolk, E. of Clay. *Waybred*, Suffolk, SW. of Harleston in Norfolk. *Wayford*, Somersets. SW. of Crewkern. *Wayland-Wood*, Norfolk, on the left hand, between Watton and Merton; is commonly called Wailing Wood, from a tradition of it's being the place where the two children, celebrated in the pathetic old ballad of the Babes in the Wood, were murdered by their uncle. *Wayleigh*, Cheshire, SE. of Stopford. *Waymer-Castle*, Herts, near Bishop's-Stortford. *Waynards*, Heref. NW. of Pembridge. *Waynesbope*, Northumb. in Thornton manor. *Waysbury*, Bucks, a mile W. of Staines. *Waynton*, Devons. on the river Dart, W. of Torbay. *Waytown*, Dorsets. a mile S. of Netherbury. *Weald of Sussex* and *Kent*, a woody tract on the S. parts of them, extending from Winchelsea to the top of Rivermill towards Tunbridge; a perfect garden in the summer, but unpleasant and swampy in the winter. *Weald Harrow*, Middlesex, at the foot of the hill, towards Bushy-Heath. *Weald, North*, Essex, near Epping, contiguous to Bovinger. *Weald, South*,

South, Eſſex, W. of Brentwood. *Weapham*, Suſſex, SW. of Loxwood. *Wearham*, Norfolk, NW. of Stoke.

WEAR, a river in the county of Durham, which riſes in the W. part, and takes it's courſe along a fine valley, by Stanhope, Walſingham, Auckland, Durham city, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Biſhop, Durham, to the SW. of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of ſail-cloth. *Wearmouth*, Durham, at the N. mouth of the Wear, oppoſite Sunderland. It is alſo called Monk Wearmouth, becauſe, before the diſſolution it belonged to the monks.

Wears End, Herefordſ. SW. of Roſs. *Weary-Hall*, Cumberland, near Egremont. *Weaſam*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Weaver*, Devonſ. near Columpton. *Weckdive*, Northamp. SE. of Towceſter. *Weddington*, Warwickſ. E. of the Anker, a mile above Caldecote. *Weddingwell*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wedgnock*, Warwickſ. S. of Kenilworth. It's ſpacious park is the oldeſt in England, next to that at Woodſtock. *Wedgwood*, or *Wetwood*, Staffordſ. NW. of Eccleſhall. *Wedmore*, Somerſetſ. 5 miles S. of Axbridge. *Wedneſbury*, or *Weedſbury*, Staffordſ. on the Tame, near Darlaſton. *Wednesfield*, Staffordſhire, between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton. *Weedon*, Bucks, 2 miles from Aylesbury. *Weedon-Beck*, Northamptonſ. SE. of Daventry. *Weedon-Pinkney*, *St. Loys*, and *Weſton*, Northamptonſ. W. and SW. of Towceſter. *Week*, Hants, NE. of Andover. *Week*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Week*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Milborn-Port. *Week*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Stanton-Drew. *Week Lawrence*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Churchill. *Weekly*, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Rothwell. *Week, St. Mary's*, Cornwall, SW. of Stratton. *Weeping-Croſs*, SE. of Stafford.

WEERT, a town of Liege, 10 miles W. of Ruremond. The allies took it in 1702, when they deſtroyed the caſtle.

Weethly, Warwickſ. SW. of Aulceſter. *Weeton*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderneſs. *Weeton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Otley. *Weetwood Bank*, Northumberland, a mile NE. of Wooller. *Weever*, Cheſhire, S. of Vale-Royal.

WEEVER, a river which riſes in the N. part of Shropſhire, runs by Namptwich acroſs Cheſhire, and receiving the Dane at Nortwich, enters the eſtuary of the Merſey. It is navigable to ſome miles above Northwich.

Weford, Staffordſhire, S. of Lichfield.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE. of Heidelburg.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Iſenburg, on the Rintz, circle of Upper Rhine.

WEIDEN, a town of Sulsbach, Bavaria.

Weighton, Yorkſhire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby.

WEIGHTON-MARKET, a ſmall town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 18 miles ESE. of York, Market on Wedneſday.

WEIL, an imperial town of Wirtemburg.

WEILBURG, a town, capital of a county in the circle of Upper Rhine. In the prince's palace are very elegant apartments, and near it are fine gardens, a large menagerie, a chapel, &c. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on both ſides with rows of trees.

WEILHEIM, a town of Wirtemburg; and a town of Bavaria.

WEIMAR, a town, capital of a principality in Upper Saxony, with a palace, where the duke reſides. This palace contains, among other things, a ſpacious hall, a valuable library, and a gallery of paintings. It is 46 miles SSW. of Leipſic.

WEINGARTIN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; and a town of Suabia.

WEINHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 miles E. of Worms.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Weſt Pruſſia, on the Viſtula, below Dantzick.

WEISSEMBURG. See WISSEMBURG.

WEISSEMBURG, an imperial town of Franconia, 48 miles W. of Ratiſbon.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA. See ALBA JULIA.

WEISSEMBURG, or STULWEISSEMBURG, a town of Hungary, 24 miles W. of Buda. It was formerly the place of coronation of their kings, and generally of their interment.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Thuringia, 18 miles WSW. of Leipſic.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the centre of Thuringia.

Welbeck Abbey, Nottingh. a mile and a half S. of Worksop. Near it is a park, finely wooded, and well ſtored with deer. *Welbery*, Herts, W. of Hitchin. *Welbey*, Leiceſ. N. of Melton-Mowbray. *Welborn*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Beckingham. *Welborn*, Norfolk, SE. of Eaſt Dereham. *Welborn*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Welborn*, Yorkſ. near Kirby-Moreſide. *Welbury*, Yorkſ. between Northallerton and Yarum. *Welby*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Grantham. *Welcomb*, or *Woolacomb*, Devonſhire, S. of Hartland-Point. *Welcomb*, Warwickſ. by

Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weld*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Weld*, Hants, W. of Alton. *Weld*, Herts, S. of Shenley. *Weld*, Oxfordſhire, near Bampton. *Weldon*, Northumberland, SE. of Rothbury.

WELDON, GREAT, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a handſome market-houſe, and a ſeſſions chamber over it. It is ſituated in Rockingham-Foreſt, 86 miles NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Weldon, Little, Northamp. near Great Weldon. *Wele-Hall*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, N. of Selby. *Welford*, Berks, N. of Newbury. *Welford*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in Kempsford pariſh. *Welford*, Glouceſ. 4 miles S. of Stratford upon-Avon. *Welham*, Leiceſ. NE. of Harborough. *Welham*, Yorkſ. a mile S. of New Malton. *Well*, Kent, the water between Sheppey Iſle and the mainland. *Well*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Well*, Lincolnſ. S. of Alford. *Well*, Yorkſ. W. of Maſham. *Welland*, Devonſhire, NE. of Collumpton. *Welland*, Worceſterſhire, SW. of Upton.

WELLAND, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, ſeparates that county from Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and paſſes by Market-Harborough and Stamford, from which laſt place it is navigable, by locks, to the Waſh, which it enters below Spalding.

Well-Court, Kent, near Cuckſtone. *Well-Court*, Kent, near Littlebourn. *Well-End*, Bucks, NE. of Great Marlow. *Welleſburn*, *Haſtings*, and *Mountfort*, S. of Warwick. *Welley*, Nottinghamſ. SW. of Tuxford. *Well-Hall*, or *Place*, Kent, near Eltham. *Welling*, Kent, at the foot of Shooter's-Hill, in the Dartford road.

* WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the river Nen. It has a great trade in corn, and a conſiderable manufacture of lace, and is reckoned the ſecond town in the county. It is 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wellingham, Norfolk, S. of Rainham-Hall. *Wellingham*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Wellingbore*, Lincolnſhire, near Welborn. *Wellington*, Herefordſhire, E. of Webley. *Wellington*, Suſſex, 2 miles N. of Lewes.

* WELLINGTON, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewſbury, and 152 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a manufactory of ſerges, druggets, &c. and a conſiderable pottery. It is ſeated on the river Tone, 7 miles SW. of Taunton, and 147 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Wellome, or *Welham*, Nottingh. near E. Redford. *Wellop*, Kent, near Hith. *Wellop*, a river in Northumb. *Wellop*, Weſtm. on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Wellow*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wellow*, Somerſ. NW. of Philips-Norton. *Wellow*, Somerſetſ. 5 miles S. of Bath. *Wellow*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, near Rumſey.

Wells, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Wells*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

* WELLS, a fiſhing town on the N. coaſt of Norfolk, exporting malt and corn to Holland, and importing the Dutch pottery. It has a good harbour, and a deep channel, and is ſituated between Clay and Burnham, 121 miles NNE. of London. Market diſuſed.

* WELLS, a city of Somerſetſhire, ſeated at the foot of a hill, has it's name from the wells and ſprings that are about it. Though but a ſmall city, the ſtreets are broad, and it is well inhabited. The cathedral, beſide which there is only one pariſh church, is a ſtately pile, and the market houſe is a neat ſtructure, ſupported by pillars. Here are conſiderable manufactories of knit worſted ſtockings and bone-lace. The number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants are about 4000. When the ſee is vacant, the biſhop is choſen by an equal number of delegates appointed by each of the churches of Bath and Wells, and he is inſtalled at both places. Beſides the biſhop and dean, there belong to this church 27 prebendaries and 19 minor canons, with no want of ſpiritual court men, proctors and other officers. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It is 16 miles S. of Briſtol, and 120 SSW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

WELLS, a town of Auſtria.

* WELSHPOOL, a corporation town of Montgomeryſhire, ſeated on the river Severn, in a rich vale. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great market for flannels, and the houſes are in general well built. The aſſizes for the county are held in the town-hall. The caſtle, called Powis-Caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, on an eminence, and was formerly of great ſtrength, beauty, and extent. It is 19 miles S. by W. of Shrewſbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 169 NW. of London. The market, which is conſiderable for cattle and proviſions, is on Monday. Fairs on the ſecond Monday in March, the Monday before Eaſter, June 5th, the firſt Monday after June 27th, September 12th, and December 16th.

Well-Street, Kent, near Weſtram.

Welney,

Welney, Cambridgeſ. in the Fens, between Littleport and Upwell. *Welzvbridge-Park* and *Wells*, Staffordſhire, N. of Blore-Heath. *Welſborough*, Leiceſ. W. of Boſworth. *Welton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spilſby. *Welton*, N. of Lincoln. *Welton*, Lincolnſ. W. of Louth. *Welton*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Welton*, Northumb. NW. of Newcaſtle. *Welton*, Somerſetſ. near Midſummer-Norton. *Welton*, Yorkſhire, near the Humber, W. of Hull. *Welton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Beverley. *Welverton*, or *Wolveſton*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Welwick*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Spurnhead.

* *Welwyn*, Hertfordſhire, on the river Mimram, 25 miles N. by W. of London, in the road to Bedford.

WEM, a town in Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Roddon, near it's ſource. It is a ſmall place, with a large market on Thurſday for cattle and proviſions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. of London.

Wembury, Devonſhire, a mile and a half NE. of Plymouth. *Wendon*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Bridgewater. *Wemley Hill* and *Green*, Middleſex, S. of Harrow. *Wemworthy*, Devonſhire, SW. of Chimleigh. *Wendeon*, Cornwall, on the Cober, W. of Penryn. *Wenderton*, Kent, near Wingham. *Wendeſley*, Derbyſ. N. of Wirkſworth. *Wendlebury*, Oxfordſhire. SW. of Biceſter. *Wendon*, *Lonzth*, *Great*, and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Walden.

* WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamſhire, 7 miles SE. of Ayleſbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wendy, Cambridgeſ. near Shengay and Wimple. *Wenford-Eagle*, Dorſetſhire, between Weymouth and Bridport. *Weng*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Wenham*, *Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, on the river Breton, near Bury. *Wenhaſton*, Suſſex, SE. of Haleſworth. *Wenington*, Huntingdonſhire, SE. of Saltrey-Grange. *Wenling*, Norfolk, W. of Eaſt Dereham.

WENLOCK, GREAT, or MUCH, a town in Shropſhire, noted for limeſtone and tobacco-pipe clay. It is 12 miles SE. of Shrewſbury, and 147 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Wenlock, *Little*, Shropſ. E. of Wrekin-Hill. *Wenne*, Cornwall, SE. of Columb.

WENNER, the largeſt lake of Sweden, in W. Gothland, to the NW. of the Lake Wetter, being about 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth.

Wennington, Eſſex, adjoining Rainham. *Wennington*, NE. of Lancaſter, on the river Wenning. *Wenſley*, Yorkſhire, in the N. Riding, near Midlam. Wenſley-Dale is extenſive, has the river Ure running through it, affords romantic proſpects, abounds with game, and yields a variety of minerals. In this vale Henry Jenkins was born in 1500, and died in 1670.

WENSYSSEL, a town of N. Jutland, 18 miles NW. of Aalborg.

Went, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Don, oppoſite Marſhland. *Wentbeck*, a river in Northumberland. *Wentbridge*, Yorkſ. has a bridge over the Went, between Doncaſter and Tadcaſter. *Wentnor*, Shropſhire, near Church and Little-Stretton. *Wenton*, Rutlandſ. near Cotteſmore. *Wentſum*, a river in Norfolk. *Wentworth*, Cambridgeſhire, SW. of Ely. *Wentworth*, Yorkſ. 3 miles NW. of Rotheram. Near it is Wentworth Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of Earl Fitzwilliam, ſituated in a beautiful park, 8 miles in compaſs. The ſtables are ſuperior in ſize and grandeur to any in the kingdom.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordſhire, chiefly noted for fine ale. It is 8 miles NW. of Hereford. Market on Thurſday.

Wepham, Suſſex, near Burpham.

WERBEN, a town in the Old Marche, Brandenburgh, at the confluence of the Havel and Elbe.

Werden, Lancaſhire, S. of Preſton.

WERDEN, a town of Mark, Weſtphalia.

WERDENBURG, a town of Glarus, in Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is 20 miles ENE. of Glarus.

Werdley, Lancaſhire, SE. of Bolton. *Were*, Devonſhire, in Topſham pariſh. *Were*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Axbridge. *Wereham*, Cheſhire, on the Weever, 2 miles W. of Northwich. *Weremouth*, Northumberland, in the lordſhip of Bothal. *Werington*, Northamptonſhire, on the Car-Dyke, N. of Peterborough.

WERLE, a town in the duchy of Weſtphalia, 13 miles WSW. of Lippſtadt.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Weſtmania and Nericia, on the S. by the Lake Wenner and the province of Dalia, and on the W. by Norway; being about 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a fertile and pleaſant province; diverſified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with foreſts of birch, poplar, mountain-aſh, pine, and fir; and abounding with lakes, which are extremely beautiful. They are from 4 to 40 miles in circumference; ſome ſo narrow as to appear like broad rivers; others of a circular ſhape; their ſhores, in ſome parts, ſteep and rocky; in others gently ſloping, but always fea-

thered with hanging wood to the margin of the water; the roads delightfully winding through the dark forests which overhang the impending precipices, and overshadow the water. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, smelting, &c. together with fishing, and a little agriculture. Their trade consists mostly in masts, planks, timber, the bark of birch trees, &c. In the chief river Clara, or Stor Elbe, is a profitable salmon fishery.

WERN, a town of Munster, Westphalia.

WERNIGERODE, a town and county of Upper Saxony.

WERNITZ, a river of Suabia, which falls into the Danube near Donawert.

Werray, a river in Cardiganſ. *Werrington*, Devonſ. on the borders of Cornw. *Werrow*, Hants, in the Iſle of Wight.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, 20 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Turbur and Maine.

WERWICK, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles SW. of Menin.

Werwin, Cheſhire, NW. of Delamere-Foreſt.

Weſcot, Surry, SW. of Darking.

WESEL, a town of Cleves, near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe.

WESENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in Franconia, being then called the Werra, and receives the Fuld at Munden, in the duchy of Brunſwick. Then it obtains the name of Weſer, waters Hamelen, Minden, and Hoye; when it joins the Aller, and after running by Bremen and Carlſburg, or Carlſtadt, falls into the German Ocean.

Weſcot, Surry, SW. of Darking. *Weſſel*, Northumb. near Tylmouth. *Weſſenham*, *St. Peter's* and *All Saints*, Nortolk, SW. of Rainham-Hall. *Weſſenton*, Glouceſterſ. near Campden. *Weſſington*, Northumberland, NE. of Heddon-on-the-Wall. *Weſt Acre*, Norfolk, on the river Nar, W. of Caſtle-Acre. *Weſtal*, Glouceſ. in Cheltenham pariſh. *Weſt-Almer*, Dorſetſhire, a mile from Charborough. *Weſt Bere*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Weſtborn*, Suſſex, near Racton. *Weſtborn Green*, Middl. near Paddington. *Weſtborough*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Grantham. *Weſtbroke*, Dorſetſ. in Upway pariſh, near Ridgehill. *Weſtbrook*, Berks, SW. of Newbury. *Weſtbrook*, Kent, near Oſpring. *Weſtbrookley*, Herts, SE. of Berkhamſtead. *Weſtbury*, W. of Buckingham. *Weſtbury*, Glouceſterſ. 2 miles NE. of Newnham. *Weſtbury*, Hants, W. of Eaſt and Weſt Mean. *Weſtbury*, Kent, near Warningbury. *Weſtbury*, Kent, near Orlatton. *Weſtbury*, Shropſhire, between Shrewſbury and Welſhpool. *Weſtbury*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Wells.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, with a manufacture of coarſe broad cloth. It is 26 miles NW. of Saliſbury, and 101 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Weſtbury, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Weſtbury-on-Trin*, Glouceſ. 2 miles NW. of Briſtol. *Weſtby*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, W. of Kirkham. *Weſtby*, Lincolnſ. near Baſingthorp. *Weſt Chickerill*, Dorſetſ. near the Channel, on the river Fleet. *Weſt Cliff*, Kent, N. of Dover. *Weſtcomb*, Kent, near Greenwich. *Weſtcomb*, Somerſetſ. near Batcomb. *Weſt Coppice*, near Shrewſbury, on the Severn. *Weſtcot*, Bucks, in Waddeſdon pariſh. *Weſtcot*, Devonſhire, S. of Ilfracomb. *Weſtcot*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles SE. of Stow-on-the Would. *Weſtcot*, Surry, in Darking pariſh. *Weſtcot*, Warwickſ. near Ratley. *Weſtcot*, Wiltſhire, near Swindon. *Weſtcourt*, Hants, NE. of Alton. *Weſtcourt*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weſt-Court*, Kent, near Detling. *Weſt-Court*, Kent, near Gillingham. *Weſt Court*, Kent, near Sibbert's-Wood. *Weſt Court*, Kent, near Upchurch. *Weſt-Court*, Oxfordſ. near Benſington. *Weſtdown*, Devonſhire, between Weſtcot and Ilfracomb. *Weſted*, Surry, in Compton pariſh. *Weſt-End*, Middl. between Kilburn and Hampſtead. *Weſt-End*, Middl. near Greenford. *Weſt End*, Surry, near Eſher. *Weſt-End*, Surry, near Cobham. *Weſt-End*, Yorkſ. in Eaſtington pariſh. *Weſtenhanger*, Kent, near Stanford.

WESTERAS, or WESTERAHS, a town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of a governor. It is a large, ſtraggling town, compoſed of wooden houſes, and contains the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. Here is a weighing-houſe for metals, from whence a vaſt quantity of iron, copper, and braſs, dug in the neighbouring mines, are exported acroſs the Lake Maeler to Stockholm. The cathedral, which is built of brick, is celebrated for it's tower, eſteemed the higheſt in the kingdom. Weſterahs is 36 miles WSW. of Upſal.

WESTERBURG, a town and lordſhip in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſubject to the counts of Linange.

Weſterby, Leiceſ. near Fleckney. *Weſter-Compton*, Somerſetſ. a mile from Shep-

ton-

ton-Mallet. *Weſterdale*, Yorkſhire, near Cleveland. *Weſterfield*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, ſeated on the river Darent, which riſes from nine ſprings near this town. Here Gen. Wolf was born and buried. It is 14 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

Weſterland, Devonſ. in Marledon pariſh. *Weſterleigh*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Chipping-Sodbury.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a vaſt country in North America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies NW. of the river Ohio, extending to the Lakes on the N. and the Miſſiſſippi on the W. It contains 11,000 ſquare miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt. This country, which is intended to be divided into ſeveral new ſtates, is affirmed to be the moſt healthy, pleaſant, commodious, and fertile ſpot on the American continent, that is yet known to Europeans.

Weſterton, Durham, near Biſhop Auckland. *Weſterton*, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Weſterton*, Yorkſ. N. of Wakefield.

WESTERWALD, a diſtrict of Wetteravia.

WESTERWICK, a ſea-port of Smaland, with a manufacture of cloth, and a briſk trade in ſhip-timber and naval ſtores. It is 60 miles N. of Calmar.

Weſt Farbon, Kent, near Harrietſham. *Weſtfield*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall. *Weſtfield*, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. *Weſtfield*, Somerſetſhire, near Wellington. *Weſtfield*, Suſſex, 5 miles N. of Haſtings. *Weſtfield*, Suſſex, 6 miles W. of Winchelſea. *Weſtgate*, Kent, in Thanet-Iſle. *Weſtgreen*, Middleſex, near Tottenham-High-Croſs. *Weſthaddon*, Northamptonſ. 6 miles NE. of Daventry. *Weſt Hall*, Cheſhire, at High Leigh. *Weſt-Hall*, Cumberl. near Aſkerton-Caſtle. *Weſt Hall*, Dorſetſhire, near Folke. *Weſt Hall*, Eſſex, near Packleſham. *Weſt Hall*, Lancaſ. near Dalton. *Weſt-Hall*, Staffordſhire, near Eccleſhall. *Weſt Hall*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Weſt-Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Skipton. *Weſt-Ham*, Suſſex, between Pevenſey-Marſh and the ſea. *Weſt Halks*, Kent, near Kingſnorth. *Weſtholme*, Dorſetſ. near Stoke. *Weſthope*, Shropſhire, W. of Diddleſbury. *Weſthorp*, Suffolk, S. of Boteſdale. *Weſthorp*, Notting. in Southwell pariſh. *Weſthouſes*, Cumberland, in Kirkbride pariſh. *Weſthouſes*, Yorkſhire, N. of Skale Park. *Weſtington*, Glouceſterſ. in Camden pariſh. *Weſtland*, Rutlandſ. near Coteſmore. *Weſtleton*, Suffolk, between Yoxford and Dunwich. *Weſtley*, Devonſ. near Biddeford. *Weſtley*, Shropſ. between Longdon and Condover. *Weſtley*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Weſtley*, *Watercreſs*, 10 miles E. of Cambridge. *Weſtmancot*, Worceſterſ. a hamlet to Bredon.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geſtricia, Nericia, Upland, and Wermeland; being about 100 miles in length, and 70 where broadeſt. It abounds in copper and iron mines, and the trade in theſe metals is the moſt conſiderable in all Sweden. The deſcription already given of the face of the country in Wermeland will equally ſerve for this.

Weſtmarden Hill, a ſmall village in Suſſex, which was totally conſumed by fire in 1777. *Weſtmark*, Hants, by Petersfield. *Weſtmeſter*, Weſtmorl. in the barony of Kendal. *Weſt-Mill*, Herts, a mile from Ware. *Weſt-Mill-Bury*, Herts, on the river Rib, 2 miles N. of Braughing.

WEST MEATH. See MEATH, WEST.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middleſex, the reſidence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the ſeat of the parliament and of the high courts of juſtice, and, conſtituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the Britiſh empire. On the diſſolution of it's famous abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a biſhopric, appointing the county of Middleſex (Fulham excepted) for the dioceſe. It had, however, but one prelate, for Edward VI. tranſlated the ſee to Norwich. The abbey, dedicated to St. Peter, is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always the biſhop of Rocheſter. See LONDON.

Weſtmiſton, Suſſex, near Chiltington. *Weſtmoor*, Somerſ. near Barrington.

WESTMORLAND, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Cumberland; on the E. and SE. by Yorkſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Lancaſhire. It's extent from NE. to S. is 40 miles, and it's breadth about 24. It is generally divided into four wards, which contain 11 market towns, 32 pariſhes, and about 70,000 houſes. The air is clear, ſharp, and ſalubrious. The ſoil is various; that on the mountains is very barren, while the Lowlands, called the Barony, or Bottom of Weſtmorland, are fertile, producing good corn and graſs, eſpecially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts, on the weſtern borders, it is generally believed there are vaſt quantities of copper ore, and veins of gold;

ſome mines of copper are worked, but moſt of the ore lies ſo deep, that it will not anſwer the expence. This county yields the fineſt ſlate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lone, and the Ken. It has alſo ſeveral fine lakes, the principal of which is Winander-Mere, the bottom of which is one continued rock. In the Foreſt of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls-Water, the breed of red deer ſtill exiſts in a wild ſtate. The earl of Thanet is hereditary ſheriff. Appleby is the county-town, but Kendal is the moſt conſiderable one, for ſize, trade, and population.

Weſtnath, Cornwall, N. of the Looes. *Weſtning*, Bedfordſ. S. of Ampthill. *Weſton*, Berks, NE. of Hungerford. *Weſton*, Cheſ. near Rock-Savage. *Weſton*, Cheſ. E. of Namptwich. *Weſton*, Dorſetſ. in Corſcomb pariſh. *Weſton*, Glouceſ. adjoining Campden. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, near Micheldever. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Southampton. *Weſton*, Heref. near Roſs. *Weſton*, Hertf. near Baldock. *Weſton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weſton*, Linc. SW. of Whaplode. *Weſton*, Norf. SW. of Attlebridge. *Weſton*, Northamp. near Corby. *Weſton*, Northamp. near Weldon. *Weſton*, Nott. between Tuxford and Carleton. *Weſton*, Shropſ. near Bridgnorth. *Weſton*, Shropſ. S. of Prees. *Weſton*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Weſton*, Shropſhire, between Stow and Walford. *Weſton*, Somerſetſ. near Bath. *Weſton*, Somerſ. near Portbury. *Weſton*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Bridgewater. *Weſton*, Staff. NW. of Swinerton. *Weſton*, Suff. near Barningham. *Weſton*, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. *Weſton*, Surry, in Albury pariſh, near Boxhill. *Weſton*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Weſton*, Yorkſhire, S. of New Malton. *Weſton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Otley. *Weſton-Bampfield*, Somerſetſ. near Queen-Camel. *Weſton-Begger*, N. of Hereford. *Weſton-Birt*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Tetbury. *Weſton-Chapel*, Shropſhire, S. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Weſton Colvil*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills. *Weſton Coyney*, Staff. near Careſwell. *Weſton Flavel*, near Northampton. *Weſton-Green*, Surry, in the pariſh of Thames-Ditton. *Weſton-in-Arden*, Warw. near Bulkington. *Weſton-in-the-Thiſtles*, Warwickſ. near Cheriton. *Weſton-Jones*, Staff. near Norbury. *Weſton, King's*, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Weſton-Lawrence*, Glouceſ. N. of King's Weſton. *Weſton, North*, Oxfordſ. 3 miles from Tame. *Weſton, Old*, Huntingd. E. of Brington. *Weſton on-the-Green*, Oxfordſ. near Biceſter. *Weſton, Patrick's*, Hants, SW. of Odiham. *Weſton, South*, Oxfordſ. E. of Eſington. *Weſton-Subedge*, Glouc. a mile W. of Campden. *Weſton ſubter-Wetheley*, Warw. S. of Wetheley-Wood. *Weſton-ſuper-Mare*, Somerſ. near the Severn, between the Flatholms and Steepholms. *Weſtonton*, Glouc. in Marſhfield pariſh. *Weſton-Turvill*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Weſton under-Liſcard*, Staff. near Blimhill. *Weſton-under-Peniard*, Hereford. NE. of Roſs. *Weſton-under-Wood*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Weſton under-Wood*, NW. of Derby. *Weſton-upon-Avon*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weſton-upon Trent*, SE. of Derby. *Weſton-upon-Trent*, Staff. N. of Ingeſtre. *Weſton-Worth*, Dorſetſ. a mile SW. of Worth, in Purbeck-Iſle. *Weſton-Zoyland*, Somerſ. *Weſtover*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Weſtover*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weſtport*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Weſtparley*, Dorſetſ. 6 miles SE. of Winborne.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. and S. by the circles of Lower Saxony and Upper and Lower Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Ocean, and circle of Lower Saxony. The air is cold, but the ſoil produces paſtures and ſome corn, though there are a great many marſhes. The horſes are large, and the hogs in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams, known by the name of Weſtphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weſer, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains the ſovereign biſhoprics of Oſnaburgh, Munſter, and Paderborn, the abbeys of Corvey, Stablo, Eſſen, and Verden, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorſt, Oldenburg, Embden, or Eaſt Frieſland, Bentheim, and Mark; the cities of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle; the town of Dortmund; and the duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, with ſome ſmaller ſtates and ſignories. The diets of the circle are uſually appointed at Cologne, but the archives are kept at Duſſeldorf.

WESTPHALIA, THE DUCHY OF, in the circle of Lower Rhine, S. of Munſter and Lippe, it is about 40 miles in length, and near 30 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. It is under the government of Cologne. Brilon is the capital.

*WESTPORT, a ſea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, ſeated on Clew-Bay.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Iſlands.

WESTRAM. See WESTERHAM.

Weſtrip, Glouceſterſ. near Tetbury.

WESTROGOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.

Weſtrop, Northamptonſhire; ſee *Aſtrop*.

Weſtrop, Wilts, near Highworth. *Weſt Tineham*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck-Iſle, 2 miles W. of Steple. *Weſt Ward*, and it's *Foreſt*, Cumb. SW. of Carliſle. *Weſtwell*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Aſhford. *Weſtwell*, Oxf. near Burford. *Weſtwick*, near Cambridge. *Weſtwick*, Durham, SE. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Weſtwick*, Hertfordſ. near Hemſtead. *Weſtwick*, Norf. near Lynn. *Weſtwood*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck-Iſle. *Weſtwood*, Worc. near Droitwich. *Weſtwood*, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Weſtwood*, Northumberl. on the Till, E. of Wooler. *Weſtwood*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Weſtwood*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Weten-Hall*, Cheſ. near Torperley. *Weterſlades*, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Wethele*, Warw. W. of Arrow. *Wetheral*, Cumb. near Carliſle, formerly a monaſtery.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in E. Gothland, to the SE. of Lake Wenner. It is about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth.

WETERAVIA, or WETTERAW, a country of Germany, between Heſſe and the river Maine, and ſo named from the river Wetter. The northern part is called Weſterwald.

* WETHERBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Wharfe, 14 miles S. by W. of York, and 180 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Wetherden, Suff. E. of Wulpit. *Wetheringſet*, Suffolk, near Mendleſham. *Wetherley*, Leicef. SW. of Boſworth. *Wetherſdale*, Suffolk, SE. of Harleſton.

WETHERSFIELD, a town in the ſtate of Connecticut. It is noted for raiſing onions, and is 4 miles S. of Hartford.

Wethersfield, Eſſex, E. of Thaxted. *Wethibill*, Somerſ. S. of Dunſter. *Wethiton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Weting*, *All-Saints* and *St. Mary*, Norfolk, between Thetford and Methwould. *Wettleton*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow. *Wetton*, Staff. near Grindon. *Wetwang*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, between Wilton and Kilham. *Wetwood*, Northumb. in Veſey barony. *Wetwood*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

WETZLAR, an imperial town in the circle of Upper Rhine. Here are held the meetings of the imperial chamber, which were removed hither from Spire, in 1693. It is 45 miles E. of Coblentz.

Wevelsfield, Suſſex, 12 miles S. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Wever*, a river in Cheſhire. *Wever*, a river in Devonſhire. *Weveham*, Cheſ. on the river Wever, W. of Northwich. *Weverthorp*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Kilham. *Wevery*, a river in Brecknockſ. *Weverſley*, Middleſ. between Harmondſworth and Cowley. *Wexcomb*, Wilts, SE. of Savernake-Foreſt.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 39 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow; on the E. by St. George's Channel; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Carlow, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Though not mountainous, it contains a large proportion of coarſe, cold land, and ſtiff clay, yet many parts are fertile in corn and graſs. It contains 109 pariſhes.

* WEXFORD, a ſea-port of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name. Adjoining it is the barony of Forth, the inhabitants of which, deſcendants of an ancient Britiſh colony, retain their native language, manners, and many ſingular cuſtoms, till this day. Wexford was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the firſt colony of the Engliſh, and is ſtill a large, handſome town, with a beautiful and commodious harbour, but not deep enough for large veſſels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The inhabitants are about 9000. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Slaney, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 29. W.

Wexham, Bucks, between Beaconsfield and Colebrook.

WEXIO, a ſea-port of Sweden, in Smoland, ſeated on the Helga Lake, which contains a group of woody iſlands. This town, though a biſhop's ſee, is exceedingly ſmall: the houſes are moſtly of wood. It is 50 miles W. of Calmar.

Wey, a river of Dorſetſhire, which runs into the ſea at Weymouth. *Wey*, a river of Surry, which riſes in Hampſhire, waters Guilford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge, which is 4 miles SW. by W. of Hampton-Court. It is navigable to Guilford and Godalmin, and a canal has been lately made from it to Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire.

Weybill, Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover. A fair on October 10th, reckoned the largeſt in England for ſtore ſheep, Suſſex and Kentiſh hops, Wilts, Somerſet, and Glouceſter cheeſe, leather, &c.

* WEYMOUTH, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated at the mouth of the Wey, and incorporated with Melcomb-Regis, with which it communicates by means of a drawbridge. It's port is injured by the ſand, from which circumſtance it's trade,

which was once considerable, is now much reduced; a few ships only being sent to Portugal and Newfoundland. There is, however, a great resort of company hither, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by it's remarkably fine beach, and the softness of it's air. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Markets on Wednesday and Friday. See MELCOMB-REGIS.

Whaberley, Warw. in Stoneley parish. *Whaddon*, and it's *Chace*, near the Ouse, NE. of Buckingham. *Whaddon*, Cambs. near Royston. *Whaddon*, 4 miles S. of Gloucester. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Melksham. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Alderbury. *Whalay*, Derbyshire, near Bolsover-Castle. *Whale*, Westmorland, in Lowther parish. *Whalesborough*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Whaley*, Lancas. near Preston. *Whalton*, Northumb. near Ogle-Castle. *Whalton*, *Long*, Leicesterf. NW. of Loughborough. *Whaplade Drove*, Lincolnf. in Holland, among the fens. *Wharby*, Northumberl. NW. of Hexham. *Wharfe*, a river of Yorkshire, falling into the Ouse near Tadcaster. *Wharlson*, Durham, SE. of Barnard-Castle. *Wharlton*, Yorkf. SW. of Stokesley. *Wharmby-Hall*, Yorkf. SE. of Halifax. *Wharnford*, Staffordshire, N. of Leek. *Wharram-on-the-Street*, and *Wharram-Piercy*, Yorkshire, SE. of New Malton. *Wharrington*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Wharton-Hall*, Westmorl. S. of Kirby-Steven. *Whaston*, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Richmond. *Whattot*, Warwickf. W. of Tysoe. *Whatcroft*, Cheshire, SE. of Northwich.

* *Whateley*, Oxfordf. near Water-Perry.

Whatfield, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Whatley*, Essex, near Raleigh. *Whatley*, Somerf. NW. of Frome. *Whatley*, Warwickshire, NW. of Atherston. *Whatton*, Nottinghamf. SE. of Bingham. *Wheatcroft*, Derbyf. in Scarsdale. *Wheathampton*, Wilts, on the edge of Salisbury-Plain, towards Calne. *Wheathampstead*, Herts, N. of St. Alban's. The church is of the cathedral fashion, and seems the oldest in the county. In it are the remains of the Popish image, called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's desk. *Wheathill*, Somersetf. 5 miles from Bruton and Somerton. *Wheatley*, Yorkf. 2 miles N. of Doncaster. *Wheatley-Hill*, Durham, between Durham and Hedlam. *Wheatley*, *N.* and *S.* Nottingh. near Clarborough. *Wheaton-Aston*, Shropf. SE. of Wenlock. *Wheeler*, a river in Denbighf. *Wheeloch*, Cheshire, on the river Wheeloch, near Sandbach. *Whelbech*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Wheldrake*, SE. of York. *Whelers*, Essex, near Bentley. *Wheler-Street*, Surry, NW. of Godalmin. *Whelham-Green*, Herts, near Colney-Hatch. *Whelp-Castle*, ruins near Kirby-Thore, in Westmorland. *Whelpington*, *West*, Northumberl. near Kirk-Whelpington. *Wheltham*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Whenby*, Yorkf. S. of Hovingham. *Whepstead*, Suffolk, S. of Bury. *Wherfted*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Wherwell*, Hants, near Andover. *Whefton*, Derbyf. in the High Peak. *Whefton*, Middlesex, between Friarn-Barnet and E. Barnet. *Whetacre*, *All Saints* and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, W. of Layftoff. *Whetacre*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warwickshire, N. of Bourn. *Whetston*, or *Whitftenton*, SE. of Worcester. *Whetston*, SW. of Leicester. *Whettal*, Shropshire, SE. of Ellesmere. *Whettle*, Shropf. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Wheyle*, Herefordf. NE. of Leominster. *Whichbury*, Wilts, S. of Salisbury. *Whichcot-Chapel*, Shropf. N. of Ludlow. *Whichnor*, Staffordf. NE. of Lichfield. *Which-wood-Foreft*, Oxfordfh. between Charlbury and Burford. *Whicklesavith*, Lancashire, on the Irwell, SW. of Manchester.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the sea, and 7 miles within land. It is a very populous country, well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet-shot distant from each other. Some are the king's, some the viceroy's villages, and others are built and peopled by particular lords, and become hereditary in their families. The houses are small, round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls, or hedges. The trees are tall, straight, and disposed in regular order, presenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of brushwood and weeds. All the Europeans, who have been here, speak of the country with rapture, and extol it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always verdant, and being planted with beans, potatoes, fruits, and roots, and covered with a multitude of houses, form one of the finest prospects in the world. The natives sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The women brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product, as well as in slaves. The natives exceed all other negroes in civilization, industry, and vigilance, and employ themselves in several kinds of manufactures. They spin cotton yarn, weave fine

fine cotton cloth, make calabaſſes, wooden veſſels, plates, diſhes, &c. and do ſmith's work in greater perfection than any other people on the coaſt. The rite of circumciſion is uſed here, but they are not able to tell whence it is derived. Their principal idols are ſnakes, and particularly the *fetiche*, a ſnake with a large, round, beautiful head, a ſhort, pointed tongue, reſembling a dart, and a ſharp, ſhort tail; it is adorned with beautiful colours, on a light, grey ground. It is ſlow and ſolemn in it's pace, except when it ſeizes on it's prey, when it is quick and rapid. They have a mortal antipathy to venomous ſerpents, attacking them wherever they find them. They are amazingly tame and familiar, the natives and Europeans handling and playing with them, without dread or apprehenſion of danger. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled in Whidah, a ſailor, juſt arrived, found a ſnake in the magazine belonging to the factory, and killing it, without ſcruple, threw it on the bank. The negroes, who ſoon diſcovered the ſacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the Engliſh, aſſembled all the inhabitants of the province, and maſſacred the factors to a man; conſuming their bodies and goods in the fire they had ſet to their warehouſe. They have oxen, cows, goats, ſheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens, which laſt are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, ſeveral kinds of deer, and a ſort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and they have vaſt numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, reſides at Sabi, or Xabier, in the province of the ſame name. Their trade conſiſts of elephants' teeth, wax, honey, and the perſons of men. The Engliſh factory is 200 miles NE. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, within land.

Whidbeck, Cumberl. S. of Ravenglaſs.

Whiddy-Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, lies oppoſite to Bantry, and is a pleaſant ſpot, of a triangular form, having a good deer-park, plenty of rabbits, an excellent ſoil, and ſome good orchards.

Whikenby, Linc. S. of Market-Raiſin.

Whikham, Durham, SW. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Whilden, Suſſex, NE. of Brighthelmſtone.

Whillan's-Rocks, in Down, Ulſter, on Croſs-Iſland, between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm Bays.

Whilton, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry.

Whimple, Devonſ. near St. Mary's-Ottery.

Whinborough, Norfolk, S. of Eaſt Dereham.

Whinfell, Weſtmorl. near Grayrigg, in the pariſh of Kendal.

Whinfield-Hall and *Park*, Weſtm. between Orton and Kendal.

Whippingham, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Whitſnade, Devonſ. near Market-Street.

Whiſby, SW. of Lincoln.

Whiſton, Northamptonſ. near Gryndon.

Whiſton, Staff. W. of Penkridge.

Whiſton, Staff. between Cheadle and Waterfall.

Whiſton, near Worceſter.

Whiſton, Yorkſ. near Rotheram.

Whitbach, Shropſhire, near Biſhop's-Caſtle.

Whitbeck, Cumberl. a mile W. of Whitcham.

Whitborn-Leſard, Durham, S. of Shields.

Whitborn-Palace, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Worceſter.

Whitby, NW. of Cheſter.

*WHITBY, a ſea-port in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, commodiouſly ſeated near the mouth of the river Eſk. It is a conſiderable town, building many ſhips for the coal-trade, and employing many others in the export of coals, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. It is a tide-haven, almoſt dry at low water, neither has it any river communication with the inland country. It is much frequented by colliers, and has at leaſt 100 veſſels belonging to it, of 100 tons, or more, burden. Several ſhips are ſent hence to the Greenland fiſhery. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, an alarming event took place here. By the ſhrinking of ſome of the high ground, or cliff, an eſplanade, 300 yards long and 80 in breadth, on which a regular ſtreet had been built, ſince the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. The buildings were 80 feet above the margin of the ſea, founded on a ſtrong, new-built quay. One hundred and ninety-ſix families became deſtitute of houſe, fire, or food; but the doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort adminiſtered. One perſon, whoſe rental amounted to 100l. annually, could no more find the place where his property ſtood. In the neighbourhood are large alum works. It is 50 miles NE. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Whitcham, or *Whittingham*, Cumberl. near Millum-under-Blackcomb.

Whitcheſter, Northumb.

Whitchford, Warw. near Long Compton.

Whitchurch, Bucks; near Wing.

Whitchurch, Devonſ. SE. of Taviſtock.

Whitchurch, Dorſetſ. W. of Bridport.

Whitchurch, Dorſetſ. E. of Middleton.

Whitchurch, Durham, NE. of Biſhop Auckland.

Whitchurch, Hereford. between Monmouth and Ruſs.

Whitchurch; ſee *Stanmore, Little*.

Whitchurch, Oxfordſ. near Maple-Durnam.

*WHITCHURCH, a town of Hamp-

ſhire, containing about 100 houſes, with a manufacture of ſhaloons, ſerges, &c. It is 24 miles NE. of Saliſbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

* WHITCHURCH, a large and populous town of Shropſhire, in whoſe church, among other monuments of the Talbots, is one of the firſt earls of Shrewſbury of that name. His name ſtruck ſo much terror in France, that he was ſtiled the Engliſh Achilles; neither durſt any man encounter him ſingle-handed. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Whitchurch, Somerſ. between Pensford and Briſtol. *Whitchurch*, Warw. on the Stour, near Alderminſter. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, SE. of Clarendon-Park. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Whitchurch*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Leeds.

Whitchurch, in Waterford, Munſter. *Whitchurch*, in Cork, Munſter.

Whitcliff, Dorſetſ. near Swanwich-Bay. *Whitcloſe*, Cumberland, S. of Gilſland. *Whitcomb*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Stafford. *Whitcomb*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Ilcheſter. *Whitcot*, Shropſ. S. of Norbury. *Whitcot*, *Evan* and *Kiſſet*, Shropſ. near Clun-Caſtle. *Whitdown*, Somerſetſh. *Whitebarns*, Hertfordſ. near Furneaux-Pelham. *Whitebread-Hill*, Middleſ. in Tottenham pariſh. *White Caſtle*, Monm. between Michael-Church and Monmouth. *White-Chapel*, Devonſ. near Rawſton and Nymet. *Whiteden*, Suſſex, near Buckhurſt. *Whitedown*, Surry, between Darking and Guilford. *White End*, Glouc. near Aſhelworth. *Whitefield Caſtle*, Northumberl. near Little Cheſters. *White Gate*, Cheſ. S. of Vale Royal. *Whitehall*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *White Hart-Foreſt*; ſee *Blakemore*.

* WHITEHAVEN, a large, populous, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier. It has it's name from the white cliffs near it, both to the N. and S. which ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. Ship-building, and the accompanying manufactures of ropes, ſail-cloth, &c. are carried on here very extenſively, and there are alſo copperas works, which yield conſiderable profit; but the working of the coal-mines forms the principal buſineſs of the place. Theſe are ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vaſt diſtance under the ſea, where veſſels of large burthen ride at anchor. From theſe a great part of Ireland, and other places, are ſupplied with coal, from which the proprietor, Lord Lonſdale, derives a revenue of about 16,000l. a year. A good deal of buſineſs is alſo done in the foreign and coaſting trade from this port. In 1566, it had but ſix houſes, and one fiſhing-boat; and, in 1582, it had only 12 ſmall veſſels. Whitehaven is ſeated chiefly in a valley, between two ſteep hills, and is 13 miles SW. of Cockermouth, and 305 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Whitehaugh, Staffordſ. SE. of Leek. *Whitehill*, Cumb. in the Holm. *White-Hill*, Surry, near Godſtone.

WHITEHORN, a town of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland.

White-Horſe-Hill, Berks. *White-Horſe-Hill*, Wilts. *White-Houſe*, Durham, 3 miles from Darlington. *White-Ladies*, Shropſ. near Tong-Caſtle. *White-Lady-Aſton*, SE. of Worceſter. *Whiteley*, Northumberland, W. of Warkworth.

WHITE-MOUNTAINS, the higheſt part of a ridge of mountains in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet aſcertained. The height of theſe mountains, above the adjacent meadow, is reckoned, from obſervations made in 1784, to be 5,500 feet; and the meadow is 3,500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From their ſummit, in clear weather, is a grand view, extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues off at ſea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their higheſt ſummit is in lat. 44. deg. N.

Whitenorth, Dorſetſ. two leagues from Weymouth. *Whiteparish*, Wilts, NE. of Downton. *Whiterigg*, Cumberland, in Torpenhow pariſh.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. part of Ruſſia, on the E. ſide of which ſtands the city of Archangel.

Whiteſide, Yorkſhire, on the Swale, W. of Richmond. *White Smith*. Suſſex. *Whitewater*, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea at Douglaſs. *Whiteway*, *Eaſt*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, NW. of Bradel. *Whitfield*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Whitfield*, Dorſetſ. in Whitechurch pariſh. *Whitefield*, Glouceſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Whitfield*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitfield*, Northamp. NE. of Brackley. *Whitfield*, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Whitefield*, Oxf. near Tetſworth. *Whitfield-Hall*, Northumb. by the river Allen.

Whitford, Worceſterſ. near Bromſgrove. *Whitgift*, Yorkſ. near Marſhland. *Whitgrove*, N. of Stafford. *Whitherſt*, Kent, near Marden. *Whiting Furſh*, Devonſ. in Aleſbear pariſh. *Whitkirk*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Whitland*, or *Forge*, Carmarthenſ. 5 miles W. of St. Clere. *Whitlaton*, Cumb. near Alſton Moor. *Whitlaw*, or *Whitlath*, Northumberl. near Tinmouth. *Whittlebury*, Northamp. in Whittlewood Foreſt, about 9 miles in length, of which the firſt duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger, in 1685. *Whittle in the Woods* and *Whittle Welſh*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Whitley*, Berks, S. of Reading. *Whitley*, Warw. near Coventry. *Whitley*, Warw. near Henley in Arden. *Whitley*, Wilts, in Melkſham pariſh. *Whitley*, Worceſ. near the Severn, 5 miles from Bewdley. *Whitley*, Yorkſ. E. of Pontefract. *Whitley* and it's *Park*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Whitley Bach*, Somerſetſ. near Benager. *Whitley Caſtle*, Cumb. at the conflux of the Alon and Tyne. *Whitley Caſtle*, Northumberl. NW. of Alſton Moor. *Whitley-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Almondbury. *Whitley-Houſe*, Wilts, N. of Caln. *Whitley Sheals*, Northumb. E. of Alſton Moor. *Whitley*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, 4 miles from Northwich. *Whitmarſh*, Warw. 6 miles NW. of Southam. *Whitminſter*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles W. of Painſwick. *Whitmore*, Staff. on the river Sow, SW. of Newcaſtle under-Line. *Whitmore*, Warw. a woody, mooriſh tract between Coventry and Nuneaton. *Whitney*, Heref. on the Wye, SE. of Michael Church. *Whitridge*, Cumb. in Boulneſs pariſh. near Solway Frith. *Whitridge Lees*, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Whitſand*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Whitſand-Bay*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Whitſbury*, Hants, NW. of Fordingbridge.

WHITSUN ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles long and 8 broad. It was diſcovered by Captain Wallis on Whitſunday, 1767. Lat. 15. 44. S. lon. 168. 25. E.

Whitſtable, Kent, 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Whitſtanton*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Chard. *Whitſton*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Whitſton*, Devonſ. W. of Exeter. *Whitſton*, Monmouthſ. NE. of Newport-Haven. *Whittecham*, Cumb. SE. of Ravenglaſs. *Whittel*, Northumberl. SW. of Alnwick. *Whittonditch*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Whittenſton*, Northumb. SE. of Chollerton. *Whittenſton*, Staff. in Kinfare pariſh. *Whittingham*, Lancaſt. in Amounderneſs. *Whittingham*, Northumberl. W. of Alnwick. *Whittingham Hall*, Suffolk, W. of Haleſworth. *Whittington*, Derbyſ. N. of Cheſterfield. *Whittington*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles SE. of Cheltenham. *Whittington*, Lanc. S. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Whittington*, Shropſ. NE. of Oſweſtry. *Whittington*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Whittington*, near Worceſter. *Whittington Grange*, NE. of Leiceſter. *Whittinſlaw*, Shropſhire, SE. of Acton Scot. *Whittle*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Whittle*, Lancaſhire, near Chorley.

WHITLESBY MERE, a large lake of Huntingdonſhire, well ſupplied with tench, pike, perch, and eels. It is formed by a branch of the Nen, SE. of Peterborough. The country about it is unhealthy by reaſon of the fens; but affords abundance of turf for firing, and ſome rich paſture.

Whittleſey, *St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's*, Camb. in the Great Bedford Level: *Whittleſey Dyke* runs between them, and is a large village. *Whitton*, Durham, NW. of Stockton. *Whitton*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick. *Whitton*, Shropſ. SE. of Ludlow. *Whitton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Whitton*, *Whitton Dean*, and *Whitton Place*, Middl. near Twickenham. *Whitton*, and *Whitton Neſs*, Lincolnſhire, on the Humber, NE. of Burton Stather. *Whitwain*, Northumb. in Langley Manor. *Whitweb*, Middl. near Waltham Croſs. *Whitwell*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Whitwell*, 2 miles from Durham. *Whitwell*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitwell*, Norfolk, S. of Repeham. *Whitwell*, Rutlandſ. E. of the Vale of Catmoſe. *Whitwell*, Weſtm. near Great and Little Aſhby. *Whitwell*, Yorkſ. E. of Sheriff-Hutton. *Whitwick*, Leiceſ. E. of Aſhby-de la-Zouch. *Whitworth*, Durham, S. of Brandſpeth Caſtle. *Whixall*, Shropſhire, W. of Prees. *Whixley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Knareſborough. *Whor-End*, Glouceſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Whorleton*, and it's *Moor*, Northumberl. N. of Picts-Wall and Newburn. *Whornes Place*, Kent, SW. of Rocheſter. *Wibberſon*, Bedf. NE. of Wilden. *Wibden*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Wiberton*, or *Wilberton*, Lincolnſ. near Boſton. *Wiborne*, Cumb. on the road between Keſwick and Ambleſide. *Wibſey*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Wibtoft*, Warw. in the pariſh of Cleybrook, in Leiceſterſhire. *Wiburnbury*, Cheſhire, SE. of Namptwich.

WIBURG, a government of Ruſſia, being the province lately called Ruſſian Finland, which was compriſed in Carelia. It has Finland on the W. and the Lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz on the E. Beſides paſtures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not ſufficient for the inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the

the Ruſſians, partly by the peace of Nyſtadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. This province retains moſt of it's ancient privileges, with ſome occaſional modifications, which have been neceſſarily introduced under the new government. In the governor's court, buſineſs is tranſacted in the Swediſh, German, and Ruſſian tongues. The peaſants talk only the Finiſh dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns underſtand Swediſh alſo, and many of them German. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion; but the Greek worſhip has lately been introduced by the Ruſſians.

WIBURG, a ſea-port of Ruſſia, formerly the capital of Carelia, and now of the government of Wiburg. A few houſes are conſtructed with brick; but the greateſt part of wood. They ſell planks, tar, tallow, &c. chiefly to the Engliſh, and import wine, ſpices, and ſalt from France and Holland. The inhabitants are about 5000. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Gulf of Finland, 67 miles NNW. of Peterſburgh.

WIBURG, a city of Denmark, capital of N. Jutland, the ſeat of the provincial court, which is held here every two months, and the reſidence of a governor. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and contains 3 pariſh churches. It is ſeated on a lake, called Aſmid, 95 miles N. of Sleſwick, and 110 NNW. of Copenhagen.

Wicham, 16 miles from Cambridge. *Wichampford*, Worceſterſhire, SW. of Eveſham. *Wichampton*, Dorſetſhire, near Morechurch. *Wichenden*, 5 miles from Worceſter. *Wichford*, Cambridgeſhire, W. of Ely. *Wichling*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Lenham.

WICK, a ſea-port and royal burgh of Caithneſsſhire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S. of Dunſbay-Head.

Wick, Cornwall, NE. of Boſcaſtle. *Wick*, Eſſex, SW. of Witham. *Wick*, Glouceſterſ. SW. of Marſhfield. *Wick*, Somerſetſ. near Bruton. *Wick*, Somerſ. near Wells. *Wick*, Surry, W. of Guilford. *Wick*, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore. *Wickanford*, Worceſ. between Eveſham and Willerſley, in Glouceſterſhire. *Wick Cocket*, Eſſex, near St. Olyth. *Wick Waryn*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Wicke*, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington. *Wickelford*, or *Wickſford*, and *More-Hall*, Warw. S. of Alceſter. *Wicken*, Camb. near Burwell. *Wickenfield*, Bucks, near Stony Stratford. *Wickeridge*, Glouceſterſ. near Athelworth. *Wickerſlack*, Weſtmorl. near Shap. *Wickford*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, SE. of Ramſden. *Wickham*, Berks, near Welford. *Wickham*, Eſſex, NW. of Malden. *Wickham*, Hants, on the Beer, near Biſhop's Waltham. *Wickham*, Herts, near Little Hadham. *Wickham*, Kent, a mile E. of Fordwich. *Wickham*, Kent, in the pariſhes of Cuckeſton and Stroud. *Wickham*, Linc. near the Waſh, NW. of Quaplod. *Wickham*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Louth. *Wickham*, Northumb. 3 miles from Newcaſtle. *Wickham*, Oxf. near Bloxham. *Wickham*, Suſſex, in Clayton pariſh, 8 miles from Lewes. *Wickham*, Yorkſhire, NE. of New Malton. *Wickham* and *Abbey*, Yorkſ. near Pickering Foreſt. *Wickham*, or *Child's Wickham*, Glouceſ. 6 miles W. of Campden. *Wickham Bonant*, or *Bonhunt*, Eſſex, N. of Rickling. *Wickham Brook*, Suffolk, E. of Great and Little Bradley. *Wickham, Eaſt*, Kent, NE. of Bexley.

WICKHAM MARKET, a town of Suffolk, ſeated on the river Deben, 4 miles N. of Woodbridge, and 82 NE. of London. Market diſuſed.

Wickham, St. Paul, Eſſex, near Wickham Bonant. *Wickham Skeyth*, Suffolk, SW. of Eye. *Wickham, Weſt*, 10 miles SE. of Cambridge. *Wickham, Weſt*, Kent, adjoining to Hayes. *Wickhampton*, Norfolk, W. of Tunſtal. *Wickhouſe*, Middl. near Oſterley. *Wickhouſe*, Middl. near Hackney. *Wickins*, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Wickins*, Northamptonſhire, SW. of Stony Stratford. *Wicklewood*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wickley*, Northamptonſhire, near Boughton.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Wexford and a part of Carlow, and on the W. by Kildare and Carlow. It is 30 miles in it's greateſt length, and from 15 to 26 in breadth. It contains 58 pariſhes, about 11,550 houſes, and 58 000 inhabitants. Much of it is mountainous and woody, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, yet affording beautiful and romantic views: the valleys, however, are fertile and well cultivated. In the hills rich veins of copper and other minerals are found, and lately conſiderable quantities of gold have been diſcovered.

*WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland; ſeated on the ſea ſide, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim. It is remarkable for having the beſt ale in the kingdom, which, with other proviſions ſent to Dublin, forms the principal part of it's trade. About a mile and a half to the SE. is Wicklow-Head, on which there

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are two light-houſes. It is 24 miles SSE. of Dublin.

Wickner, Norfolk, near Wollerton. *Wick Riſington*, Glouceſterſhire, S. of Stow in the Would. *Wickſtreet*, Glouceſterſhire, in Painſwick pariſh. *Wick's End*, and *Odbury*, Glouceſterſhire, near Wickware.

WICKWARE, a corporate town of Glouceſterſhire, 17 miles NE. of Briſtol, and 111 W. of London. Market on Monday.

Wickwick, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in the pariſh of Frampton Cotterel. *Wickwick*, Glouceſterſ. SW. of Chipping Sodbury. *Wickliff*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard Caſtle. *Wicoler*, Lanc. near Colne. *Widboro' Hill*, Herts, N. of Hodſdon. *Widdington*, Eſſex, near Debden. *Widdington*, a mile SE. of Worceſter. *Widdan Friars*, SW. of Dorcheſter. *Widdop Head*, Yorkſhire, near Burnley in Lancaſhire. *Widdrington*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Newbiggin. *Widebay*, Berks, S. of Hungerford.

WIDEHOPE, or WITHOP, Cumberland, in Lorton pariſh, an extenſive, mountainous, and woody tract, with ſeveral ſmall hamlets, ſcattered about in different parts of it. It extends 4 miles from Cockermouth, nearly in a direct line towards Keſwick. The lofty Skiddaw, and the beautiful Vale of Baſſingthwaite, on one ſide, and it's lake with the diſtant hills of Borrowdale on the other, falling off to the horizon, form, from the heights of Withop, a moſt grand and beautiful proſpect.

Widemouth, Cornwall, W. of Stratton. *Widerton*, or *Wierton Houſe*, Kent, near Boughton Monchelſea, or Quarry. *Widford*, S. of Cambridge. *Widford*, Eſſex, W. of Chelmsford. *Widford*, Glouceſ. 2 miles E. of Burford, a pariſh entirely ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire. *Widford*, Herts, a mile N. of Hoddeſdon. *Widhill*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Widial*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Widkirk*, Yorkſhire, E. of Leeds. *Widleigh*, Hants, between Southwick and Havant. *Widmer Pole*, Nott. between Stanton and Willoughby. *Widmore*, Kent, near Bromley. *Widneſs*, Lancaſ. near Weſt Darby. *Widon*, Northumb. SW. of Haltwiſtle. *Widrington*, Northamptonſhire, between Peterborough and Crowland. *Widworthy*, Devonſhire, E. of Honiton. *Wierſdale* and *Foreſt*, a wild ſolitary tract SE. of Lancaſter.

WIELICSKA, a village of Cracow, Poland, now compriſed within the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for it's ſalt mines, which lie 8 miles SE. of Cracow. In theſe inexhauſtible mines, are ſeveral ſmall chapels excavated in the ſalt, in which maſs is ſaid in certain days of the year. One of theſe chapels is above 30 feet long, and 25 broad: an altar, a crucifix, with various ornaments and ſtatues, are all carved out of the ſalt. The immenſe ſize of the different excavations or chambers, with the ſpacious paſſages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few ſheds built for the horſes, which are foddered below, have given riſe to the exaggerated accounts of travellers, that theſe mines contain ſeveral villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never ſee the light. There is certainly room for ſuch purpoſes, the mines being of ſtupendous extent and depth, and dry as a room, without the leaſt damp or moiſture. There is, however, one ſmall ſpring of freſh water, which runs through the mine; but the miners have no ſubterranean dwellings, and do not remain below more than 8 hours at a time, when they are relieved by others. Theſe mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furniſhed a conſiderable part of the revenue of the king of Poland, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Poliſh florins, or 97,222l. 4s. 6d. ſterling.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, in Siradia.

* WIGAN, a large and well built town of Lancaſhire, ſeated on the river Douglas, with manufactures of cotton, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pit-coal and iron works. That elegant ſpecies of coal, called *Cannel*, is found in plenty and great perfection in it's neighbourhood. The Douglas is made navigable to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 196 NNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Wiganby, Cumberl. in Aketon pariſh. *Wigborough, Great* and *Little*, W. and NW. of Merſey Iſland. *Wigden*, Somerſetſ. N. of Yeovil. *Wigeſthorp*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapſton. *Wiggenholt*, Suſſex, on the river Arun, oppoſite to Hardham. *Wiggeſley*, Nott. E. of Tuxford. *Wiggey*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Wiggin*, Huntingd. N. of St. Ives. *Wiggin-Moor*, Huntingd. NE. of Ramſey. *Wigginton*, Herts, on a hill, between North-Church and Tring. *Wiggington*, Oxf. near Hook Norton. *Wiggington*, Staff. N. of Tamworth. *Wigginſhall*, Warw. SE. of Sutton Cofield. *Wigginthorp*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Bulmer Foreſt. *Wigginton*, NW. of York. *Wiggleſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Settle. *Wiggold*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet NE. of Cirencester.

Wighill,

Wighill, Yorkſhire, on the banks of the Wharfe, E. of Wetherby.

WIGHT, an iſland on the S. coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a channel, two or three hours ſail from Portſmouth, though only about a mile over from Hurſt Caſtle. It was called by the Britons Guith, and by the Romans Vectis, or Vecta. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 pariſhes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Mede or Medina, which riſes near the ſouth coaſt, and falls into the Channel near Cowes. Acroſs the iſland, from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly ſoil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced ſheep. Rabbits, hares, partridges, wild and tame fowl, &c. are alſo very plentiful here. In the N. parts the land is chiefly paſture; in the S. chiefly arable, producing, it is thought, as much corn in one year, as is equal to the conſumption of eight. The variety of proſpects which this iſland affords, it's mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful ſpot. It is devoted almoſt ſolely to huſbandry, having no manufactory but that of ſalt, and a great reſource of the London market for malted barley. Among it's exports are a pure white tobacco-pipe clay, and a fine white cryſtalline ſand, uſed in the manufacture of glaſs. The ſea is continually incroaching on it on the S. parts, and abandoning it on the NE. ſides. Newport is the principal town.

Wightfield, Glouceſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Wightlingham*, SE. of Norwich. *Wightmere*, Staffordſ. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Wighton*, Norfolk, S. of Wells. *Wight Weſel*, Yorkſ. NW. of Sheffield. *Wightwick*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Wiglesdon Moor*, Durham, near Darlington. *Wiglesle*, Wilts, near Everley Warren. *Wigmere*, Kent, NE. of Elham. *Wigmore*, Herefordſ. near the Lug. *Wigmore*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Wignell*, or *Wigenhall*, Norfolk, in the Marſhland. *Wignell*, *St. Mary's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Magdalen*, and *St. Margaret's*, are four pariſhes on the W. ſide of the Ouſe, SW. of Lynn. *Wigſell*, Kent, near Hawkhurſt. *Wigſion*, *Great* and *Little*, S. of Leiceſter. *Wigtoft*, Lincolnſhire, E. of Dunnington.

WIGTON, a neat town in Cumberland, ſeated among the moors, 12 miles SW. of Carliſle, and 304 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

WIGTON, a ſea-port of Scotland, the county town of Wigtonſhire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. Here are ſome manufactures of plaid and flannel. It is 32 miles W. of Dumfries.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called UPPER, or WEST GALLOWAY. It is bounded on the N. by Ayrſhire, on the E. by Kirkcudbrightſhire, and on the S. and W. by the Iriſh Sea. It's greateſt extent, in any direction, does not exceed 27 miles. The N. part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of ſheep and black cattle are raiſed here; and they have a ſmall breed of horſes peculiar to this diſtrict, called *galloways*, which are very ſtrong and gentle. It is well watered with lakes and ſtreams, and has ſeveral commodious creeks and harbours.

Wigwall, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Wikam*, Lincolnſ. E. of Market Raiſin. *Wike*, Shropſhire, NE. of Great Wenlock. *Wike*, Shropſ. near Sheffnal. *Wike*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Wike*, Yorkſ. NE. of Halifax. *Wike*, Yorkſ. S. of Harwood-Caſtle. *Wikeham*, Leiceſ. NE. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Wiken*, Norfolk, near Garboldiſham. *Wiken*, Warw. a hamlet to Coughton. *Wiken Aſh*, Norfolk, SE. of Lynn. *Wikenby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Market Raiſin. *Wikerſley*, Yorkſ. near Rotherham. *Wikerſley*, or *Wikeley*, Yorkſ. near Rippon. *Wikey*, Shropſ. S. of Baggeley. *Wikin*, Leiceſ. near Hinkley. *Wilam*, Northumb. W. of Newcaſtle. *Wilbaſton*, Northamp. SW. of Rockingham-Foreſt. *Wilbees*, Suſſex, near Arlington. *Wilberfoſſe*, Yorkſ. W. of Pocklington. *Wilberry*, Wilts, between Newton-Tony and Ambreſbury. *Wilbraham*, *Great* and *Little*, 7 miles NE. of Cambridge. *Wilbrighton*, Staff. near Moreton. *Wilburton*, Camb. SW. of Ely. *Wilburton*, or *Wilberton*; ſee *Wiberton*. *Wilburton-Rode*, Linc. between Wiberton and the ſea. *Wilbury Hill*, Herts, near Hitching. *Wilby*, Northamp. SW. of Wellingborough. *Wilby*, Suffolk, near Stradbrook. *Wilby-Hall*, Norfolk, near New Buckenham. *Wilcherwode*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Wilcot*, Oxt. S. of Charlbury. *Wilcot*, Shropſ. near Shrawarden Caſtle. *Wilcot*, Wilts, E. of Alcannings. *Wilden*, 4 miles NE. of Bedford. *Wilderſley*, Shropſ. W. of Longnor. *Wilderneſs*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Wilderton*, Kent, near Throwley.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town and diſtrict in the duchy of Brunſwick, Lower Saxony.

Wildſtoke, Dorſetſ. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Wildſworth*, Linc. on the Trent, W. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Wilford*, Northamp. by the Avon, NW. of Naſeby. *Wilford*, a hamlet of Clifton, by Nottingham.

ham. *Wilgate*, or *Wolgate Green*, Kent, in Throwley parish.

WILKOMIERS, in Wilna, Lithuania.

Wilksby, or *Wilsby*, Lincolnf. near Bullingbrook. *Willaston*, or *Woollaston*, Cheshire, between Hooton and the Dee. *Willaston*, Cheshire, near Namptwich. *Willaston, Magna*, Shropshire, near Wigmore. *Willen*, or *Willey*, Warw. NE. of Newnham Padox. *Willenhall*, Staff. near Walfall and Wolverhampton. *Willerby*, Yorkf. on the river Harford, S. of Scarborough. *Willersby*, Yorkf. NW. of Hull. *Willersey*, Glouceſterf. 3 miles W. of Campden. *Willersley*, Heref. SW. of Weobley. *Willesborough*, Kent, a mile and a half SE. of Aſhford. *Willesford*, Linc. near Ancaſter.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM, FORT, in Inverneſsſhire, of a triangular form, with two baſtions, is ſituated on Loch Eil, where it bends toward the W. It is 45 miles N. of Inverary.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, and formerly capital of that ſtate. It is ſituated between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The diſtance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the diſadvantage of not being able to bring up large veſſels, and want of enterpriſe in the inhabitants, have occaſioned it's decay. Here is a college deſigned for the education of the Indians, but which, on account of their averſion to learning, never anſwered the purpoſe. It is 50 miles ESE. of Richmond. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſea-port of S. Holland, ſituated in an iſland upon a part of the Maeſe, called Buttervliet. It is one of the keys of Holland, being defended by 7 baſtions, and a double foſſe. It was beſieged by the French in the ſpring of 1793, but meeting with a vigorous reſiſtance from the garriſon, aſſiſted by the Engliſh with gun-boats, they were compelled to retire with loſs. It is 12 miles SSW. of Dort.

Williamſcot, Oxfordſ. N. of Banbury. *Williamſton*, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh. *Williamſthorp*, Derbyſ. SE. of Cheſterfield. *Williamſtrip*, Glouceſterf. near Coln St. Alwins. *William's* or *Willimot's Wick*, Northumberl. near Beltingham. *Willinc*, Bucks, SW. of Newport. *Willingdale, Doe* and *Spain*, Eſſex, near the Rodings. *Willingford*, Staffordſ. NE. of Lichfield. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills. *Willingham*, Linc. SE. of Gainſborough. *Willingham*, on the river Witham, E. of Lincoln. *Willingham*, Suff. S. of Beccles. *Willingham, N.* and *S.* Linc. E. and SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Willingſworth*, Staff. in Sedgley pariſh. *Willington*, SE. of Bedford. *Willington*, or *Wilmington*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Willington*, Cheſhire, near High Leigh. *Willington*, Derbyſ. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Willington*, Durham, SW. of Brandſpeth-Caſtle. *Willington*, Durham, 2 miles SE. of Biſhop's-Aukland. *Willington*, or *Willyton*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Kirton in Lindſey. *Willington*, Northumberland, W. of Tinmouth. *Willington*, Suſſex, N. of Cuckmere-Haven. *Willington*, Warwickſhire, near Shipton-upon-Stour. *Willton*, Herts, S. of Baldock. *Willisham*, Suffolk, between Needham and Brideſton.

WILLIS' ISLAND, at the N. end of S. Georgia, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

WILLISHAW, a town of Lucern, Swiſſerland, 15 miles NNW. of Lucern.

Williton, Somerſetſhire, S. of Watchet. *Willoford*, Cumberland, where the Pict's-Wall croſſes the river Irthing. *Willoughby*, Lincolnſhire, near Alford. *Willoughby*, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Newark.

WILLOUGHBY, a town of Warwickſhire, ſeated on a canal, near the conflux of the Leame and Avon, E. of Lemington Haſtings. This town has lately aſſumed a commercial appearance, from the number of new buildings riſing on the banks of the canal, and the magazines of coal and limeſtone laid up here for ſale. It is 14 miles SE. of Coventry, and 77 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Willoughby-on-the-Would, Nottingh. on the S. borders of the county, near the Foſſe-way. *Willoughby, Scots*, or *Water*, Lincolnſ. N. of Fokingham. *Willoughby, Silk*, Lincolnſ. S. of Sleaford. *Willoughby Waterleſs*, Leiceſterſ. near Countiſthorp. *Willowbeck*, a ſtream in Yorkſhire, running into the Swale at Cundal. *Willowl ridge*, Staffordſ. formerly a faſhionable reſort, on account of it's wells. *Willſton*, Middleſex, between Paddington and Harrow on the Hill. *Willy*, or *Willeley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Willy*, Surry, in Chaldon pariſh. *Willy*, a river of Wilts, which runs into the Upper Avon, a little below Saliſbury. *Willy*, Wilts, on the river Willybourn, near Heitesbury. *Wilmerſton*, Somerſetſhire, between Lath and Farnborough.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. America, the largeſt in Delaware, 22 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, ſituated on the E. branch of Cape Fear river, 76 miles SSW. of New Bern.

Wilmington,

Wilmington, Kent, a mile SW. of Dartford. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Sellindge. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Bofton Aluph. *Wilmington*, Shropſ. W. of Stiperſtone's-Hill. *Wilmington*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn. *Wilminſton*, Devonſ. in Taviſtock pariſh.

WILNA, a large city, capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a univerſity. The houſes are moſtly built of wood, and there are upwards of 40 churches. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 215 miles NE. of Warſaw.

Wilnall, Staffordſ. near Wolverhampton. *Wilne*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Derbyſhire, in Sawley pariſh. *Wilnicote*, Warwickſhire, a hamlet of Tamworth. *Wilſbury*, near Monmouth. *Wilſford*, Lincolnſhire, near Ancaſter. *Wilſford*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. *Wilſford*, Wilts, near Stonehenge. *Wilſhamſted*, SE. of Bedford.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Lower Bavaria.

Wilſick, Yorkſhire, NW. of Tickhill. *Wilſley*, Derbyſ. near Aſhby-de la-Zouch.

WILSNACH, a town of Prignitz, Brandenburg.

Wilſted-Hall, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Burſtwick. *Wiltſtern*, Herts, a hamlet of Tring. *Wilſthorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of Burlington. *Wilſthorp*, W. of York. *Wilſton*, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Bredon-on-the-Hill. *Wilthorp*, Lincolnſhire, between Stamford and Bourn.

WILTON, the county town of Wiltſhire, ſeated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder. It had formerly, according to Leland, 12 churches, though now it has only one. Here are manufactories of tapeſtry, carpets, and thin woollen ſtuffs. Near it is Wilton-Houſe, the magnificent and elegant villa of the Earl of Pembroke; the buildings of which were deſigned by Holbein and Inigo Jones. It is celebrated for the family portraits by Vandyke, and a moſt valuable collection of pictures, antique ſtatues, buſts, &c. It is 5 miles NNW. of Saliſbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wilton, Hereford. a mile W. of Roſs. *Wilton*, Norfolk, near Hockwold. *Wilton*, Somerſetſ. near Taunton. *Wilton*, Wilts, S. of Great Bedwin. *Wilton*, Yorkſhire, near Pickering. *Wilton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Giſborough. *Wilton Biſhops*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pocklington.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, ſo called from the town of Wilton, once it's capital. It is bounded on the E. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the W. by Somerſet and Glouceſter, on the S. by Dorſet and part of Hants, and on the NW. and N. by Glouceſterſhire. It's length from N. to S. is near 54 miles, it's greateſt breadth from E. to W. 34. The air is healthy, and though ſomething ſharp on the hills in winter, it is mild during that ſeaſon in the vales. The land in the northern part is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheeſe which is much eſteemed, and known as *North Wiltſhire*. In the ſouthern it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly conſiſts of downs, that afford the beſt paſture for ſheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields and rich meadows. In ſome places is found knot-graſs, near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, eſpecially about Market Lavington. It's chief commodities are ſheep, wool, wood, and ſtone; of this laſt there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, where ſome ſtones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickneſs, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are conſiderable; few towns being without one, moſt generally in the clothing-trade. The principal rivers in Wiltſhire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county contains one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 pariſhes, and is divided into 29 hundreds.

Wilverton, SE. of Worceſter. *Wily*, Wiltſhire, W. of Stapleford. *Wimbiſh*, Eſſex, SE. of Walden. *Wimbledon*, Surry, on a fine heath, 7 miles SW. of London. On the common, near the village, is a round camp, made by the Danes; as alſo a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are ſome copper-mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware. *Wimbledon*, Yorkſhire, near Helmeſley. *Wimboldeſley*, Cheſhire, S. of Middlewich. *Wimboſham*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Wimerling*, Hants, between Fareham and Portſmouth. *Wimingſwold*, or *Womenſwold*, Kent, near Nonington. *Wimley*, or *Wimondley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Herts, SW. of Baldock. *Wimmerley*, Lancaſhire, 3 miles from Garſtang. *Wimmington*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Harold.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, noted for making ſpoons, ſpindles, foſſets, and other wooden wares. It is 9 miles SW. of Norwich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

WIMPFEEN, a free town of Suabia.

Wimple, Devonſ. *Wimple Hall*, Cambridgeſ. 5 miles from Royſton. *Wimpſton*, Warwickſ. in Whitchurch manor. *Wimſlow*, Cheſhire, NW. of Macclesfield. *Wimſton*, Hants, NW. of Southampton. *Wimſwold*, Leiceſ. NE. of Loughborough.

* WIMBORN

* WIMBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated between the rivers Stour and Allen, with a noble church, the only one in the county, in which cathedral ſervice is performed. It is 6 miles N. of Poole, and 102 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

Winborn, Abbas, Allhallows, All Saints, and *St. Giles*, Dorſetſhire.

WINCANTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Winceby, Lincolnſ. 3 miles SE. of Horncaſtle. *Winch, E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Lynn. *Wincham*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Wincham*. Somerſetſ. W. of Crewkern.

WINCHCOMB, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 16 miles NE. of Glouceſter, and 93 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suſſex, one of the Cinque Ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the ſame name, which had 18 pariſh churches, and was diſtant about 3 miles, was ſwallowed up by the ſea, in a terrible tempeſt. The new town being ſacked by the French and Spaniards, and deſerted by the ſea, ſoon fell into decay, and is now dwindled to an inconſiderable place, having but about 70 houſes. Three of the gates are ſtill ſtanding, but much decayed: they are 3 miles aſunder. Winchelſea is 2 miles SSW. of Rye, and 67 SW. of London. Market diſuſed.

* WINCHESTER, a very ancient city of Hampſhire, called by the Britons, Caer Gwent, and by Ptolemy and Antoninus, Venta Belgarum. It is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are 6 gates, and ſuburbs leading to every one of them: it is a town of little trade or manufacture. It contained formerly 32 pariſh churches, but at preſent only ſix, beſide the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful ſtructure. In it were interred 13 Saxon kings or queens, whoſe bones were collected by Biſhop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins, in a wall on the S. ſide of the choir. Theſe, however, in the civil wars, were diſperſed and tumbled out of the cheſts, and reſtored, without diſtinction, after the reſtoration. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the ſhell of a palace, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren for king Charles II. It was never finiſhed, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of priſoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wickham, for a warden, 70 ſcholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, organiſts, and 16 choriſters; the ſcholars are educated for New College, Oxford. The epiſcopal ſee is ſo rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred it's biſhop, Edenden, his favourite, to the ſee of Canterbury, he refuſed it, ſaying, that though Canterbury was the higher *rack*, Wincheſter was the better *manger*. A county infirmary has been eſtabliſhed here, ſupported by voluntary contribution. In the road to Southampton, is the the hoſpital of St. Croſs, founded by a biſhop of this ſee, for a maſter, nine poor brethren, and four out-penſioners. All travellers, who call at this hoſpital, have a right to demand ſome bread and beer, which is always brought to them. The maſter is generally a dignitary of the church, the appointment being very lucrative. It conſiſts of about 500 houſes, has one pretty broad ſtreet, but the reſt are moſtly narrow; the houſes are indifferently built, and it's wall of flint is greatly decayed. It is ſeated on the river Itching, 16 miles E. of Saliſbury, and 63 SW. of London. Lat. 51. 5. N. lon. 1. 21. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Winchester, Old, Northumb. 7 miles W. of Newcaſtle. *Winchet Hill*, Kent, in Goudhurſt pariſh. *Winckfield* Hants, NE. of Odiam. *Winchington, Upper* and *Lower*, Bucks, W. of Ayleſbury. *Winchmore-Hill*, Middleſex, near Edmonton. *Winckley*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Tawton. *Winckton*, Hampſhire, near Chriſtchurch. *Winko Bank*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of the Don, oppoſite Templeborough. *Wincot*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Clifford Chambers. *Wincot*, Glouceſ. in Queinton pariſh. *Windall*, Norfolk, near Gillingham.

WINDAW, a ſea-port of Courland, at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the on the Baltic, 70 miles NW. of Mittaw.

Windegap, in Waterford, Munſter.

Winder, Lancaſhire, by the Kent Sands.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANDER MERE, the moſt extenſive lake in England, lying between Weſtmorland and Lancaſhire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful proſpects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Oppoſite Ecclefrig-Crag, it is 222 feet deep. It is famous for it's fine char, and abounds alſo with trout, perch, pike, and eels. This lake is frequently intercected by promontories, which render it's ſhores very winding, and it is ſpotted with iſlands. Among theſe, the Holme, or Great Iſland, on an oblong tract of 30 acres, with a good houſe on it, croſſes the lake in an oblique

line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of Archipelago. In navigating it upward, from the Great Island, the extremity appears singularly grand, it's parts neat and picturesque; and the view of the surrounding scenery, from Cove to Kirkston, is astonishingly sublime and beautiful.

Winderton, Warwickshire. in the parish of Brailes. *Winderwath*, Westmorland, on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Windgate*, SE. of Durham. *Windgates*, Northumberland, SE. of Newbiggin.

WINDHAM. See WIMONDHAM.

WINDISCH GRATZ, a town of Stiria.

Windlesham, Surry, near Bagshot. *Windleston*, Durham, near Bishop-Auckland. *Windley*, 4 miles from Derby. *Windmill*, Kent, near Appledore *Windmill Hill*, Berkshire, near Hinton. *Windridge*, Durham, SE. of Bishop-Auckland. *Windridge*, Herts, SW. of St. Albans. *Windrush*, a river in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames above Langworth.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Franconia.

Windsor, Cornwall, SW. of Columb.

* WINDSOR, NEW, a town of Berkshire, situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames. It consists of several streets, and is well paved and lighted. The town hall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. Windsor is celebrated for it's magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, rebuilt by Edward III. and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. It is seated on a hill, which rises on a gentle ascent. On the N. side of the castle is a fine terrace, made by Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged by Charles II. who carried it round the E. and S. sides. It is faced with a rampart of freestone, and is the noblest walk in Europe with respect to strength, grandeur, and it's beautiful prospects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be compared with it; the terrace next the sea, in the outer court of the seraglio at Constantinople comes the nearest to it. From the Round Tower, which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, which were formerly at Hampton Court. Here is the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor-canons, and 18 alms or poor knights. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward III. in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter, is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture. Opposite to the SE. side of the castle, is a neat modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this, is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, about 3 miles in circumference. But on the S. side of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is said to be 20 miles in circumference. Windsor is 22 miles S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the E. part of Berkshire, about 50 miles in circumference. It contains several villages, of which Wokingham, or Okingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.

Windsor, Old, Berks, on the Thames, to the SE. of New Windsor. *Winesford*, Somerset. SW. of Carhampton. *Winesflow*, SW. of Monmouth. *Winfarthing*, Norfolk, S. of New Buckenham. *Winfield*, or *Winford-cum-Felton*, Somerset. W. of Pensford. *Winfield*, Wilts, SW. of Trowbridge. *Winford-Eagle*, Dorset. a mile SE. of Little Toller. *Winforton-Court*, Herefords. on the Wye, near Whitney. *Winfrith*, Dorset. W. of Wareham. *Wing*, Bucks, near Ascot. *Wing*, Rutl. 3 miles from Okeham. *Wingall*, Lincolns. near Kirton in Lindsey. *Wingale*, Staff. between Leek and Flash. *Wingerworth*, Derbyshire, 2 miles SW. of Chesterfield. *Wingfield, N.* and *S.* Derbys. near Alfreton. *Wingfield*, Kent, in Wrotham parish. *Winefield*, Suffolk, N. of Stradbrook.

* *Wingham*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Ferdwich.

Wingham Barton, Kent, near Sandwich. *Wingrave*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Wingsby*, Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. *Windhall*, Hampshire, N. of Winchester. *Winingham*, Cheshire, on the Pever, near Northwich. *Winington*, Shrops. NW. of Caus Castle. In this parish was born, in 1483, Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 152 years. *Winington*, Staffords. near Ashley. *Winkborn*, Nottingh. N. of Southwell. *Winkfield* Berks, 2 miles from Sunningwell. *Winkfield, East*, Berks, in the Forest,

Foreſt, 5 miles from Windſor. *Winkley*, Yorkſhire, W. of Rippon. *Winlayton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Winmelay*, Lancaſ. near Garſtang. *Winmore in-Elmet*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles NNE. of Leeds. *Winnelrazv*, Northumberl. NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Winneſley*, Heref. NE. of Weobly.

WINNICZA, in Braclaw, Poland.

Winnington, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Winnozv*, Cornw. 5 miles from Launceſton. *Winruſh*, Glouceſterſ. near North Leche. *Winſbury*, Shropſ. near Chirbury.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of Groningen.

Winſcale, Cumberland, between Whitehaven and Cockermouth. *Winſcomb*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Axbridge. *Winſcot*, Devonſhire, by Torrington.

WINSEN, 2 towns of Lunenburg Zell.

Winſgell, Cumberland, SE. of Kirk Oſwald. *Winſham*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Chard. *Winſhill*, Derbyſ. by the Trent, in Burton pariſh. *Winſlade*, Hants, 2 miles from Baſingſtoke. *Winſley*, Shropſ. E. of Cauſe Caſtle. *Winſley*, Wilts, near Bradford.

* WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamſhire, 7 miles NW. of Aileſbury, and 50 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Winſon, Glouceſterſ. in Bibury pariſh. *Winſtanley*, Lancaſhire, SW. of Wigan. *Winſied*, Yorkſhire, near Patrington.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyſhire, with innumerable cottages, ſcattered on the ſide of a hill. Here is no market, but a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturday. It is ſituated near rich mines of lead, 7 miles NW. of Derby, and 144 NW. of London.

Winſter, Weſtm. near Crook. *Winſton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Winſton*, Durham, 4 miles below Barnard Caſtle, towards Darlington. *Winſion*, Glouceſ. 6 miles NE. of Cirenceſter. *Winſton*, Glouceſ. in Bibury pariſh. *Winſton*, Norfolk, near the Gillinghams. *Winſton*, Suſſex, S. of Debenham. *Winteley*, Cheſh. S. of Sandbach. *Winterborn*, Berks, in Cheveley pariſh. *Winterborn*, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle. *Winterborn*, or *Wherry*, a river in Dorſetſhire. *Winterborn Abbas*, *Aſhton*, *Monkton*, *Came*, *Clenſton*, *Farringdon*, *Herringſton*, *Howton*. *Kingſton*, *Maurward*, *Muſton*, *Quarelſton*, *St. Martin*, *Stapleton*, *Strickland*, *Thomſon*, *Whitchurch*, and *Zelſton*, Dorſetſhire. *Winterborn*, *Cherborough*, *Danſey*, *Earls*, *Gunner*, and *Stoke*, Wilts. *Winterborn*, Glouceſ. near Pucklechurch. *Winterdine*, Worceſ. near Bewdley. *Wintering*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Arkendale. *Winteringham*, Huntingdonſ. SE. of Eyneſbury. *Winteringham*, Lincolnſhire, in the N. angle, near the Humber. *Winterſhill*, Hants, near Biſhop's-Waltham. *Winterſlow*, Dantly, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, N. of Clarendon Park.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Zurich, noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthen-ware, particularly white; together with painted ſtoves. It is 15 miles NE. of the city of Zurich.

Winterton Baſſet, Wiltſhire, NW. of Marlborough.

WINTERTONNESS, a cape of Norfolk, 5 miles NNW. of Yarmouth. The town of Winterton, near it, which is ſituated in a ſoil reckoned the fatteſt in England, and the eaſieſt to be ploughed, declined on the advance of Yarmouth. Market diſuſed.

Winthorp, Lincolnſ. on the coaſt NNE. of Wainfleet. *Winthorp*, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, NNE. of Newark. *Witney Hartley*, Hants, near Hartley-Row. *Winton*, Hants, 3 miles from Chriſtchurch. *Winton*, Hants, near Ringwood. *Winton*, Suſſex, N. of Cuckmere Haven. *Winton*, Weſtmorl. in the pariſh of Kirby Steven. *Wintrig*, Northumb. NW. of Widdrington-Caſtle. *Wintrington*, Lincolnſ. near Wintringham. *Winwick*, Huntingdonſ. near the Giddings. *Winwick*, Lancaſ. N. of Warrington. *Winwick*, Northamptonſ. E. of Thrapſton. *Winwick*, Northamptonſhire, a mile SW. of Cold Aſhby. *Winyard*, Durham, near Butterwick. *Wippedfleet*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Wiral*, or *Wirehal*, Cheſhire, is a tract between the Dee and the Merſey, from Cheſter to the ſea. It is 16 miles long and 8 broad, and was once a foreſt.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyſhire, ſituated among hills, which abound with lead ore, and with furnaces for ſmelting it; which is generally done by large wood fires. Here is a harmoot court, conſiſting of a maſter and 24 jurors, to determine diſputes among the miners. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 135 NNW. of London. The market, which is the greateſt for lead in England, is on Tueſday.

Wirley, *Magna* and *Parva*, Staff. near Watling-Street, and the ſource of Walſal Water. *Wirſcall*, Cheſh. E. of Malpas.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

Wirtzwood, Dorſetſhire, SE. of Horton.

Wirwin, on the Merſey, N. of Cheſter.

WISBADEN, a town of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, circle of Upper Rhine, noted for the *Heideniſche Mawr*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the town, a work of the Romans.

* WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgeſhire, of the beſt trade in the Iſle of Ely, ſending annually to London, in barges, about 50,000 quarters of oats; 1000 tons of ſeed-oil, preſſed from mills in it's neighbourhood;

bourhood; 8000 firkins of butter, &c. and bringing back various commodities for the ſupply of the county. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 89 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WISBY, a town of Sweden, on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Gothland. It was formerly one of the Hanſe Towns, and a very ancient ſtaple, frequented by Normans, Greeks, Engliſh, French, and other nations. It's maritime laws were famous, and adopted in all the ports of the Baltic. It is 88 miles SSE. of Stockholm.

WISCHBACH, a town of Stiria.

Wiſcomb, Devonſhire, in the pariſh of South Leigh. *Wiſedale*, Yorkſhire, E. of Kirby-Lonſdale.

Wiſham, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Louth. *Wiſhanger*, Glouceſ. in Miſerden pariſh. *Wiſhaw*, or *Wiſhall*, 6 miles S. of Nottingham. *Wiſhaw*, Warw. N. of Curdworth. *Wiſhby*, SW. of Lincoln. *Wiſherborn*, Hampſhire, NW. of Baſingſtoke. *Wiſhford, Great* and *Little*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Wiſk*, or *Wirſk*, a river in Yorkſhire. *Wiſley*, Surry, near Byfleet.

WISLOCH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Spire.

WISMAR, a large, well-fortified town of Mecklenburg, with a good harbour on the Baltic. Here is a court of juſtice for Swediſh Anterior Pomerania. It is 36 miles E. of Lubec.

Wiſpington, Lincolnſ. near Horncaſtle.

WISSEMBURG, or KORN WEISSEMBURG, a town in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Lauter. Strong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, E. of Lauterburg. In 1793, the French were driven from them by the Pruſſians, but ſoon after they obliged the Pruſſians to abandon them. It is 12 miles SSW. of Landau.

Wiſſenden, Rutl. 2 miles and a half W. of Market Overton. *Wiſſet*, Suſſex, near Haleſworth. *Wiſſingſett*, Norfolk, SE. of Rainham-Hall. *Wiſtanton*, Cheſh. NE. of Namptwich. *Wiſtanton*, Shropſ. E. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Wiſter.on*, near Hereford.

WISTON, a ſmall corporate town of Pembrokeſhire, 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wiſton, Norfolk, near Clay. *Wiſton*, or *Wigſton*, Nottinghamſ. in Chaworth pariſh. *Wiſton*, Suff. on the Stour, near Neyland. *Wiſton*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening. *Wiſtow*, Huntingdonſ. SW. of Ramſey. *Wiſtow*, Leiceſ. near Market Harborough. *Wiſtow*, Yorkſ. near Selby. *Wiſwell*, Lanc. near Whaley. *Witchingham, St. Faith's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, 3 E. of Repeham.

Witchley, Heath, Rutlandſ. between Ketton and Tinewell. *Witchwood*, a foreſt in Oxfordſ. between Burford and Charlbury. *Witcomb*, Somerſetſ. SE. of the Avon, oppoſite to Bath. *Witcomb*, Somerſetſ. N. of Eaſt and Weſt Harptree. *Witcomb*, Somerſetſhire, near Martock. *Witcomb*, 6 miles SE. of Glouceſter.

WITEPSKI, a town of Polotſk, Lithuania, ſeated on the Dwina.

* WITHAM, a town in Eſſex, ſeated on the great road to Harwich, 8 miles NE. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

WITHAM, a river of Lincolnſhire, which paſſes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable, and turning SE. enters the German Ocean below Boſton. It is a ſhallow ſtream, famous for it's pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by means of a navigable canal, called Foſsdike, cut by King Henry I. which is ſtill of great uſe in conveying away the corn, wool, and other commodities of the country.

Witham, Berks, on the Thames, 3 miles W. of Oxford. *Witham*, Hants, N. of Andover. *Witham, N.* and *S.* Lincolnſ. near the ſource of the river Witham. *Witham-on-the-Hill*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Bourne. *Withcall*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Louth. *Withcock*, Leiceſterſ. near Laund Abbey. *Witheſhaw*, Cheſhire, NE. of Altringham. *Witheridge*, Devonſ. E. of Chimleigh. *Witheri gton*, or *Wodrington*, Northumb. an ancient caſtle near the ſhore. *Witheringſey*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, in the S. bailiwick of Hornſey. *Witherne*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Alford. *Withersfield*, Suffolk, NW. of Haverhill. *Witherſtake*, Weſtmorl. near Brigſter Park, and Levins Bridge. *Witherſpan*, Eſſex, near High Ongar. *Witherſtone*, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter. *Witherwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, S. of Hornſey. *Withfields*, Eſſex, near Great Ilford. *Withiell*, Cornwall, NW. of Bodmin. *Withiell*, Herts, N. of Buntingford. *Withibrook*, Warwickſ. in the pariſh of Monk's Kirby. *Withicomb*, Devonſ. NW. of Aſhburton. *Withicomb*, Somerſetſ. near Carhampton. *Withicomb Rawley*, Devonſ. between Powderham Caſtle and the ſea. *Withiford, Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Withiham*, Suſſex, near Buckhurſt. *Withill*, Cumberl. NE. of Scaleby. *Withington*, NE. of Hereford. *Withington*, Glouceſterſ. on the Coln, 6 miles SE. of Cheltenham. *Withington, Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, near the Peovers. *Withinton*, Staffordſ. W. of Uttoxeter. *Withipool*, Somerſ. SW. of Dunſter. *Withorn*, Lincolnſ. near Thoreſby. *Withy Bridge*, Glouceſ.

Glouceſ. in Bodington pariſh. *Withy-Hill*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Williton. *Witley*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Witley, Great* and *Little*, Worceſterſhire, at the foot of Woodberry-Hill.

WITLICH, a town of Treves.

Witneſham, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

* WITNEY, a populous town in Oxfordſhire, noted for it's manufacture of the fineſt white blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearſkins and kerſeys; alſo for it's trade in carding, ſpinning, &c. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford, and 64 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſd.

Witon, Worceſterſhire, in Wick pariſh.

WITSENHAUSEN, a town of Heſſe Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

WITTEMBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, in which Martin Luther, who lies buried in the chapel belonging to the caſtle, was profeſſor. It is not large, but has a conſiſtory, or court of juſtice, and is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle are held. The old caſtle, or citadel, was formerly the electoral reſidence. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 55 miles NNW. of Dreſden.

Wittenham, Little, Berks. near Benſington. *Wittenham, Long*, Berks, W. of Dorcheſter.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia.

Wittering, Northamptonſ. near Thornhaugh. *Wittering, E.* and *W.* Suſſex, in the peninſula of Selſey. *Wittlesford Bridge*, 7 miles S. of Cambridge.

WITTMUND, a town of Embden county, in E. Frieſland.

Witton, Cheſh. by Northwich. *Witton*, Durham, near Nevil's Croſs. *Witton*, Durham, 3 miles W. of Biſhop Aukland. *Witton*, Heref. near Llanwerdine. *Witton*, Huntingdonſ. near Houghton. *Witton*, Norfolk, E. of North Walſham. *Witton*, E. of Norwich. *Witton*, Worceſ. NE. of Bromſgrove. *Witton-Caſtle*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Witton-cum-Preeze*, Lancaſhire, near Blackburn. *Witton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. 2 miles from Midlam. *Witton, Long, Nether*, and *Shields*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Witton, Upper* and *Lower*, Warwickſhire, N. of Birmingham. *Witriſham*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle. *Witty-Green*, Oxfordſhire, near Ramſden.

WIVELSCOMB, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a conſiderable manufactory of coarſe woollens, &c. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wivelsfield, Suſſex, N. of Dichling. *Wivenhoe*, or *Veunoe*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Colcheſter, of which it is the harbour.

Wiverby, Leiceſ. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Wiverſby*, Berks, near Sunning. *Wiverton*, Nottingh. on the Snite, near Langarr. *Wiveſford*, Wilts, near the Deverels. *Wiveſtone*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham. *Wivill*, Oxfordſ. W. of Henley-on-Thames. *Wixo*, Suff. W. of Stoke, by Clare. *Wize*, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Waver, in the Holm.

WLODSIMIERZ, a town of Volhynia.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying to the NW. of Morotoi, at the diſtance of 7 leagues. From the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is the fineſt iſland of the group. Scarcely any thing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated valleys, which the whole face of the country diſplays. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergeſt, commander of the Dædalus ſtoreſhip, who had been ſent from England, in 1791, to New S. Wales, and thence to the S. Pacific Ocean, with a ſupply of proviſions for the ſloop Diſcovery, Vancouver, then on a voyage of diſcovery, was here ſurpriſed and killed by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch the aſtronomer. Lat. 21. 43. N. lon. 157. 51. W.

* WOBURN, a town in Bedfordſhire, formerly famous for it's abbey, which is now a country ſeat of the Duke of Bedford, ſituated in a fine large park, walled round. Woburn was burnt down, June 19th, 1724, but has ſince been neatly rebuilt. It has a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool, founded by a Duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth; and here is a manufacture of jockey-caps. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Bedford, and 42 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Wobury, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth. *Wodell*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, between Wharnſide Hill, and the N. Riding. *Wodenſborough*, Kent, near Sandwich. Near it is a remarkable eminence, ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Saxons, as a pedeſtal for their idol Woden, which ſtood upon it. *Wodmancote*, Suſſex, SE. of Stening.

WODNANY, a town of Prachatitz, Bohemia.

WOERDEN, a town of S. Holland, on the Rhine, 8 miles S. by W. of Utrecht.

Wogham, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Woguel, E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Aſhburton. *Wokey*, or *Okey*, Somerſetſ. S. of Mendip-Hills, within 2 miles of Wells. On the N. ſide of it is a dark, diſmal cavern, called Wokey Hole, about 200 yards in length, which contains ſeveral curious pieces of nature's workmanſhip; a kitchen,

a hall, a dancing room, a cellar, and other admirable reſemblances, in the natural rock. The breadth is in ſome places ſix fathoms, in others not above one or two. The roof, in the higheſt part, is about 8 fathoms from the floor, but in ſome places ſo low, that a man muſt creep, to paſs through.

WOKING, a town of Surry, between Guilford and Weybridge, 24 miles SW. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

Wolcſton, Staffordſ. E. of Penkridge.

WOLAW, a town and principality of Sileſia, with a woollen manufactory.

Wolbeding, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Wolborow*, or *Wadborow Park*, Worceſ. W. of Perſhore. *Wolcomb*, Dorſetſhire, near Sherborn. *Wolcomb Matravers*, Dorſetſ. a mile N. of Melbury Bubb. *Wolcot*, Somerſetſ. near Bath. *Woldham*, Kent, by the Medway, 2 miles and a half SW. of Rocheſter. *Woldingham*, Surry, E. of Warlingham. *Wolfardiſworth*, Devonſ. near Hartland. *Wolfe Newton*, Monmouthſhire, N. of Strogle Caſtle.

WOLFENBUTTLE, a conſiderable town of Brunſwick, capital of a principality of the ſame name, which conſtitutes a part of the duchy of Brunſwick. In the chateau, the reſidence of the dukes, is a library, containing 120,000 volumes of printed books and manuſcripts; alſo a cabinet of curioſities relating to natural hiſtory. In the principality are 18 towns, 386 villages, and 17 fees and convents. It is 24 miles E. of Hildeſheim.

WOLFERDIKE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N and S. Beveland.

Wolferlaw, Herefordſ. N. of Bromyard.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Carinthia.

Wolford, Magna and *Parva*, NW. of Long Compton.

WOLGAST, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, with a harbour near the Baltic. It is 30 miles SSE. of Stralſund.

Wolgate Green, Kent, in Throwley pariſh.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

WOLKOWISK, a town of Novogrodeck, Lithuania.

Wolland, Dorſetſ. a mile SW. of Ibberton. *Wollaſcomb, Upper* and *Nether*, Devonſ. S. of Ilfracomb. *Wollaton* and *Wollaton Hall*, the ſeat of Lord Middleton, near Nottingham. *Wollavington*, Somerſ. between Sedgmore and Huntſpill. *Wollavington*, Suſſex, near Petworth.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, much reſorted to, in the ſummer months, by invalids, to drink goat's whey and milk. It is 14 miles S. of Berwick. Market on Thurſday.

Wollerſhill, Worceſterſ. S. of Perſhore. *Wollerton*, or *Wolterton*, Norfolk, N. of Aylſham. *Wollefworthy*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Wolley*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale, NW. of Alfreton. *Wolley*, Devonſ. in Upcot pariſh. *Wolley*, Somerſetſ. near Bath. *Wolley*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barneſley.

WOLLIN, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, capital of an iſland of the ſame name. It is 10 miles S. of Cammin.

Wolmagam, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WOLMAR, in the government of Riga.

Wolmarſton, Somerſetſ. near N. Petherton. *Wolmer Foreſt*, Hants. *Wolmer-Green*, Herts, by Datchworth. *Wolmiſtom*, Somerſ. in Crewkern pariſh. *Wolphamcote*, or *Ovencote*, Warw. near Willoughby. *Wolſeley*, Staffordſ. near Rugeley.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, in a country abounding in coal and lead mines. It is 16 miles SW. of Durham. Market diſuſed.

Wolſington, Northumb. near Ogle-Caſtle. *Wolſtanton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Wolſtanwood*, Cheſhire, near the Copenhalls. *Wolſtenholm*, Lancaſhire, NE. of Bury. *Wolſton*, Berks, near Offington. *Wolſton*, Hants, near Southampton. *Wolſton*, Shropſhire, near Knoking. *Wolſton*, Shropſ. E. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Wolſton, Great* and *Little*, Bucks, by Stony-Stratford. *Wolſtrop*, Glouceſterſ. near Quedgley. *Wolterton*, Norfolk, near Aylſham. *Wolthorp*, Northamptonſ. near Stamford. *Wolton*, Kent, near Weſtwel. *Wolvercote*, N. of Oxford.

* WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and populous town in Staffordſhire, chiefly noted for it's iron manufactory, conſiſting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkſcrews, and of late years, japanned ware. The ſtreets are, for the moſt part, broad and paved. It communicates with the navigation of all the inland counties, and is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wolverley, Worceſ. on the Stour, near Kidderminſter, and the canal which joins the Severn near Stourport. *Wolverſhill*, Warw. in Bulkington pariſh. *Wolverſton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Wolverton*, or *Wolverington*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Wolverton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wolverton*, Kent, near Folkſtone. *Wolverton*, or *Wulterton*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, SW. of Sneſham. *Wolverton*, near Warwick. *Wolves, Weſt*, Suſſex,

ſex, N. of Stening. *Wolveton*, NW. of of Dorcheſter.

WOLVEY, a town of Warwickſhire, ſituated near Hinckley, N. by E. of Shilton. Market on Wedneſday.

Womborn, Staffordſ. SW. of Sedgley. *Wombwell*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Barneſley. *Wombwell-Hall*, or *Wimble*, Kent, in the pariſh of Northfleet. *Womeſlegh*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet in Wotton-Fitzpain. *Womenſwold*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Womerſley*, Yorkſhire, near Pontefract. *Wonder*, Bedfordſ. near Woburn. *Wondy*, Monmouthſ. near Caldicote. *Wonſton*, Hants, near Micheldever. *Woocot*, or *Woodcot*, Surry, 2 miles S. of Wimbledon. *Wood*, Devonſ. E. of Modbury. *Wood*, Devonſ. near Columbton. *Wood*, Devonſ. near Woodleigh. *Wood Baſtwick*, Norfolk, NW. of S. Walſham. *Woodberry*, Dorſetſ. near Bere Regis. *Woodborough*, between Nottingham and Southwell. *Woodborough*, Wilts, E. of Biſhop's Cannings.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Deben, with very ſafe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A good corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining ſalt. It is ſituated about 6 miles from the ſea, and 7 NNE. of Ipſwich, and 76 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Woodburn, *E.* and *W.* Northumberl. on the Read, SE. of Corſenſide. *Woodbury*, Devonſ. 9 miles SE. of Exeter. *Woodcheſter*, Glouc. S. of Stroud, 2 miles from Minchinghampton: here is a manufacture of ſilk, and of fine broad cloth. *Woodchurch*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey, 3 miles from Liverpool. *Woodchurch*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Tenterden. *Woodcock Hill*, Middl. in the pariſh of Harrow. *Woodcot*, Hants, between Woodhay and Overton. *Woodcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch. *Woodcot*, Nott. in Skegby pariſh. *Woodcot*, Oxf. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Woodcot*, near Shrewſbury. *Woodcot*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Woodcot*, Worceſ. in Bromſgrove pariſh. *Woodcote*, Surry, near Wimbledon. *Woodcote, Upper* and *Lower*, Warw. SE. of Coventry. *Woodcots*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Sixpenny Henley. *Woodcroft*, Northamp. between Peterborough and Stamford. *Woodcroft-Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Stanhope. *Woode*, alias *Woodchurch*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle, 5 miles N. of Sandwich. *Wood-Eaton*, on the Cherwell, 3 miles N. of Oxford. *Wooden*, Northumb. on the coaſt, S. of Aylmouth. *Wood End*, Bedſ. SE. of Tuddington. *Wood End*, Glouc. in Twining pariſh. *Wood-End*, in Dinmock pariſh. *Wood-End*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Hill. *Wood-End*, Herts, near Ardley-Bury. *Wood-End*, Herts, near Flamſted and Bury. *Wood-End*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Towceſter. *Wood-End*, Staffordſ. in Needwood-Foreſt. *Wood End*, Staff. near Shenſton. *Wood End*, Staff. near Walſall. *Woodenton*, Wilts, W. of Uphaven. *Wooderlin*, Glouceſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Woodfold*, Kent, near Yalding.

Woodford, in Galway, Connaught.

Woodford, Cheſhire, between Preſtbury and Stopford. *Woodford*, Dorſetſ. on the river Frome, between Frampton and Bindon. *Woodford*, Glouceſ. in Berkley pariſh. *Woodford*, Northamp. a mile SW. of Thrapſton. *Woodford*, Northamp. near Biſield. *Woodford*, Somerſetſ. by Wells. *Woodford*, Eſſex, in Epping Foreſt, 8 or 9 miles NE. of London. *Woodford, Great* and *Little*, Wilts, 4 miles from Sarum. *Woodford-Strangeways*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Dorcheſter. *Woodgreen*, Herts, a mile W. of Cheſhunt. *Woodgreen*, Middleſex, near Tottenham-High-Croſs. *Woodgrove*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle. *Wood-Hall*, Cumb. near Cockermouth. *Woodhall*, Eſſex, in Arkiden. *Woodhall*, Herts. N. of Hatfield. *Wood Hall*, Middl. NW. of Pinner. *Wood-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Biſhopſdale-Chace. *Wood Hall*, Yorkſ. W. of Wetherby. *Woodham*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Woodham-Ferris*, Eſſex, E. of the Hanningfields. *Woodham-Mortimer* and *Walter*, or *Walter*, Eſſex, adjoining Haſeleigh. *Wood-Hatch*, Surry, near Rygate. *Woodhay*, Cheſhire, SW. of Namptwich. *Woodhay, Eaſt*, Hants, on the borders of Berks, towards Neuburg. *Woodhay, Weſt*, Berks, SE. of Hungerford. *Woodhead*, Cheſhire, at the ſource of the Merſey. *Woodhead*, Rutlandſ. near Brig-Caſterton. *Woodhide*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, between Dunſhay and Afflington. *Woodborne*, Northumb. near the coaſt, N. of Newbiggin. *Woodhouſe*, or *Woodborrow*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt. *Wood Houſe*, Derbyſ. near Stubley. *Wood-Houſe*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wood Houſe*, or *Heath Houſe*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Wood Houſe*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wood Houſe*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Wood Houſe*, Northumb. SE. of Harbottle-Caſtle. *Wood-Houſe*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Wood-Houſe*, Shropſ. E. of Oſweſtry. *Wood-Houſe* Staff. NE. of Stone. *Wood-Houſe*, Staff. S. of Patſhall. *Wood Houſe*, Staff. near Womborn. *Wood-Houſe*, Weſtmorl. near the Ken, 4 or 5 miles below Kendal. *Wood Houſes*, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham. *Wood-Houſes*, Shropſ. E. of Wellington. *Wood Houſes*, Shropſ. NE. of Whitchurch. *Wood-Houſes*, Staff. N. of Needwood-Foreſt.

reſt. *Wood-Houſes*, Staff. near Yoxall. *Wood Hurſt*, Huntingt. near Somerſham. *Wood Land*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wood Land*, Devonſhire near Ashburton. *Wood Land*, Devonſ. on the Yalme, a little above Yalmeton. *Wood Land* Devonſ. near Torrington Parva. *Wood Land*, Dorſetſ. S. of Canborn. In this manor, to the W. of Ringwood, under an aſh tree, the Duke of Monmouth was taken after the battle of Sedgemore. The tree is inſcribed with the names of ſeveral who have viſited the ſpot. *Wood Land*, Glouceſ. in Almondſbury pariſh. *Wood-Land*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Wood Land*, Warw. on the borders of Worceſterſhire and Staffordſhire. *Wood Land*. Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Wood Land*, Wilts, near Mere. *Wood-Land Chapel*, Lancaſ. in Fourneſs Fells. *Wood Land*, E. and W. Somerſ. and Wilts, near Frome. *Wood-Land-Houſe*, Kent, N. of Blackheath. *Woodlaw*, S. of Warwick. *Woodley*, Devonſ. between Brent and Kingſbridge. *Woodley*, near Oxford. *Woodmancote*, Hants, near the Candovers. *Woodmancote*, Glouceſ. in Durſley pariſh. *Woodmancote*, Glouceſ. in Cleve pariſh. *Woodmanſtone*, Surry, near Banſted, 2 miles from Carſhalton. *Woodmercote* Glouceſterſ. in N. Cerney pariſh. *Wood Newton*, Northamptonſ. near Fotheringay Park. *Wookoaks*, Herts, in Rickmanſworth pariſh. *Wood-Plumpton*. Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Woodredon*, Eſſex, near Waltham-Abbey. *Woodriſing*, Norfolk, NE. of Skoulton. *Wood Row*, Wilts, near Melkſham. *Wood's-Corner*, Suſſex, SW. of Brightling. *Woodſetton*, Staffordſ. between Sedgley and Tipton. *Woodſetton*, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhall. *Woodſetts*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Woodſham*, Bucks, W. of Aylesbury. *Woodſide*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Woodſide*, Durham, near Ryton. *Woodſide*, Herts, S. of Hatfield. *Woodſide*, Lanc. near W. Darby. *Woodſide*, Surry, NE. of Croydon. *Woodſide-Green*, Kent, N. of Lenham. *Woodſom-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Almondbury. *Woodſpring*, Somerſetſ. on the Briſtol Channel, oppoſite to the Flatholms. *Wool Stanway*, Glouceſterſ. in Stanway pariſh.

*WOODSTOCK, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a manufacture of ſteel chains for watches and excellent gloves. The palace and park here were, for many ages, the reſidence of the kings of England; but in 1705, the honour and manor were ſettled, by parliament, on John, the firſt duke of Marlborough; to perpetuate the memory of his victories over the French, and particularly that at Blenheim. A fine palace was alſo erected here, at the public charge, called Blenheim Houſe, with apartments, galleries, offices, gardens, &c. in a very grand and ſumptuous ſtyle. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford. Market on Tueſday.

Woodſtone, Huntingdonſ. near Peterborough. *Woodſtreet*, Dorſetſ. a mile from Binden. *Wood Thorp*, Derbyſhire, S. of Cheſterfield. *Wood Thorp*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Alford. *Wood-Thorp*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt. *Woodton*, 7 miles from Norwich. *Woodton*, Staff. near Eccleſhal. *Wood-Walton*, Huntingdonſ. SE. of Conington. *Woodyates*, or *Weſt-Woodyates*, Dorſetſhire, near Salbridge. *Woolaſton*, Northamp. 3 miles S. of Wellingborough. *Wool*, Dorſetſ. on the river Frome, W. of Wareham. *Woolcomb Bingham*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bridport. *Woollaſton*, Glouceſ. 4 miles NE. of Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire. *Wolley*, Huntingd. N. of Spaldwick. *Woolmington*, Dorſetſ. near Chardſtock. *Woolpery*, Devonſhire, near Biddiford.

WOOLPIT. See WULPIT.

Woolſthorp, Linc. SW. of Grantham, famous for having given birth to the great Sir Iſaac Newton. *Woolſtone*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Tewkeſbury. *Woolſtone*, Lanc. near Warrington. *Woolſton Hall*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Woolthorp*, SE. of Hereford. *Woolverſton*, Suffolk, on the Orwell.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Thames, noted for it's large docks and yards, being, in point of ſeniority, the mother dock of the royal navy; as alſo for it's magazines of great guns, mortars, warlike ſtores, warren, elaboratory, &c. A royal academy alſo is eſtabliſhed here, for the inſtructing and qualifying of candidates for the office of military engineer. Theſe are called Cadets, and are under the direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each branch of literature and military ſcience. For ſome years paſt, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number ſometimes of 400. It is 10 miles E. of London. Market on Friday.

Wooſeſton, Shropſ. N. of Alſtretton. *Wooton*, Heref. W. of Weobly. *Wooton Abbas*, Dorſetſ. on the borders of Devonſ. *Wooton Glanville*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Pulham. *Woperden*, Northumberl. in the barony of Wark. *Worbarrow*, or *Worthbarrow Bay*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, near Belkington.

WORCESTER, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, and the ſhire town of a county of the ſame name. It is

the largeſt inland town in New England, and is 34 miles W. of Boſton.

*WORCESTER, a city of Worceſterſhire, capital of that county, ſeated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful ſtone bridge, erected in 1770. The principal manufactures are of horſe-hair cloth, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china ware. Here are 9 pariſh churches, 3 grammar-ſchools, 7 hoſpitals, an infirmary, a water-houſe, and a well-contrived quay. On September 3d, 1651, King Charles II. at the head of a Scotch army, was defeated in and near this city, and the vanquiſhed were almoſt all either killed or taken priſoners, and ſold to the American plantations. It is 118 miles WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 2. 14. W. Markets on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and a conſiderable hop market on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Eaſter, Auguſt 15th, and September 19th.

Worceſter-Park, Surry, between Malden and Nonſuch.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. and NW. by Shropſhire and Staffordſhire, on the E. by Warwickſhire, on the W. by Herefordſhire, and on the S. and SE. by Glouceſterſhire; extending about 30 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, 10 market-towns, and 152 pariſhes. The air is very healthful, and the ſoil in the vales and meadows very fertile; particularly the rich Vale of Eveſham. The hills have generally an eaſy aſcent (except the Malvern-Hills, in the SW. part of the county) and feed large flocks of ſheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromſgrove, toward the N. and the Bredon-Hills, toward the S. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richneſs that is imparted to the butter and cheeſe. Here is plenty of fruits of moſt ſorts, eſpecially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, with which this county abounds; corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheeſe, ſalt, cider, and perry, the latter in great reputation. The principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Femd or Teme, Stour, and Arrow.

WORCUM, a town of W. Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 18 miles SSW. of Lewardin. The harbour is blocked up with ſand, but the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade by means of their canals.

Wordeſield, Worceſ. in Great Malvern pariſh. *Word-Foreſt*, in the W. part of Suſſex.

WORDINGBERG, a ſea-port of Denmark, on the S. coaſt of Zealand, oppoſite the Iſland of Falſter.

Wordſall, Lanc. on the Irwell, SW. of Manchester. *Wordſley*, Staff. N. of Stourbridge. *Wordwell*, Suffolk, N. of Culford. *Wore*, Shropſ. on the Topoſa hill, in Muckleſton pariſh. *Worgret*, Dorſet. a mile SW. of Wareham. *Woringtor*, Devonſ. NW. of Liſton. *Work*, Lincolnſ. near Burnham, in the Iſle of Axholm.

*WORKINGTON, a ſea-port of Cumberland, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Derwent, near it's mouth. The harbour will admit veſſels of conſiderable burden, and large quantities of coals are conſtantly exported to Ireland. The number of ſhipping employed here is about 100. A little up the river, there are extenſive iron works and a fine ſalmon fiſhery. Workington is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 307 NW. of London.

Workſbourn, a river in Northumberland.

*WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamſhire, near the canal from Cheſterfield to the Trent. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. The market, which is noted for plenty of malt and licorice, is on Wedneſday.

Worleby, Linc. on the river Ankam, N. of Glandford-Bridge. *World's End*, Berks, S. of Eaſt Iſley. *World's End*, Hereford. NW. of Marcley-Hill. *Worle*, Somerſ. near Weſton-ſuper-Mare. *Worleſton*, Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Worlingham*, Suffolk, near Beccles. *Worlington*, Suffolk, near Mildenhall. *Worlington*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. on the Dart, between King's Hemet and Witheridge. *Worlingworth*, Suffolk, S. of Stradbrook. *Wormbridge*, Hereford. near Devereux. *Wormegay*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Wormeſley* and it's *Grange*, Hereford. SE. of Weobly. *Wormhill*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wormingford*, Eſſex, on the Stour, E. of Halſted. *Wormington*, Glouc. 5 miles N. of Winchcombe. *Warmington-Grange*, Glouc. in Didbrook pariſh. *Worminſter*, Somerſ. near Wells. *Wormleighton*, Bedf. SE. of Potton. *Wormleighton*, Warw. NE. of Fenny Compton. *Wormley*, Herts, contiguous to Cheſhunt, and a mile S. of Broxburn. *Wormley*, Oxf. near Stokenchurch. *Wormnall*, Bucks, between the Chiltern Hills and Aylesbury.

WORMS, a biſhopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſurrounded by the lower palatinate, about 10 miles in length along the Rhine. The biſhop is a ſovereign prince

Prince of the empire. The city is free and imperial, and the magiſtrates are Lutheran. It is ſeated near the weſtern banks of the Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Heidelburg.

Wormſhill Kent, near Boughton-Malherb. *Wormwood Common*, Middl. between Paddington and Acton Wells. *Worndon*, Northumberl. near Mouſewell. *Worpleſdon*, Surry, on the banks of New River, E of Henley Park. *Worrall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Sheffield. *Worſall*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, W. of Yarum. *Worſborough*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Barneſley. *Worſham*, Suſſex, W. of Hurſtbirn. *Worſley*, Lancaſ. near Chatmoſſe and Wigan, where begins the Duke of Bridewater's Canal; ſee *Canal*. *Worſley's Tower*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, remarkable for the invention, or firſt twiſting, of that ſort of woollen yarn or thread, which from hence is called worſted. Here is alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs, and of knit and wove ſtockings. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 120 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Worſthorn, Lancaſ. in Whalley pariſh. *Worſton*, Lanc. NE. of Clitheroe. *Worſton*, N. of Stafford. *Worth*, Devonſ. in Waſhington pariſh. *Worth*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Cranbourn. *Worth*, or *Worde*, Kent, a mile S. of Sandwich. *Worth*, Suſſex, in Worth Foreſt, E. of Iſield. *Worth, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, S. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Worth-Francis*, Dorſetſ. on the river Birt, in Netherby pariſh. *Worth-Maltravers*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Langton, in Purbeck Iſle. *Wortham*, Suffolk, near Baddeſdale. *Wortham, E.* and *W.* Hants, near Aſton. *Worth-Caſtle*, Hants, W. of Portſmouth. *Worthen*, Shropſ. near Aſton Pigot. *Worthing*, Norfolk, near Hoo and Swanton. *Worthington*, Lanc. near the Dowles, N. of Wigan. *Worthington*, Leiceſ. near Stanton-Harold. *Worthy Downs*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Worting*, Suſſex, W. of New Shoreham. *Worſley*, Devonſ. between Rowborough and S. Moulton. *Wortley*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Wotton-under-Edge. *Wortley*, Yorkſ. near Wentworth, on the banks of the Don. *Wortley*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Leeds. *Worthham*, Devonſ. N. of Litton. *Worton*, Middl. in Iſleworth pariſh. *Worton*, Wilts, near the Devizes. *Worton, Lower* and *Upper*, Oxfordſ. near Deddington. *Wortwell*, Norfolk, near Harleſton. *Worvil*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Wofaken*, Cheſhire, in Malpas pariſh. *Wotton*, SW. of Bedford. *Wotton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Wotton*, Cornwall, NW. of Saltaſh. *Wotton*, near Glouceſter. *Wotton*, Hants, W. of Baſingſtoke. *Wotton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wotton*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Elham. *Wotton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Glandford Bridge. *Wotton*, Norfolk, near Saxlingham. *Wotton*, S. of Northampton. *Wotton, Woodton*, or *Watton at Stone*, Herts, W. of Sawcomb. *Wotton*, Oxf. near Tame. *Wotton*, Shropſ. E. of Oſweſtry. *Wotton*, Somerſ. near Pilton. *Wotton*, Suſſex, E. of Dichling. *Wotton*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey Marſh. *Wotton-Abbots*; ſee *Wotton-Abbas*.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltſhire, 30 miles N. by W. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton Courtney, Somerſ. 4 miles from Minehead. *Wotton Fitzpain*, Dorſetſhire, near Lyme. *Wotton Glanfield*, Dorſetſ. near the Vale of White Hart. *Wotton, Great* and *Little* Lanc. SE. of Liverpool. *Wotton, Lower* and *Upper*, Surry, 5 miles from Darking, near the bottom of White Down. *Wotton, N.* and *S.* Norfolk, N. of Lynn. *Wotton, North*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sherborn. *Wotton, North*, Somerſ. NE. of Glaſtonbury, by Sedgmoor. *Wotton-Rivers*, Wilts, near Savernake-Foreſt. *Wotton's-End*, Glouceſterſ. in Wetterleigh pariſh. *Wotton, South*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Glaſtonbury.

* WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Glouceſterſhire, ſeated under the hills, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It is 18 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 108 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton-under-Weaver-Hill, Staff. *Wotton-Underwood*, Bucks, near Bernwood-Foreſt. *Woughton*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Would Newton*, Linc. W. of Ludburgh. *Would Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kilham. *Woulſworth*, Glouceſ. E. of Wotton-under-Edge. *Wrabneſs*, Eſſex, W. of Harwich.

WRAGBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, 8 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Thurſday.

Wragby, Yorkſ. SW. of Pontefract. *Wramplingham*, Norfolk, NW. of Windham. *Wrangle*, Linc. S. of Wainfleet.

WRATH, CAPE, a vaſt promontory of Sutherlandſhire, which forms the NW. point of Britain. It is the dread of mariners; for againſt it's rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide burſts with incredible fury.

Wratting, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, N. of Haverill. *Wratting Tallow*, Suffolk, W. of Little Wratting. *Watting, Weſt*, Camb. 7 miles from Newmarket. *Wraxby*, Linc. near Glandford-Bridge. *Wraxhall, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. between Cerne-Abbey and Beminſter. *Wraxhall*, Somerſ.

Somerſ. near Briſtol. *Wraxhall, North*, Wilts, between Marſhfield and Chippenham. *Wraxhall, South*, Wilts, N. of Bradford. *Wray*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Wrayſbury*, Bucks, on the Thames, oppoſite Egham. An iſland in the river, and in this pariſh, is ſtill called Charter Iſland; for in this iſland, it is ſaid, the Great Charter was ſigned by King John, although his conſent was extorted in Runny Mead. *Wrayſholm-Tower*, Lancaſ. S. of Cartmel, by the Ken Sands. *Wrechwick-Green*, Oxf. near Amerſden. *Wrecklejham*, Surry, near Farnham. *Wrekin-Hill*, Shropſ. E. of Shrewſbury; the higheſt ground in the county, well adorned. *Wrekton*, Yorkſ. W. of Pickering. *Wrenbury*, Cheſhire, on the Weaver, SW. of Namptwich. *Wreningham, Great* and *Little*, with *Nelonde*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wrentham*, Suffolk, S. of Henſted. *Wrenthorp*, Yorkſhire, near Wakefield. *Wrentnall*, Shropſhire, near Penderbach. *Wrentuge*, Somerſ. near N. Curry. *Wreſjall*, or *Wreſhill*, Yorkſ. on the Derwent, NW. of Howden. *Wreſt-Houſe*, Bedf. near Silſoe. *Wreſtlingworth*, Bedf. SE. of Potton. *Wretham*, or *Wrotham, Eaſt* or *Great, North* or *Weſt*, and *Thorp* or *Little*, Norfolk, hamlets SW. of Shropham. *Wreton*, Cheſhire, N. of Kinderton. *Wretton*, Norfolk, W. of Stoke.

* WREXHAM, a town in Denbighſhire, the moſt populous one in the county, and indeed in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an Engliſh town. Here is an ancient Gothic church, whoſe lofty ſteeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the fineſt in England. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of Welſh flannels, and a large cannon foundry. It is ſeated on a river, which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 11 miles SSW. of Cheſter, and 188 NW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thurſday. Fairs on March 23d, Holy Thurſday, June 6th, and September 19th.

Wribbenhall, Worceſ. a hamlet to Kidderminſter. *Wriggleton*, Somerſ. between Philip's Norton and Rodſtoke. *Wrightbold*, Linc. S. of Dunnington. *Wrightington*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan. *Wrineford*, or *Wrinehill*, Staff. 4 miles W. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Wringworthy*, Devonſhire, in Mary-Tavey pariſh.

WRINTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, ſeated among the Mendip Hills, 9 miles NNW. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Writtle, Eſſex, a mile from Chelmsford. *Wrockerdine*, Shropſhire, near Wellington.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, 11 miles NW. by W. of Maidſtone, and 24 SE. by E. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wrotham-Park, Middl. near Barnet. *Wrottesley*, Staff. NW. of Wolverhampton. *Wroughton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon.

WROXETER, a town of Shropſhire, 5 miles SE. of Shrewſbury, on the Severn. It was known to the Romans; is ſaid to have been built by the Britons, was 3 miles in circumference, and is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered much by the Saxons. Traces of a bridge over the river are yet diſcernible, when the water is low; as alſo of a wall 3 yards broad; and a deep trench, outſide, with which the town was formerly environed.

Wroxhall, Wawickſ. a mile SW. of Honiley, near Old Stratford. *Wroxham*, Norfolk, on the Bure, NE. of Rackheath. *Wroxton*, Oxf. a mile NW. of Banbury. *Wrungey*, or *Wormgey*, Norfolk, near Shouldham. *Wrynoſe-Hill*, a mountain of Cumb. remarkable for it's 3 ſhire ſtones, about a foot from each other, viz. one is in this county, one in Lancaſ. and the third in Weſtmorl. *Wulfall*, Wilts, near Great Bedwin. *Wulfencott*, or *Ovencote*, Warwickſ. near Willoughby. *Wullerton*, Shropſ. SE. of Prees. *Wulley*, Durham, NW. of Branſpeth-Caſtle.

WULPIT, or WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, in the road between Bury and Ipſwich, 8 miles E. of the former, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Thurſday. A horſe fair, which laſts for a week, from September 16th.

Wulfcot, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Wulfthorp*, Nottingh. in Lowdham pariſh. *Wulfton*, Cornwall, in St. Ives pariſh. *Wulfton*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Wulfton*, or *Wolfton*, Warwickſ. SE. of Coventry. *Wulfley-Caſtle*, Cumberl. W. of Abbey-Holm. *Wulveſcote*, or *Woſcote*, Warwickſ. near Granborough. *Wurney*, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Wurſpur*, Yorkſhire, S. of Burton Grange.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTEMBURG, a ſovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia, S. of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the territories of Spire, Hohenloe, and Hall. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almoſt through the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the moſt populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of paſture, corn, fruit, excellent wine, timber, and ſilk. There are alſo mines and ſalt-ſprings, with plenty of fiſh and game. The duchy contains 68 cities and large towns, 1200 market-towns, villages,

lages, and hamlets, and about 48,000 inhabitants. The caſtle of Wurtemburg, which gives name to the duchy, lies 4 miles E. of Stutgard, the capital.

WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, and the reſidence of the biſhop. It was anciently the reſidence of certain dukes of Thuringia. It contains an epiſcopal palace, a cathedral, ſeveral collegiate and pariſh churches, abbeys, and convents, a univerſity, and a hoſpital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 40 miles N. by W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49. 40. N. lon. 10. 33. E.

WURTZBURG, a biſhopric of Franconia, about 76 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, divided into 50 bailiwicks. The ſoil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants conſume. The territories of the biſhop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is ſovereign, being one of the greateſt eccleſiaſtic princes of the empire.

Wyberſon, Bedf. in the pariſh of Eaton-Socon. *Wych*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles N. of Corfe, or Pool, Bay. *Wych*, Dorſetſ. near the harbour of Bridport.

WYCK, part of the city of Maeſtricht, on the E. ſide of the Meuſe.

WYCK-TE DUERSTEDE, a town of Utrecht, 13 miles SE. of that city.

*WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on the river Wyck, on which, and on the Loddon, are many corn and paper-mills. It is 12 miles SSE. of Aylesbury, and 31 NNW. of London. A large corn-market on Friday.

Wycomb, Weſt, a village of Bucks, 2 miles W. of Chipping Wycomb.

WYE, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, 10 miles SSW. of Canterbury, and 56 ESE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

WYE, a river of S. Wales, which iſſuing out of Plynlimmon-Hill, very near the ſource of the Severn, croſſes the NW. corner of Radnorſhire, giving name to the town of Rayadergowy, or the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockſhire, it croſſes Herefordſhire, and dividing the counties of Glouceſter and Monmouth, falls into the Severn below Chepſtow. This river is navigable almoſt to the Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hertford to Glouceſter. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined caſtles, have employed the deſcriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and often attract the curioſity of travellers.

Wye, a river in Derbyſhire, which riſes in the NW. part of the county, above Buxton, and flowing SE. falls into the Derwent below Bakewell. *Wye-Down*, Kent, is part of a ridge of hills, beginning at Chatham and ending at the ſea, between Folkſtone and Hythe. *Wycrton*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Wyham*, Lincolnſ. near Ludburgh. *Wyke*, Dorſetſ. a mile from Gillingham. *Wyke*, Dorſetſ. in Halſtock pariſh. *Wyke-Regis*, Dorſetſ. near Melcomb, and the ferry to Portland Iſle. *Wykes*, Eſſex, near Beckingham. *Wykes*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Wykin*, Warwickſ. NE. of Coventry.

WYL, a town of St. Gall, Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is 16 miles SSW. of Conſtance.

Wyley, Eſſex, SE. of Wivenhoe. *Wymondham*, Leiceſ. S. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

WYMONDHAM. See WINDHAM.

WYNANDERMERE. See WINDERMERE.

WYNENDALE, a town of the late Auſtrian Flanders, where General Webb, in 1708, as he was conveying a great ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to the army before Liſle, was attacked by 24,000 French; but though he had only 6000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived ſafe at Liſle.

Wynniton, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay. *Wynſter* and *Wyre*, rivers in Lancaſhire.

WYRE, a river of Luxemburg.

Wyredale, Lancaſ. a lonely village near Wyredale-Foreſt, at the ſource of the Wyre. *Wyre-Foreſt*, Worceſ. near Bewdley. *Wyre Hill*, or *Hall*, Middleſex, near Edmonton. *Wythington*, Glouceſ. near Dowdeſwell. *Wython*, Yorkſhire, N. of Headon, in Holderneſs. *Wyverton*, Norfolk, SW. of Clay.

X.

XACCA, or SIACCA, a sea-port of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazara, seated on the SW. coast. It is 41 miles SSW. of Palermo.

XAGUA, a large bay on the S. coast of the Island of Cuba, one of the finest ports in America. It is 15 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. Lon. 81. 20. W.

XALAPA, a town of Tlascala, Mexico, which is said to give name to the purgative root, called *jalap*, or *xalap*.

XALISCO, a town of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name.

XALISCO, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara, and W. of Mechoacan, about 150 miles in length, and the same in breadth.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, but siding with Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built, called St. Felipe. It is 29 miles S. of Valencia.

XAVIER, ISLAND OF. See AGRIGNAN.

XERES-DE-BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Andalusia, seated near the river Guadiana, a little N. of St. Lucar.

XERES-DE-LA FRONTERA, a town of Seville, Andalusia, famous for it's excellent wines, corruptly called sherry. It is seated near the river Guadaleta, 15 miles NNE. of Cadiz.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

XERES, NOVA, a town of Venezuela, Terra Firma.

XERIL, a considerable river of Spain, which rises in Grenada, and empties itself into the Guadalquiver, about 6 miles below Ecija.

XERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, 36 miles E. of Evora.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, about 90 miles in length, and near as many in breadth, SW. of Niphon, and NE. of Ximo. It has several convenient harbours, and there are many towns within the island.

XICONA, a town of Valencia, 15 miles N. of Alicant.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which rises in New Castile, and passing by Cuenza, Alarcon, &c. in Valencia, runs into the Mediterranean, about 24 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Croatia.

Y A N

YABINGTON, Hants, NE. of Winchester. *Yafford*, Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

YAIK, a river of Russia. See URAL.

YAIK COSSACS. See URALIAN COSSACS.

YAITSK. See URALSK.

YAKUTSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. It contains between 5 and 600 houses, and has a wooden fort. It is 960 miles NE. of Irkutsk.

Yaldham, Kent, in Wrotham parish. *Yalding*, Kent, 4 miles S. of West Malling.

YALE, a town and district in the Island of Ceylon, 56 miles SSE. of Candi.

Yalmeton, or *Yampton*, Devonsh. on the river Yalme, SE. of Plymouth.

Yaneton, or *Heanton*, Devonsh. NW. of Barnstaple.

YANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan.

Y A R

Yanwath, Westmorland, S. of Penrith, near the conflux of the Loder and Eimot. *Yanworth*, Gloucest. a hamlet to Hasleton. *Yapton*, Sussex, SW. of Arundel. *Yarborough Castle*, Wilts. *Yarburgh*, Linc. 2 miles W. of Thornton. *Yarcomb*, Devonsh. W. of Chard. *Yarcomb*, Somersetsh. near Whitstanton. *Yardbury*, Devonsh. near Honiton. *Yardley*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford. *Yardley*, Norf. NE. of Loddon. *Yardley*, Somers. near Wokey. *Yardley*, Staff. near Talk on-the-Hill. *Yardley*, Worcest. in the NE. part, adjoining King's Norton. *Yardley*, *Chace* and *Hastings*, Northamptonsh. near Castle-Ashby. *Yardley-Gobbins*, Northamp. NW. of Stony-Stratford. *Yardsop*, Northumberl. NW. of Harehaugh. *Yardsewick*, Cheshire, W. of Sandbach.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which rises near the NW. part of the county, and passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the

the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yareſthorp, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Yarkhill*, Herefordſ. between Stretton and Hereford. *Yarlet*, N. of Stafford. *Yarlington*, Somerſetſ. W. of Wincanton.

*YARMOUTH, GREAT, a conſiderable ſea-port of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Yare, by means of which, it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. It's harbour will not admit ſhips of large burden; but it is extremely convenient for buſineſs, the veſſels lying in the river, along a very extenſive and commodious quay, planted with trees. It's foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It alſo ſends ſhips to the Greenland fiſhery. The home fiſhing is carried on at two ſeaſons; that for mackarel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Of theſe laſt, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year; about 150 veſſels, of forty or fifty tons burden, being annually employed in the fiſhery. The herrings are chiefly cured here by ſalting, and then drying them in wood ſmoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either conſumed at home, or exported to Spain, Italy, and other ſouthern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented in the ſeaſon as a place for ſea-bathing. The town conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, and there are a few pretty wide ſtreets, and a ſpacious market-place; but they are chiefly very narrow, are called rows, and are juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Theſe carriages are a kind of ſledge, or very ſmall cart, drawn by one horſe, and calculated entirely for theſe narrow ſtreets. A lofty ſteeple here ſerves as a landmark for thoſe at ſea; but which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ſhips of large burden; and the roads, E. of the town, within the dangerous ſands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though noted for frequent ſhipwrecks. Yarmouth is 22 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 NE. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

YARMOUTH, a borough of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, ſeated on the north-weſtern part of the iſland, on the ſea ſhore. It is 8 miles NNW. of Newport, and 99 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

Yarneſcomb, Devonſ. SE. of Bideford. *Yarnfield*, Staff. SW. of Stone. *Yarnton*, 3 miles from Oxford, in the road to Woodſtock. *Yarnton-Hall*, Warw. near Birmingham.

YAROSLAF, a government of Ruſſia, W. of the government of Koſtrom. It's capital, of the ſame name, which is noted for the manufacture of Ruſſia leather, is ſeated at the confluence of the river Volga with the Kotoroſl, 140 miles NNE. of Moſcow.

Yarpoll, Heref. near Croft-Caſtle. *Yarrow*, *Jarrow*, or *Gyrwi*, Durham, on the Tyne, 5 miles E. of Newcaſtle. *Yarrow-Haugh*, Northumberl. on the N. Tyne, E. of Emmot-Haugh. *Yarty*, Devonſ. near Membury.

*YARUM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Tees, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge, and which is navigable for ſmall craft to the ſea. It is 4 miles SSW. of Stockton, and 38 N. by W. of York. Market on Thurſday.

Yarwell-Lodge, Northamp. E. of King's Cliff. *Yarwich*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Yaſon*, Herefordſ. S. of Weobley. *Yate*, Glouc. a mile W. of Chipping Sodbury. *Yateley*, Hants, near Blackwater. *Yate-minſter*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles NW. of Stokewood, near the river Ivel. *Yatejbury*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *Yattelton-Hill*, Glouceſterſ. S. of Newent. *Yattingdon*, Berks, between E. Iſley and Theal. *Yatton*, Heref. N. of Roſs. *Yatton*, Heref. on the Lug, SE. of Wigmore Caſtle. *Yatton*, Somerſ. SW. of Briſtol. *Yaverland*, Iſle of Wight. in E. Medina. *Yaxham*, Norfolk, S. of Eaſt Dereham.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonſhire, where barracks have been lately erected upon a large ſcale. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Yaxley, Suffolk, NW. of Eye. *Yeadon*, Yorkſ. W Riding, in Giſley pariſh. *Yealdam*, *Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, N. of Caſtle-Heningham. *Yeanworth*, Glouceſterſ. W. of Northleach. *Yearnwood*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Shropſ. on the Severn, NE. of Clebury. *Yeaſthorp*, Yorkſ. near New Malton. *Yedding-Green*, Middleſex, NE. of Hayes. *Yedingham*, Yorkſh. on the Harford River, SE. of Pickering. *Yednaſton* and *Yeldersley*, between Aſhborn and Derby. *Yeldon*, Bedfordſ. near Shelton. *Yelford*, Oxfordſ. between Bampton and Witney.

YELL, one of the Shetland Iſlands, N. of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and about 7 broad, and has ſeveral good harbours. The inhabitants live comfortably, having plenty of fuel, and catching immenſe quantities of ſmall fiſh.

Yelling,

Yelling, Hunting. near the Papworths. *Yellington*, Northumberl. near Skirnwood. *Yelsted*, Kent, near Stockbury. *Yelvertoft*, Northamptonshire, N. of Daventry. *Yelverton*, Norfolk, between Norwich and Loddon.

YEMEN, a division of Arabia, surrounded by the Red Sea, and the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. It is parcelled out among different sovereigns, some of them considerable princes, as the iman, who resides at Sana; others are called sheiks, if chiefs of large villages; and hakins, if of small ones; who are however perfectly independent. Coffee is almost the only article exported.

Yendon, a river in Staffordshire.

YENISEI, a large river of Siberia, which rises near Chinese Tartary, and running from N. to S. enters the Frozen Ocean, E. of the Boy of Oby.

YENISEISK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, and province of Tomsk. It is seated on the Yenisei, and contains three churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and an exchange, and pays an annual tribute of skins to the crown. Lat. 57. 46. N. lon. 92. 35. E.

Yenlode, or *Evenlode*, a river in Staff. *Yenston*, Somersetf. between the Cadburies and Stalbridge.

YENTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang.

Yeo, Devonshire, in Allington parish. *Yeoverin*, Northumb. in Glendale. *Yeoverin-Hill*, Northumberl. W. of Wooler. It is a steep and lofty mountain, one of the NW. Cheviots; on it's summit and sides there appear several works of remote antiquity, imputed to the Druids. It is thought to have been a sacred mount used in fire worship.

*YEOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions, and a manufacture of leather gloves. It is seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 123 W. by S. of London.

Yerdesley, Ches. NE. of Macclesfield. *Yercly*, Yorkf. between Pickering-Forest and the sea. *Yeresley*, Yorksh. SW. of Hovingham.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan.

Yesington, Northumb. in the lordship of Wooler. *Yestley*, or *Istley*, SE. of Oxford. *Yetminster*, Dorsett. W. of the Vale of White-Hart. *Yeveley*, Derbyf. in Shirley parish. *Yevency*, Middlef. W. of Stanwell. *Yockleton*, SW. of Shrewsbury. *Yokesete*, Yorkf. on the Humber, SE of Howden. *Yokenthwaite*, Yorkf. W. Riding, on the Wharfe, near Langstrothdale-Chace. *Yoke's-Court*, Kent, in Frinsted parish. *Yolands*, Kent, near Godmersham. *Yolgrave*, Derbyf. in the High Peak. *Yondover*, Dorsett. near Beminster.

YONNE, a department of France, N. of the dept. of Nievre. It is so called from a river that rises in the dept. of Nievre, passes by Chateau-Chinon, Auxerre, and Sens, below which last it falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

*YORK, an ancient city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital. It has also been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; but it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. The minster is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From it's top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E. stretching almost to the sea. It is divided by the river Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. The castle, built by William the Conqueror, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics, by much the finest and pleasantest in England. The river Ouse is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. The title of lord was first annexed to the office of mayor by Richard II. This city has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets, W. of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Dusty. It's members claim a seat in the House of Commons, next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy-counsellor's bench. York is 197 miles N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 59. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N. by Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW. by a small part of Cheshire; on the W. by Lancashire; and on the NW. by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N. to S. and 115 from E. to W. This county is divided into three Ridings; the N. Riding containing 12 wapentakes; the E. 7; and the W. 12. It contains 1 city, 60 market-towns, 563 parishes, and 2330 villages.

lages. The air and ſoil of this extenſive country vary extremely; the E. Riding, on account of it's neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is more inclined to humidity than the other ridings; but this inconvenience decreaſes in proportion as the country recedes from the ſea. However, where the air is moſt indifferent, the ſoil is moſt fruitful; for on the hilly parts of this riding, eſpecially in what is called the York Wolds, the ſoil is generally barren, dry, and ſandy; great numbers of lean ſheep are therefore ſold hence, and ſent into other counties to be fattened for the market. The W. Riding enjoys a ſharp, but healthy air, and the land, on the weſtern ſide, is hilly, ſtony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys conſiſt of much good meadow-ground, and alſo paſture for the largeſt cattle. Much flax is grown here, and large plantations of licorice, about Pontefract. On the ſide next the river Ouſe, the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and, in it's worſt parts, very good oats. It's other commodities are iron, coal, jet, alum, horſes, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flouriſh. The N. Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the ſalubrity and coldneſs of the air. The worſt parts breed lean cattle; but on the ſides of the hills, in the valleys, and plains, it produces good corn, and rich paſtures for large cattle: in the diſtrict of Pickering, which forms the NE. corner of Yorkſhire, and conſiſts of a very extenſive, ſecluded, and fertile vale, is a foſſile marl, produced by a petrifying ſpring, very beneficial for improving land. Rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondſhire, on the NW. of this riding, was formerly a county of itſelf; here many lead-mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkſhire, likewiſe, are the diſtricts of Cleveland, Holderneſs, and Craven. The principal rivers of Yorkſhire are the Northern Ouſe, and thoſe which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nyde, and the Youre, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire. Here are likewiſe the Tees and the Hull.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by Connecticut, Maſſachuſets, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45th deg. of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW. by the river St. Lawrence, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW. and S. by Pennſylvania and New Jerſey. It is about 350 miles long, and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is interſected by ridges of mountains running in a NE. and SW. direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is pretty level, of a fine rich ſoil, covered, in it's natural ſtate, with various kinds of trees. Eaſt of theſe mountains it is broken into hills, with rich intervening valleys. The hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine paſture. The valleys, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed and exported. The beſt lands in this province, which lie along the Mohawks River, and W. of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate abounds with ſeveral fine rivers and lakes. The number of inhabitants, in 1771, was 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The capital is of the ſame name.

YORK, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of the ſtate of the ſame name. It is ſituated at the SW. point of an iſland, at the confluence of Hudſon and Eaſt Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The ſituation is both healthy and pleaſant. Surrounded on all ſides by water, it is refreſhed by cool breezes in ſummer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the ſame parallel. York-Iſland is fifteen miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge, called King's-Bridge. The channels between Long and Staten Iſlands, and between Long and York Iſlands, are ſo narrow as to occaſion an unuſual rapidity of the tides, which is increaſed by the confluence of the waters of Hudſon and Eaſt Rivers. This rapidity, in general, prevents the obſtruction of the channel by ice. There is no baſin or bay for the reception of ſhips, but the road where they lie in Eaſt River is defended from the violence of the ſea by the iſlands which interlock with each other, ſo that, except that of Rhode-Iſland, the harbour of New York, which admits ſhips of any burden, is the beſt of the United States. A few houſes here are built after the old Dutch manner, but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. In time of peace, more commercial buſineſs is done here than in any other

port

port in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. Lat. 40. 43. N. lon. 74. 5. W.

YORK-TOWN, a ſmall town of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of York River, 13 miles E. of Williamſburgh.

York Wolds, a heap of hills in the middle of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire. *Yorkton*, Shropſ. NE. of Albrighton.

YOTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang, ſituated on the Tongting Lake.

*YOUGHALL, a conſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. by E. of Cork.

Youle, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, 10 miles long. Here are a ſort of perſons called Triers, becauſe, with a long piece of iron, they ſearch into the ſoft, boggy ground, for ſubterraneous trees, which they ſometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furniſh timber for building, and the ſmaller trees they ſplit into laths, or cut into chips or ſplinters.

Youlſton, Devonſ. in Sherwell pariſh.

Young's Manor, Kent, by Chilham.

YOURE, a river in Yorkſhire, which being joined by the Swale, below Boroughbridge, both theſe rivers conſtitute what is called the Ouſe. On this river is the magnificent cataract, called Ayſgard-Force, the water falling nearly half a mile upon a ſurface of ſtone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and incloſed by bold and ſhrubby cliffs. According to Dr. Pococke, who viſited Egypt, it exceeds the Cataract of the Nile.

Yoxford, Suffolk, between Saxmundham and Hadeſworth.

Yoxhall, Staffordſh. 4 miles N. of Lichfield; had formerly a market.

YPRES, a town of Flanders, with a conſiderable manufactory in linen, of an excellent fabric, and every year, in Lent, there is a well-frequented fair. In 1242, the number of inhabitants, for the moſt part weavers, amounted to 200,000. By the ſeverity of the Duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade has declined. The chatelany of Ypres contained about 30 villages, and ſent deputies to the ſtates of Flanders. By the treaty of Utrecht, it became a Dutch barrier town, and though taken by the French in 1744, was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated on the river Yprelee, 15 miles NNW. of Liſle, and 138 N. of Paris.

YRIEX, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 20 miles S. of Limoges.

YSENDICK, a town of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles E. of Sluys.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSELBURG, a town of Cleves.

YSSENGEAUX, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE. of Le Puy.

YSTAD, a ſea-port of Schonen, Sweden, from whence a packet ſails to Stralſund.

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YVERDUN, a town of Bern, Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, 15 miles in length, and containing 25 pariſhes. In the Theodoſian table, it is called *Caſtrum Ebrodunenſe*, and the Romans maintained here a *præfectus barcariorum*. It is ſeated at the head of the lake of the ſame name, 34 miles SSW. of Bern.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See NEUCHATEL.

YVETOT, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 5 miles NNE. of Caudebec.

YVICA. See IVICA.

YUMA, or LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands, 50 miles in length, and of unequal breadth.

YUMETOS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, about 20 miles W. or SW. of Yuma.

YUN NAN, a province of China, S. of Setchuen and Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the firſt rank, and 55 in the ſecond and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. Gold is very often found in the ſands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the ſame metal in the mountains of the eaſtern part. There are alſo copper-mines, ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, beſide muſk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, ſome of which is painted of divers colours. They have alſo excellent horſes, which are ſtrong and vigorous, but low; as alſo very ſmall deer, which are kept for their amuſement.

YUNNAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of a province of the ſame name.

YUNNING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan.

Z.

ZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Manheim.

ZABOLA, a town of Tranſylvania.

ZABURN. See SAVERNE.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, having New Biſcay on the N. and Guaſteca on the E. The capital, of the ſame name, is 240 miles NNW. of Mexico.

ZAGATULLA, a town of Mechoacan, Mexico, 130 miles S. of the city of Mechoacan.

Zael-Monachorum, Devonſhire, SE. of Okehampton.

ZAFRA, in Spaniſh Eſtramadura.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Livadia, near the ancient Thebes, in Bœotia. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almoſt always covered with ſnow.

ZAGRAB, in Auſtrian Croatia.

ZAHARA, a town of Andaluſia.

ZAHARA, or THE DESERT, a vaſt country of Africa, ſtretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to Barca and Nubia on the E. and from Biledulgerid on the N. to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the S. It comprehends a ſpace of about 600 miles from N. to S. and 1800 from W. to E. The inhabitants are a mixture of wandering nations proceeding from Arabs, Moors, Portugueſe refugees, &c. ſubject to a number of petty princes. The commodities are camels, horned cattle, horſes, dates, the fat and feathers of oſtriches, and the gum Senegal.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the 6th and 7th deg. of S. lat.

ZAMORA, a town of Leon, on the Douro.

ZAMORA, a town of Guadalajara, Mexico; and a town of Quito, S. America, 180 miles SSW. of Quito.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers.

ZAMOSKI, a town of Belez, Poland.

ZANFARA, a town of Negroland, capital of a country, 170 miles ENE. of Wangara.

ZANGUEBAR, a country of Africa, little known, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, between lat. 2. 0. N. and 18. 0. S. in which the Portugueſe have various ſettlements. The inhabitants are partly of the Romiſh faith, and Mahometans, but moſtly Pagans. The Bedouin Arabs breed cattle, and live on the fleſh and milk, while the Zanges, or negroes, feed on wild beaſts and fowl, which ſwarm all over theſe parts. Throughout the whole country, are mines of gold, eaſily got, by the help of which the indolent natives purchaſe neceſſaries from other parts; but, on this very account, they are extremely jealous of letting ſtrangers penetrate into the inland country. The principal territories are Melinda, Mongala, Moſambique, Jubo, and ſome others. The Portugueſe trade with the natives for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, furs, wax, and drugs.

ZANHAGA, a diſtrict of Zahara, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANTE, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, 17 miles SE. of the Iſland of Cephalonia. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; it's principal riches conſiſt in currants, with which it abounds. Here are alſo fine peaches, weighing eight or ten ounces, cucumbers, figs, and oil. The houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for ſcarce a year paſſes without one; but they do no great damage. The grapes are called currants, becauſe they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This iſland lately belonged to the Venetians, and in it there are about 50 villages, but no other large towns than Zante, which is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 21. 3. E.

ZANZIBAR, an iſland of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, near the coaſt of Zanguebar. Lat. 6. 0. S.

ZARA, a city of the late Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſafe, capacious harbour. It is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, joined to the continent by an iſthmus only 25 paces in breadth. On the ſide of the citadel the fortifications are conſidered as almoſt impregnable, being defended by very deep ditches hewn out of the rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two handſome fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, ſuppoſed to have been part of an ancient temple of Juno. The circumference of the walls extends two miles, and the number of the inhabitants is about 6000. In the caſtle the proveditor, or governor of Dalmatia, reſided. Lat. 44. 22. N.

ZARNATA, a town in the Morea, 10 miles SW. of Miſitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Sandomirz, Poland.

ZASLAW, a town of Volhinia.

ZATMAR,

ZATMAR, a town of Hungary, 56 miles NNW. of Colofvar.

ZATOR, a town of Cracovia.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in Galicia, 63 miles E. of Lemburg.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, almoſt of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Schaggerack; on the E. principally by the Sound; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coaſt is much interſected by large bays; and within the country are ſeveral lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fiſh. In moſt parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the iſland, where turf is generally uſed for fuel. It is the largeſt of the iſles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all ſorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent paſture. It is particularly famous for it's breed of horſes. Copenhagen is the capital.

ZEALAND, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, ſeparated by the ſea on the N. from the iſles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German Ocean. It comprehends 8 iſlands, 3 of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Wolferdike, and St. Philip. There are likewiſe 6 or 7 others, of little importance. The inhabitants defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea by their dikes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are ſo wide at top, that two carriages may paſs abreaſt. In high tides and ſtormy weather, the waves, however, often force a paſſage, and even flow over them. The inhabitants, in general, are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fiſheries, and trade with foreign nations. The ſoil is fruitful in theſe iſlands, but the air unhealthy for ſtrangers, though not for the natives. The river Scheldt, having paſſed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds, as it were, the iſles of Zealand between it's arms. One of theſe runs eaſtward, and the other weſtward, which laſt the fiſhermen call Stont, or Hont.

ZEALAND, NEW, in the South Pacific Ocean, was firſt diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. He traverſed the eaſtern coaſt from lat. 34. 0. to 43. 0. S. and entered a ſtrait; but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's-Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by the ſtrait above-mentioned, which is 4 or 5 leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. Theſe iſlands lie between lat. 34. 0. and 48. 0. S. and lon. 166. 0. and 180. 0. E. Along the coaſt many ſmall iſlands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent ſhelter for ſhipping, and abundant ſupplies of wood and water. There are alſo ſeveral rivers capable of receiving large veſſels, in which the ſpring-tide riſes near ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two iſland, the ſouthernmoſt is for the moſt part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of ſtupendous height, conſiſting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with ſnow; but the land bordering on the ſea-coaſt is clothed thick with wood, almoſt down to the water's edge. The northernmoſt iſland has a much better appearance: it is, indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous: yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The ſoil of theſe valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is, in general, light, but fertile; and it is ſuppoſed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flouriſh here with the utmoſt luxuriance. The winters are milder than in England, and the ſummers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraighteſt and largeſt timber, fit for buildings of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two ſorts; one as large as an oak, diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and ſtraight, of which, probably, very fine maſts might be made. Among other trees, is a ſpecies of philadelphus, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the ſea, the leaves of which may be uſed as tea, and might be an excellent ſubſtitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, grow plentifully in almoſt every cove. Yams, ſweet potatoes, and cocoas, are alſo raiſed by cultivation.

Captain Cook, in 1773, planted ſeveral ſpots of ground with European garden-ſeeds; and, in 1777, in ſeveral of theſe ſpots, although totally neglected, and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purſlain, radiſhes, muſtard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of ſoil. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domeſtic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, ſeem alſo to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almoſt entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a perſon, by remaining in one place, may ſhoot as many in a day as will ſerve for ſix or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his laſt viſit, had the ſatisfaction to find them increaſed, both in a wild and domeſtic ſtate, beyond all danger of being exterminated. Their creeks ſwarm with fiſh, which are not only wholeſome, but equally delicious with thoſe of Europe. Captain Cook ſeldom came to an anchor, but his men caught enough, with hook and line only, to ſupply the whole ſhip's crew, and when they fiſhed with nets, every meſs in the ſhip ſalted as much as ſupplied them when at ſea ſome time after. The rocks are furniſhed with great quantities of excellent muſcles, one ſort of which meaſures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other ſhelfiſh. The men are ſtout and fleſhy: but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Iſles; and they are alſo exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are ſmaller than the men, poſſeſſing few peculiar graces of form or perſon; and chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſoftneſs of their voices. The bodies of both ſexes are marked with black ſtains, called amoco, which is the ſame as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dreſs is alſo the ſame; it conſiſts of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their ſhoulders, and faſten it on the breaſt with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl ſhells, bones, &c. The women, ſometimes, wear necklaces of ſharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or ſhells. Their houſes are miſerable lodging places, and their only furniture is a few ſmall baſkets, in which they put their fiſhing-hooks and other trifles. Their food conſiſts chiefly of fiſh, with which, inſtead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they ſcorch over the fire, and then beat with a ſtick till the bark, or dry outſide, falls off. Beſide their dogs, they alſo contrive to kill birds; and in moſt parts of the northern iſlands, they have ſweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but, in the ſouthern, nothing is raiſed by cultivation. Their cookery conſiſts wholly in roaſting and baking, which latter is performed in the ſame manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and but little ſubordination, or diſtinction of rank, is obſerved among them. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. S. for upwards of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one ſovereign, called Teratu, and under him ſeveral ſubordinate chiefs, who probably adminiſter juſtice, and to whom great reſpect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated, is uncertain. This part of the coaſt is much the moſt populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here beſt known, and moſt practiſed. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where elſe. In other parts, they are ſcattered along the coaſt, in ſingle families, or in larger tribes, and each in a ſtate of perpetual hoſtility with all the reſt. From their ſcanty ſtock of vegetables, if their fiſhing ſhould fail, they have no reſource againſt abſolute famine. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that theſe people are cannibals.

ZEBID, a city of Yemen, Arabia.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the W. of Zanfara.

ZEITON, a town of Theſſaly, 50 miles SSE. of Lariſſa.

ZEITZ, a town of Naumburg, Upper Saxony, with a college.

ZELL, a town of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which devolved to the houſe of Hanover, by marriage with the heireſs, the male line failing, in 1705. It is ſurrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſnut and lime-trees, and is a ſmall town, with a few artificers and manufacturers, particularly in gold and ſilver. The houſes are old, and of a mean appearance; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburg are held here. Here alſo is the provincial houſe for the diets of the principality. The other public edifices are the Guildhall, the Riding-Houſe, the Mews, and the Armory.

The

The caſtle, which is ſituated near the town, and is walled and moated in, was formerly the reſidence of the dukes, and was repaired by order of the king of Great Britain, for the reſidence of his unfortunate ſiſter, the queen of Denmark, who died here. It is ſeated on the river Aller, 40 miles S. of Lunenburg.

ZELL, a town of Salzburg, Bavaria, ſeated on the Zeller See; and a town of Hammerſbach, Suabia.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large iſland, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the Strait of Waigate, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh in 1553. It's inhabitants, are chiefly wild beaſts, particularly white foxes, bears, elks, reindeer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been ſeen here at times. The country produces nothing but moſs, and a few arctic plants. Sea-cows abound on the coaſt, and ſea-fowl flock there to lay their eggs. In 1596, a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the ſhip's company were obliged to winter here; they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November, to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themſelves from being frozen to death. Lat. 71. to 78. deg. N. lon. 53. 45. W. to 72. 49. E.

Zennen, Cornwall, near St. Burien's.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, on the river Theiſſe, where Prince Eugene, in 1697, obtained a ſignal victory over the Turks, commanded by the emperor, Muſtapha II. in perſon. Twenty thouſand Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken priſoners. It is 52 miles N. of Belgrade.

ZERBST, a town of Anhalt Zerbſt, Upper Saxony, with a caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide, and a college. It is famous for brewing good beer; and here are manufactures of gold and ſilver. It is 44 miles SSW. of Potſdam.

ZEREA, a town of Farſiſtan, Perſia, 18 miles NNE. of Schiras.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Ceos and Hydraſſa, SW. of Andros, and 12 miles E. of Cape Colonni. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is well cultivated, and abounds in moſt of the neceſſaries of life. They have here a ſort of oak, whoſe fruit, called *velani*, is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, being exported for the uſe of dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the ſame name, reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. Moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a biſhop.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Iſle of Schowen. It was the ancient reſidence of the counts of Zealand, and formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence. The harbour is now filled up with ſand; it is, however, large and populous, and is 18 miles SSW. of Briel.

ZITTAU, a town of Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittau trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. Here is a library, the fineſt in all Luſatia, which is open twice a week; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, is the orphan-houſe. It is ſeated on the river Neiſs, 17 miles S. of Gorlitz.

ZNAIM, a town of Moravia, 58 miles SW. of Olmutz.

ZOARA, an iſland of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles NNW. of Tripoli.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Berne, Swiſſerland, the principal place of a bailiwick, 24 miles NNW. of Lucerne.

ZOLLERN, a caſtle of Suabia, which gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. It is 10 miles S. of Tubingen.

ZOLNOK, a town of Hungary, on the Theiſſe, 48 miles SW. of Debreczin.

ZONS, a town of Cologne.

ZOQUES, a diſtrict of Mexico, in Chiapa, bordering on Tabaſco. It produces plenty of ſilk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village in the New Marche, Brandenburg, near Coſtrin.

ZOUT PAN, a curious ſalt lake in the country of the Hottentots, ſituated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the ſea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At ſome ſeaſons of the year, it is formed into an entire maſs of fine white ſalt, with a hard cruſt, exactly reſembling ice, which, at a diſtance, has a very ſtriking appearance.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile diſtrict, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, fountains, ciſterns,

ciſterns, and vaulted caves, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendour, as will probably attract, and highly reward, the attention of future travellers. It is 60 miles E. of Mourzouk.

ZUG, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name; ſeated on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. It contains two churches, a convent, a townhouſe, arſenal, corn magazine, college, hoſpital, &c. Oſwald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the 7th century, is the tutelar ſaint of this place. Zug is 12 miles NNE. of Lucern.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, bounded on the E. and N. by Zurich; on the W. by Lucern; and on the S. by Schweitz; about 10 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The government reſides in a council, which meets annually in the town of Zug, where every male of 16 years of age is poſſeſſed of a vote, and where all public poſts are conferred. The inhabitants are Romaniſts.

ZUG, a lake of Swiſſerland, 8 miles long and 2 wide, named from the town on it's coaſt.

ZULLICHAW, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, with a woollen manufacture. It is 37 miles SE. of Frankfort on the Oder.

ZULPHA, a town of Perſia, a ſort of ſuburb to Iſpahan. It contains about 4000 houſes, and is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Perſia by Shah Abbas, from an ancient town on the Aras. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

ZULPICH, a town of Cologne.

ZURICH, a city of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich. It is one of the beſt-built cities in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. Zurich was the firſt town in Swiſſerland, that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being induced thereto by the arguments of Zuinglius. Among the charitable foundations in this town are an orphan-houſe; an hoſpital for incurables; that for the ſick of all nations, which uſually contains between 6 and 700 patients; and the Allmoſen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and diſtributes money, clothes, and books to poor perſons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000l. a year. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reſerve of muſkets for 30,000 men. They have manufactures of muſlins, cottons, linens, ſilk handkerchiefs, &c. The inhabitants, in 1780, amounted to 10,559. It is 40 miles SE. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 30. E.

ZURICH, one of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Schaffhauſen and a part of Suabia; on the S. by Schweitz and Zug; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the county of Baden. The civil war between the magiſtrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being baniſhed, the citizens, in 1337, eſtabliſhed a new form of government. The exiles, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, were readmitted: but, engaging in a conſpiracy againſt the citizens, were diſcovered and put to death. In conſequence of this, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms, and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich, a privilege it ſtill enjoys, being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent paſture; but as there is not a ſufficient ſupply of corn for interior conſumption, the deficiency is chiefly ſupplied from Suabia. There is alſo a granary maintained at the public expence, where, in ſeaſons of ſcarcity, corn is ſold conſiderably cheaper than the market-price. In 1784, it contained 174,572 inhabitants, including thoſe in the capital. The people are divided into thirteen tribes; and the legiſlative authority is veſted in a council of 200, or rather of 212 members drawn from theſe tribes. This council compriſes the ſenate, or little council (compoſed of 50 members) which has a juriſdiction in all civil and criminal cauſes.

ZURICH, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of the ſame name, near 10 leagues in length and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are ſtudded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the ſtupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus; the ſcenery is picturesque, lively, and diverſified.

ZURITA, a town of New Caſtile.

ZUTPHEN, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the French

French in 1672, under Philip, Duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV. and abandoned by them in 1674, after having previouſly deſtroyed the fortifications. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yſſel, 9 miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, ſeparated by the Yſſel from Guelderland. Otho I. of Naſſau, acquired this county in the 11th century, by marrying the heireſs of Gerlach, Count of Zutphen; ſince which time it has ever been annexed to Guelderland.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Overyſſel, Guelderland, and North Holland. It is ſo called from it's ſituation toward the S.

Zwallock, or *Swallock*, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

ZWAMMERDAM, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 10 miles ESE. of Leyden.

ZWICKAU, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony, ſeated on the river Muldaw.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles N. of Manheim.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zallant. It is large and rich, and a canal begins near this place, which extends to the river Yſſel. Here was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which Thomas à Kempis, otherwiſe called Hamerken, lived 71 years, and died in 1471, at the age of 91. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, and is ſeated on the river Aa, between the Yſſel and the Vecht, 15 miles N. of Deventer.

ZWORNICK, a town of Boſnia.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Volhinia, 70 miles NNW. of Kiof.

THE END.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The map of the World to front the title; the others may be diſtributed before their reſpective deſcriptions.

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